

HISTORY
OF
SCOTT COUNTY,
IOWA;

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL HISTORY;
PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES
OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF IOWA,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, ABORIGINES, FRENCH,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONQUESTS, AND A GENERAL REVIEW
OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
INTER-STATE PUBLISHING CO.,
1882.

F627
.S4H6

256776
18

BLAKELY, MARSH & CO.,
PRINTERS,
155 & 157 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY,
BOOKBINDERS,
105 & 109 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

1 767 14

PREFACE.

As local history is more interesting than general, and as the time has arrived when County Histories can be made self-supporting, the publishers of this volume selected Scott County as a good field; and they have indeed found it a pleasant one, for the county has had an interesting history, having always been one of the chief counties of the great State of Iowa. In matters of general interest and progress Scott County has always taken a leading and prominent position. Here have lived men who have taken an important part in the affairs of State and in molding the political sentiments and destiny of the country.

This county has been the birth place of many business, philanthropic and party enterprises.

This history appears none too soon. The pioneers are fast passing away. Here and there we see the whitened head and bended form of some of these veterans, but they constitute only a few of the earliest pilgrims. We have faithfully interviewed them, and obtained what facts we could. Accurate history is most difficult to write; many things are differently told by different persons, and if nineteen-twentieths of the five hundred thousand data in this volume are correct, there may still be twenty-five thousand errors.

To obtain a glance of the scope and merits of a volume it is necessary to study critically the title page and table of contents. By looking carefully at the latter, one will learn how to use the work—where to look for any given class of items. In this volume notice particularly that the Townships are arranged alphabetically, and the Biographies also alphabetically in their respective townships. A number of personal sketches will be found under the head of City of Davenport, as many of the parties live in or near that place.

As one of the most interesting features of this work we present the portraits of numerous representative citizens. Many others just as deserving, of course, we did not select; but those we have given constitute a good representation, and they are all men of high standing in the community.

As preliminary to the work, the Inter-State Publishing Company secured the co-operation of the officers of the Pioneer Society, who appointed a committee to read and revise the manuscript of the general history, and a like committee in each township to examine and correct the history of the respective townships. Every man thus appointed served to the best of his ability, and the wisdom of the choice of the committee is shown in the work performed. Our thanks are certainly due to these men, a number of whom spent much time, with no thought of other reward than in the consciousness of a duty well performed.

PREFACE.

The press of the county is also entitled to our special gratitude. Without an exception we have received the kindest treatment from all, their files being placed at our disposal, and from which we gathered much of the information contained in this volume.

The task of compiling this history, which has assumed proportions much larger than we had expected, has been a pleasant one, although laborious and expensive; and we desire here to express our hearty thanks to those who have so freely aided us in collecting material. To the county officials, pastors of churches, officers of societies, pioneers, members of the Pioneer Society, and editors of the press, we are particularly grateful for the many kindnesses and courtesies shown us while laboring in the county.

INTER-STATE PUBLISHING CO.

CERTIFICATES.

Below we give a copy of the certificate signed by the committee appointed by the President of the Pioneer Society, to revise and correct the general history of Scott County. And also committees from each township, to revise and correct the history of their respective townships, showing that we complied with our promises to submit the manuscript, and also that its members performed their duties. These certificates are all worded alike. We therefore deem it unnecessary to subscribe each of them in full, but give the names of the signatory members. These certificates will also show to those who examine this work that great care was taken to have it authentic and reliable.

We, the undersigned, members of the General Committee appointed by the President of the Pioneer Society of Scott County, to correct and revise the manuscript of the History of Scott County, written and compiled by the Inter-State Publishing Co., of Chicago, Ill., do hereby certify that we had free access to said manuscript at any and all times, and that we did to the best of our ability follow the instructions given us. We examined said manuscript and made all the changes and additions that we in our judgment deemed necessary.

D. N. RICHARDSON, <i>Chairman</i> ,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
C. S. WATKINS,		
LAUREL SUMMERS,		
EDWARD RUSSELL,		
W. L. CLARK,		
M. J. ROHLFS,		
H. LEONARD,		

Scott County, Iowa, April, 1882.

Following is the certificate of the committees for the respective cities and townships:

We, the committee appointed by the President of the Pioneer Society of Scott County, to correct and revise the history of [our respective townships] for the History of Scott County, written and compiled by the Inter-State Publishing Co., of Chicago, Ill., do hereby certify that said manuscript was submitted to us, and that we did make all the changes and additions we deemed necessary.

<p><i>Rockingham Township.</i> Enoch Mead, John M. Friday.</p> <p><i>Davenport Township.</i> John S. Ackley, John Lambert, Wm. L. Cook.</p> <p><i>Butler Township.</i> T. W. McCausland, E. Müller.</p> <p><i>Cleona Township.</i> Randolph Sry, James Paul,</p> <p><i>Lincoln Township.</i> Benjamin Cresswell, M. J. Rohlf.</p>	<p><i>Blue Grass Township.</i> Theodore Hartwell, E. Steinhilber.</p> <p><i>Sheridan Township.</i> Peter Hagedorn, A. H. Lamp.</p> <p><i>Buffalo Township.</i> J. E. Burnside, W. L. Clark.</p> <p><i>Liberty Township.</i> Don C. Gates, W. H. Hickson, W. M. Grace.</p> <p><i>Princeton Township.</i> G. M. Pinneo, L. S. Chamberlin.</p>	<p><i>Le Claire Township.</i> Wm McGinnis, H. G. Stone, L. Summers.</p> <p><i>Hickory Grove Township.</i> Philip Baker, David Lougher, John G. Mathews.</p> <p><i>Winfield Township.</i> John Madden, John Robertson, H. M. Thompson.</p> <p><i>Pleasant Valley Township.</i> G. J. Hyde, A. J. Hyde, B. Birchard.</p>
--	--	--

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

Former Occupants.....	17	Geography.....	63
Pre-historic Races.....	17	Geology.....	76
The Indians.....	20	Climate.....	89
Manners and Customs.....	23	Settlement by the Whites.....	90
Explorations by the Whites.....	25	Indians of Iowa.....	95
First Explorers.....	25	Pioneer Life.....	130
Subsequent Settlement.....	27	Territorial History.....	142
Louisiana Territory.....	31	State Organization.....	150
Missouri Territory.....	46	Iowa And The Rebellion.....	169
Arkansas Territory.....	47	State Institutions.....	209
Iowa Territory.....	48	Educational.....	221
Minnesota Territory.....	49	Miscellaneous.....	229
Kansas Territory.....	49	Eminent Men of Iowa.....	229
Nebraska Territory.....	50	Financial.....	236
Northwestern Territory.....	51	Census of Iowa.....	237
Expeditions Against the Indians.....	54	Census of the United States.....	238
Black Hawk War.....	57	State Officers.....	240
The State of Iowa.....	63	View on the Des Moines River.....	246

HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.		Page.
IN THE BEGINNING.....		249
Original Inhabitants.....		250
First Visit of White Men.....		258
First Settlement.....		260
Other Early Settlements.....		261
Organization of the County.....		261
County Seat Contest.....		262
First County Commissioners' Court.....		270
County Judges.....		275
Board of Supervisors.....		275
CHAPTER II.		
SCIENTIFIC.....		281
Geology of Scott County.....		281
Coal Measures.....		285
Quaternary.....		286
CHAPTER III.		
PIONEER LIFE.....		295
Early Manners and Customs.....		295
Weddings.....		298
Shakes.....		299
Wolf Hunting.....		303
Religion.....		304
CHAPTER IV.		
COURTS OF SCOTT COUNTY.....		306
District Court.....		306
Circuit Court.....		335
Probate Court.....		339
County Court.....		340
CHAPTER V.		
THE BAR OF SCOTT COUNTY.....		341
The Early Bar.....		342
Alexander W. McGregor.....		343
S. B. Hastings.....		343
Jonathan W. Parker.....		343
Simeon Meredith.....		343
James Grant.....		343
Ebenezer Cook.....		343
Charles Weston.....		344
John P. Cook.....		344
John L. Davies.....		344
John F. Dillon.....		344
Samuel Francis Smith.....		346
Hans Reiner Clausen.....		348
CHAPTER VI.		
EDUCATIONAL.....		371
Common Schools.....		371
County Superintendents.....		376
Medical Institute.....		378
Iowa College.....		379
Griewold College.....		382
CHAPTER VII.		
POLITICAL.....		386
Hard Cider.....		387
Song of Tippecanoe.....		388
Official Vote.....		407
CHAPTER VIII.		
NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.....		418
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....		418

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Congressional.....	420
Legislature.....	422
First Constitutional Convention.....	423
Second Constitutional Convention.....	424
Third Constitutional Convention.....	425
County Representation.....	425
CHAPTER IX.	
THE WAR FOR THE UNION.....	430
First Infantry.....	437
Second Infantry.....	437
Second Veteran Infantry.....	439
Eighth Infantry.....	440
Eleventh Infantry.....	444
Thirteenth Infantry.....	444
Fourteenth Infantry.....	450
Sixteenth Infantry.....	451
Twentieth Infantry.....	455
Twentieth Infantry Veterans.....	458
Twenty sixth Infantry.....	459
Thirty seventh Infantry.....	459
Forty fourth Infantry.....	459
First Cavalry.....	460
Second Cavalry.....	461
Third Cavalry.....	466
Sixth Cavalry.....	466
Eighth Cavalry.....	466
Ninth Cavalry.....	467
First African Infantry.....	467
Twelfth Missouri Infantry.....	467
Second Missouri Artillery.....	468
Third and Other Regiments.....	468
Roll of Honor.....	471
CHAPTER X.	
RAILROADS.....	477
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.....	477
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.....	480
CHAPTER XI.	
PIONEER SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.....	483
Constitution.....	485
Special meeting.....	488
Reminiscences.....	498
Second Annual Meeting.....	505
Second Annual Festival.....	505
Picnic.....	520
CHAPTER XII.	
REMINISCENCES.....	540
J. E. Burnside.....	540
James Brownlee.....	544
Judge Wm. L. Cook.....	549
CHAPTER XIII.	
AGRICULTURE.....	556
Scott County Agricultural Society.....	559
CHAPTER XIV.	
THE PRESS.....	570
The Iowa Sun.....	573
Davenport Gazette.....	575
Democratic Banner.....	582
Davenport Democrat.....	585
Der Demokrat.....	591
Davenport Morning News.....	595
Le Claire Weekly Express.....	596
Le Claire Republic.....	597
Le Claire Register.....	597
Davenport Daily Times.....	598
Daily Anti Know-Nothing.....	598
Beobachter Am. Mississippi.....	598
The Temperance Organ.....	599
Davenport Commercial.....	599
The Davenport Bee.....	599
The Chip Basket.....	600
Other Papers.....	600
Davenport Daily Journal.....	600
The True Radical.....	601

	Page
The Sunday Morning Times.....	601
The Sunday Morning Star.....	602
The Soldier's Friend.....	602
Le Claire City Enterprise.....	602
Scott County Register.....	602
The Le Claire Pilot.....	602
The Iowa Workman.....	604
Western Weekly.....	604
The Blue Ribbon News.....	604
The Davenport Weekly Telegraph.....	604
Der Bannier.....	605
The Davenport Free Press.....	605

CHAPTER XV.

ILLUSTRIOUS & PROMINENT DEAD.....	606
Antoine Le Claire.....	606
John P. Cook.....	610
Jabez A. Birchard.....	611
G. C. R. Mitchell.....	611
Daniel T. Newcomb.....	612
Ebenezer Cook.....	614
Willard Barrows.....	615
A. H. Davenport.....	616
Father Palamouques.....	617
M. Le Claire.....	618
John Owens.....	619
Nathaniel Squires.....	620
David S. True.....	620
Hon. John L. Davies.....	621
Jonathan Parker.....	622
Bersiecl Sanford.....	624
Le Roy Dodge.....	624
R. H. Seibert.....	624
Allied Saunders.....	627
W. B. Conway.....	628
Public Meeting.....	629
J. D. Putnam.....	630
R. M. Prettyman.....	631
Eugene Birchard.....	632
James Mackintosh.....	632
Rev. W. Rutledge.....	633
B. B. Woodward.....	635

CHAPTER XVI.

AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.....	637
Jonas Hartzell.....	637
W. S. Perry.....	639
David R. Duncan.....	641
Mary E. Mead.....	645

CHAPTER XVII.

MEDICAL.....	651
Iowa and Illinois Medical Association.....	658
Scott County Medical Society.....	659

CHAPTER XVIII.

CHRONOLOGY.....	664
-----------------	-----

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.....	682
Temperance.....	682
The Washingtonians.....	688
Sons of Temperance.....	694
Temple of Honor.....	695
Good Temples.....	696
Dark Deeds.....	695
Killing of Joseph Wilson.....	701
Young Pioneer Settlers' Association.....	703
Duels.....	703
Scott County Bible Society.....	704
Ferries.....	705
The Weather.....	709

CHAPTER XX.

CITY OF DAVENPORT.....	717
The Beginning.....	719
Incorporation.....	721
The Postoffice.....	726
Religious.....	731
Educational.....	748
Mercy Hospital.....	755

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Academy of Science.....	756	Davenport Produce Exchange.....	789
Home for the Friendless.....	763	Street Railroads.....	790
Secret and Benevolent Societies.....	764	Water-works.....	790
Banks.....	771	First Things in Davenport.....	792
Manufactories.....	777	Biographical.....	793
Milling.....	777		

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES AND BIOGRAPHIES.

	Page.		Page.
Allen's Grove.....	934	Liberty.....	1149
Blue Grass.....	946	Lincoln.....	1166
Buffalo.....	972	Pleasant Valley.....	1187
Butler.....	1019	Princeton.....	1202
Cleona.....	1038	Rockingham.....	1227
Davenport.....	1048	Sheridan.....	1237
Hickory Grove.....	1081	Winfield.....	1251
Le Claire.....	1096		

PORTRAITS.

	Page.		Page.
Berryhill, John H.	788	Moore, Daniel.....	481
Berryhill, Mrs. John H.	787	Moorehead, H. C.	589
Burnside, J. E.	985	Mead, Enoch.....	499
Birchard, Backus.....	517	McCausland, T. W.	1021
Bowling, James M.	319	Madden, John.....	1075
Baker, Thomas.....	1093	Muller, Ernst.....	391
Birchard, Jabez A.	607	Newcomb, Daniel T.	428
Cook, Wm. L.	283	Newcomb, Patience V.	427
Cook, Mrs. M. H.	337	Prettyman, R. M.	373
Clark, W. L.	247	Pease, H. H.	409
Davenport, A. H.	715	Parker, George W.	878
Dodge, LeRoy.....	625	Parker, Hannah.....	877
Forrest, John.....	931	Parker, J. M.	823
Fulton, A. C.	913	Paden, Mrs. Margaret A.	319
Friday, J. M.	733	Robwer, Claus.....	967
Grant, Mr. & Mrs. James M.	355	Rusch, N. J.	1111
Gamble, James.....	535	Shand, Rev. W. J.	950
Horst, Claus.....	1129	Shand, Mrs. W. J.	949
Holst, John.....	859	Sry, Randolph.....	1039
Hazen, E. H.	895	Steffen, A.	445
Kulp, Wm. O.	411	Summers, Laurel.....	301
Kuhnen, Nicholas.....	661	Steinhilber, E.	679
Knox, Samuel.....	365	Schnitger, Gustavus.....	553
Littig, John.....	1057	Townsend, Robert.....	769
Lambert, John.....	1003	Van Eps, E. V.	751
Leonard, H.	463	Watkins, C. S.	805

CLINTON

R.3.

R.2.E.

R.1.E.

WAPSIPINIGON

T.180.N. CEDAR CO. T.79.N.



R.1.E.

MAP OF SCOTT CO. IOWA.

REFERENCE

School House
Church
Roads
Rail Roads
Proposed Rail Roads
Creeks

T.78.N. MUSCATINE CO. T.77.N.



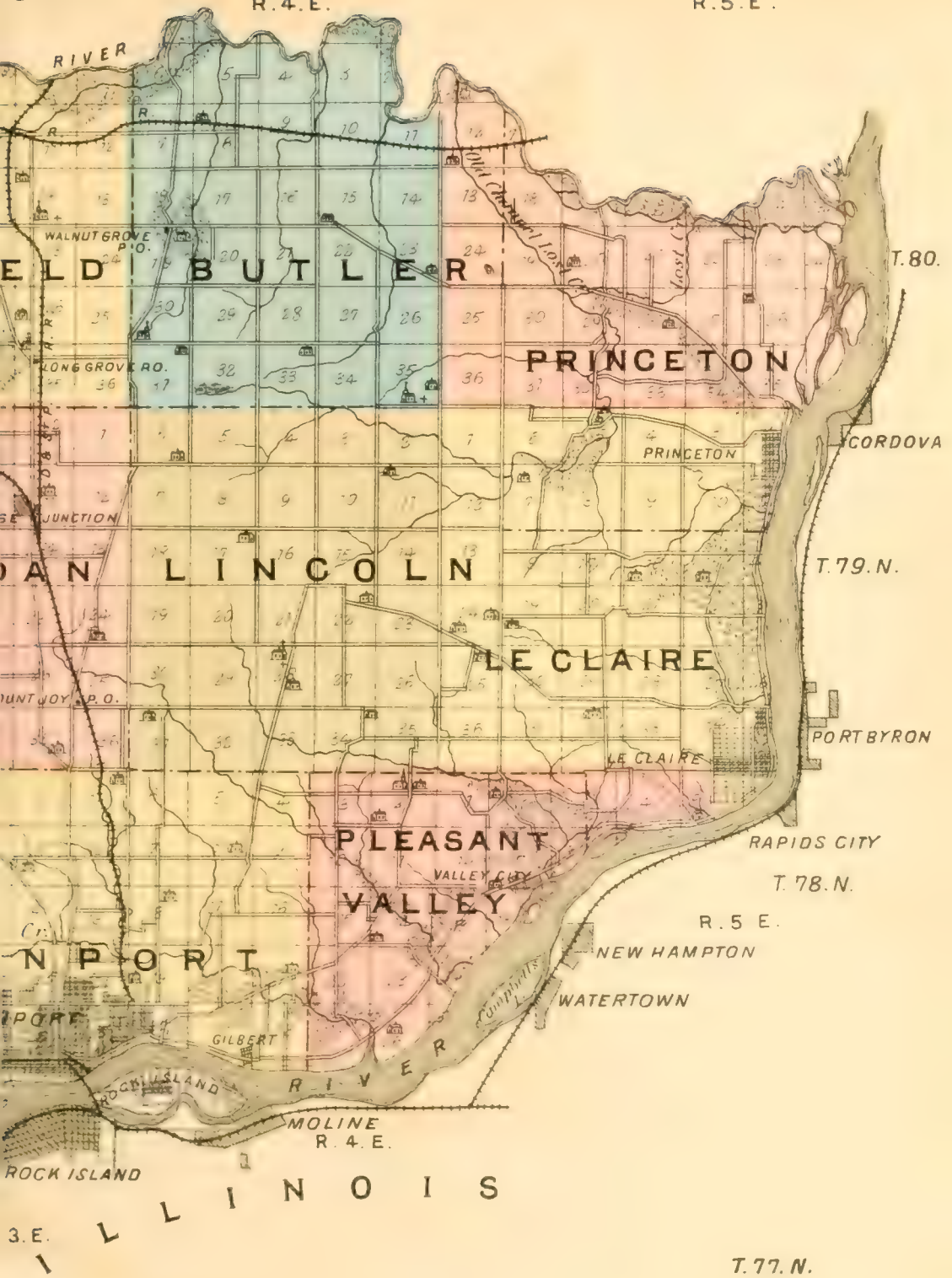
R.2.E.

STATE

C.O.

R.4.E.

R.5.E.



HISTORY OF IOWA.

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PRE-HISTORIC RACES.

The history of this country and the races which held it before the advent of the Europeans, is shrouded in as deep a mystery as that which hides the past of the oldest nations of the East. There are just relics enough left us to prove beyond a doubt that there once existed here a remarkable race, but there has been wide speculation upon the nature and origin of the early races of America, especially those referred to as Mound-Builders. It is but lately that the researches of science have enabled us to reason with much certainty. Though the divergence of opinion among scientists may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of the conclusions arrived at by some of them. To solve the problem who were the pre-historic settlers of America, it will not be necessary to go to ancient history. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation instituted under the auspices of modern civilization confirms the fact. China, with its numerous existing testimonials of antiquity, claims a continuous history from antediluvian times; and although its continuity may be denied, there is nothing to prevent the transmission of a hieroglyphic record of its history prior to 1656, *anno mundi* (the date of Noah's flood), since many traces of its early settlement survived the deluge, and became sacred objects of the first historical epoch. That an antdiluvian people inhabited this continent, however, will not be claimed, because it is not probable that a settlement of a country so remote from the cradle of the race as this was effected until later times.

The most probable sources in which the origin of the Indians must be sought, are those countries which lie along the eastern

coast of Asia, and which may have been once more densely populated than now. The surplus population pushed north and east in search of a new home, which was found at last by crossing Behring's Strait, and then journeying southward. The number of small islands lying between the two continents tends to confirm this view; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern nations of both continents. The researches of Humboldt have traced the Mexican to the vicinity of Behring's Strait; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia.

This theory is accepted by most ethnologists, and there is every reason to believe that after the discovery of an overland route to a land of "illimitable possibilities," many bands of adventurers found their way from the Chinese or Tartar nations, until they had populated much of this continent. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of the tribal leaders, and populous settlements centered with thriving villages sprang up everywhere in manifestation of the progress of the people. For the last 400 years the colonizing Caucasian has trodden on the ruins of a civilization whose greatness he could only surmise. Among these ruins are pyramids similar to those which have rendered Egypt famous. The pyramid of Cholula is square, each side of its base is 1,335 feet in length, and its height is 172 feet. Another pyramid, north of Vera Cruz, is formed of large blocks of highly polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hieroglyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. It is 82 feet square, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet high. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the Gila, are spread over more than a square league. The principal feature of the Aztec civilization which has come down to us was its religion, which we are told was of a dark and gloomy character. Each new god created by their priesthood, instead of arousing new life in the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness. In fact, fear was the great animating principle, the motive power which sustained this terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of

the demons whom they worshiped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the bodies. It is said that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210, while they themselves contributed large numbers of voluntary victims to the terrible belief.

Throughout the Mississippi Valley are found mounds and walls of earth or stone, which can have had only a human origin, and their unknown constructors have been referred to as Mound-Builders. These mounds vary in size from a few feet to hundreds of feet in diameter. In them are often found stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear points, pieces of flint, etc., showing that some of them, at least, were used for purposes of burial. Pottery of various designs is very common in them, and from the material of which they are made geologists have attempted to assign their age.

One of the most famous of these relics is a stone fortification in Clark county, Indiana, known as the "Stone Fort." A place naturally strong for purposes of defense, has evidently been used as a fort, and strengthened so as to become nearly impregnable. On one side the artificial wall is 150 feet long and 75 feet high. On the hill on which this is situated are five "mounds" of earth, in which the usual relics have been found.

Some have thought that the Mound-Builders were a race quite distinct from the modern Indians, and that they were in an advanced state of civilization. The best authorities now agree that while the comparatively civilized people called Aztecs built the cities whose ruins are occasionally found, the Mound-Builders were the immediate ancestors of the Indians De Soto first saw, and little different from the Indians of to-day.

Within a few years many discoveries have been made of remains of our predecessors. Together with many relics of the early inhabitants, the fossils of extinct animals have been unearthed in many places. These animals roamed the forests and prairies long before the advent of dreaded man. Among the souvenirs of an age about which so little is known, are 25 vertebrae, averaging 13 inches in diameter, and three vertebrae ossified together, which measures nine cubical feet; a thigh-bone five feet long and 12 inches in diameter; and the weight of all these is 600 pounds. These are believed to have belonged to a Dinosaur

(the literal meaning of which is "terrible lizard"), an animal 60 feet long. When feeding in cypress and palm forests, it could extend itself to 85 feet, and feed on the budding tops of these tall trees.

Other remains are found every year, and additional light thrown on America's early history. It is much to be regretted, however, that the United States Government does not take this matter in hand at the present time; the most valuable relics have found their way to the British museum, or other European depositaries, while others remaining in some one's hands as private property, are lost to the public. The Government should secure all these at any price, and they should be carefully preserved for future study and comparison. This work should be begun at once. Too much has been lost already, and ere long the opportunity to secure and preserve what is rightfully ours for all time will be gone forever.

THE INDIANS.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite topic with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians, treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says :

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference in opinion concerning our aborigines among authors who have made a profound study of races, is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the three-fold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the *Mongolidæ*. Other writers on races regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from

the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and insulated people, must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes in his 'Races of Mankind,' an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and tradition. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchukteis on the Asiatic side, understand one another perfectly. Modern anthropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn, there is more uniformity of physical feature than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the present stock."

The conclusions arrived at by the reviewer at that time, though safe, are too general to lead the reader to form any definite idea on the subject. No doubt whatever can exist, when the American Indian is regarded as of an Asiatic origin; but there is nothing in the works or even in the review to which these works were subjected, which might account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man, as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532. The fact is that the pure-bred Indian of the present is descended directly from the earliest inhabitants, or in other words from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow, and reared up their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, bequeathing them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed home of their declining years, a sullen silence and a rude moral code. In after years these wild sons of the forest and prairie grew

in numbers and in strength. Some legend told them of their present sufferings, of the stations which their fathers once had known, and of the riotous race which now reveled in wealth which should be theirs. The fierce passions of the savage were aroused, and uniting their scattered bands they marched in silence upon the villages of the Tartars, driving them onward to the capital of their Incas, and consigning their homes to the flames. Once in view of the great city, the hurrying bands halted in surprise, but Tartar cunning took in the situation and offered pledges of amity, which were sacredly observed. Henceforth Mexico was open to the Indians, bearing precisely the same relation to them that the Hudson's Bay Company's villages do to the Northwestern Indians of the present; obtaining all, and bestowing very little. The subjection of the Mongolian race,—represented in North America by that branch of it to which the Tartars belonged, represented in the southern portion of the continent, seems to have taken place some five centuries before the advent of the European; while it may be concluded that the war of the races which resulted in reducing the villages erected by the Tartar hordes to ruin, took place between one and two hundred years later. These statements, though actually referring to events which in point of time are comparatively modern, can only be substantiated by the facts that, about the periods mentioned, the dead bodies of an unknown race of men were washed ashore on the European coasts, while previous to that time there is no account whatever in European annals of even a vestige of trans-Atlantic humanity being transferred by ocean currents to the gaze of a wondering people. Toward the latter half of the fifteenth century two dead bodies entirely free from decomposition, and corresponding with the Red Men as they afterward appeared to Columbus, were cast on the shores of the Azores, and confirmed Columbus in his belief in the existence of a western world and western people.

Storm and flood and disease have created sad havoc in the ranks of the Indian since the occupation of the country by the white man. These national causes have conspired to decimate the race even more than the advance of civilization, which seems not to affect it to any material extent. In its maintenance of the same number of representations during these centuries, and its existence in the very face of a most unceremonious, and, whenever necessary, cruel conquest, the grand dispensations of the unseen Ruler of the universe is demonstrated; for, without the aborigines, savage and treach-

crous as they were, it is possible that the explorers of former times would have so many natural difficulties to contend with, that their work would be surrendered in despair, and the most fertile regions of the continent saved for the plow-shares of generations yet unborn. It is questionable whether we owe the discovery of this continent to the unaided scientific knowledge of Columbus, or to the dead bodies of the two Indians referred to above; nor can their services to the explorers of ancient and modern times be over-estimated. Their existence is embraced in the plan of the Divinity for the government of the world, and it will not form subject for surprise to learn that the same intelligence which sent a thrill of liberty into every corner of the republic, will, in the near future, devise some method under which the remnant of a great and ancient race may taste the sweets of public kindness, and feel that after centuries of turmoil and tyranny, they have at last found a shelter amid a sympathizing people.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing a large quadruped required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions

that burned within, preserved an exterior as immovable as though cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly to the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the barks of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from these sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an exchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In case of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination when such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's glory and delight,—war, not conducted as in civilization, but where individual skill, endurance, gallantry, and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs, but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forest and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

FIRST EXPLORERS.

In the year 1541, forty-nine years after Columbus discovered the New World, and 130 years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Washita. He, however, penetrated no further north than the 35th parallel of latitude, his death terminating the expedition. De Soto founded no settlements, and produced no results except that of awakening the hostility of the red man against the white man, and of disheartening such as might desire to follow up the discovery with better aims. In accordance with the usage of nations under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and secured her title, and therefore she had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

In a grand council of Indians on the shores of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "great river" and the countries near it. Marquette, a Jesuit father, became inspired in 1669, with the idea of discovering this noble river. He was delayed in this great undertaking, however, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among

whom he expected to travel. In 1673 he completed his preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Joliet, an agent of the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and blood-thirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters who could swallow both canoes and men. But Marquette was not diverted from his purpose by these reports, and set out on his adventurous trip May 13; he reached first an Indian village where once had been a mission and where he was treated hospitably; thence, with the aid of two Miami guides, he proceeded to the Wisconsin, down which he sailed to the great Mississippi, which had so long been anxiously looked for; floating down its unknown waters, the explorer discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank of the river, and landed a little above the river now known as the Des Moines. For the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Marquette remained here a short time, becoming acquainted with the Indians, and then proceeded on his explorations. He descended the Mississippi to the Illinois, by which and Lake Michigan he returned to French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and, in the name of the king of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," in honor of the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in French:

" LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9, 1682."

France then claimed by right of discovery and occupancy the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas. Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the native Indians, especially the great Miami Confederacy, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and

most powerful tribe. Their territory extended strictly from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. Their villages were few and scattering, and their occupation was scarcely dense enough to maintain itself against invasion. Their settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no body of white men made any settlement sufficiently permanent for a title to national possession. Christian zeal animated France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in the interests of Protestantism. Hence, their haste to pre-occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines. No doubt this ugly rivalry was oft seen by the Indians, and they refused to be proselyted to either branch of Christianity.

The "Five Nations," farther east, comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederacy was 2,150. About 1,711 of the Tuscaroras retired from Carolina and joined the Iroquois, or Five Nations, which, after that event, became known as the "Six Nations."

In 1689 hostilities broke out between the Five Nations and the colonists of Canada, and the almost constant wars in which France was engaged, until the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, combined to check the grasping policy of Louis XIV., and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi Valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging inter-marriage between them and their white followers.

SUBSEQUENT SETTLEMENT.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations, extending throughout the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained with partial success for about 75 years. The traders persisted in importing whisky, which canceled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the Indian, and the vast distances between posts prevented that strength which can be enjoyed only by close and convenient inter-communication. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all the missionary said, pretending to

believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc., and because he was not listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would go off disgusted. This was his idea of the golden rule.

The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year La Salle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We fell the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shots, we began to build a redoubt 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, to make our fort more inaccessible on the river side. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it, and desired leave to go a-hunting to kill some wild goats. M. La Salle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter, and the apprehension that M. La Salle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances, and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In the year 1711 the missionary Chardon, who was said to be very zealous and apt in the acquisition of languages, had a station on the St. Joseph, about 60 miles above the mouth. Charlevoix, another distinguished missionary from France, visited a post on this river in 1721. In a letter dated at the place, Aug. 16, he says: "There is a commandant here, with a small garrison. His house, which is but a very sorry one, is called the fort,

from its being surrounded with an indifferent palisade, which is pretty near the case in all the rest. We have here two villages of Indians, one of the Miamis and the other of the Pottawatomies, both of them mostly Christians; but as they have been for a long time without any pastors, the missionary who has been lately sent to them will have no small difficulty in bringing them back to the exercise of their religion." He speaks also of the main commodity for which the Indians would part with their goods, namely, spirituous liquors, which they drink and keep drunk upon as long as a supply lasted. More than a century and a half has now passed since Charlevoix penned the above, without any change whatever in this trait of Indian character.

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shokeys; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated at the head of of the Maumee river, at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouiatenon; and the Shokeys and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermillion, and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouiatenon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies, naturally excited the jealousy of England, and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Ouiatenon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present site of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719, temporary tradingposts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they

naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern Territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government, and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes, by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$ the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquests northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jeffer-

son" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the North-western Territory. The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

HISTORY OF LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

LOUISIANA PROVINCE.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Alleghany and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft: "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district, not as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited. By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, France still retained Louisiana, but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a governor-general, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of a short duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Crozat failing to open the ports of the district, sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in insti-

tuting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717.

Another and more magnificent scheme immediately followed the surrender of Crozat's charter. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of 25 years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of new France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country, to make treaties with the Indians, to declare and prosecute war to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty, the French king, to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations, both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

The first move of the new company was to send 800 emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718. In 1719 Philippe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois, with 200 miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements. To prevent this, as well as to extend French claim, a chain of forts was begun to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the river, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the company was declared

hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

Heretofore Louisiana had been a subordinate dependence, under the jurisdiction of the Governor-general of Canada. Early in the year 1723 the province of Louisiana was erected into an independent government, and it was divided into nine districts, for civil and military purposes.

Notwithstanding the company had embarked largely in agriculture, and had established large plantations on the river, still it refused to abandon the idea of discovering boundless wealth in the mines of Missouri. They still believed that gold and silver mines were to be found in the Illinois country. Desire begets credulity; and the directory, ever ready to receive and encourage extravagant accounts of mines, offered rewards proportionate to the importance of the discovery. In this way the attention of the company was diverted to the search of mines in distant regions, as far as the sources of the St. Peter's, the Arkansas, the tributaries of the Missouri, and even to the Rocky Mountains, while they neglected the increasing hostile indications among the Chickasaws, the Natchez and other tribes immediately contiguous to their principal settlements.

The year 1723 also witnessed the first outbreak among the Indians. This was by the Natchez, a peaceful tribe who were cruelly treated by the French. The Natchez were subdued for a time, but in 1729, with the Chickasaws and others, fell upon the French village of St. Catharine and massacred the whole male population; two soldiers only, who happened to be in the woods, escaped, to bear the tidings to New Orleans. The colonies on the Yazoo and on the Washita suffered the same fate; more than 200 were killed; 92 women and 155 children were taken prisoners.

This massacre and consequent war was disastrous in the extreme. The province had been in the most prosperous condition. The company had controlled it for 11 years, and raised it from a few hundred idle, indolent and improvident settlers around the Bay of Mobile, and along the coast west of that place, to a flourishing colony of several thousand souls, many of whom were industrious, enterprising and productive citizens. But now New Orleans and the other settlements presented for a time a scene of

general commotion and consternation. They speedily recovered themselves, however, and at once took measures to completely crush the Indians, and prevent future trouble of the kind. This, however, was a difficult task, and required three years of constant war. The result was complete victory for the French. The Natchez were never more known as a tribe, the scattered remnants seeking an asylum among the Chickasaws and other tribes hostile to the French. Yet no tribe has left so proud a memorial of their courage, their independent spirit, and their contempt of death in defense of their rights and liberties. The city of Natchez is their monument, standing upon the field of their glory. In refinement and intelligence, they were equal, if not superior, to any other tribe north of Mexico. In courage and stratagem they were inferior to none.

To the great joy of the whole province, a partial and temporary peace now succeeded. But the company had been involved in enormous expenses in this war. Their trade with the Indians, too, was diminished and less profitable. The state of things following upon the disasters consequent upon Law's failure, alarmed the directory, who, believing that they were not secure from similar disasters in future, determined to surrender their charter into the hands of the crown, and abandon the further prosecution of their scheme. Their petition was readily granted, and April 10, 1732, the king issued his proclamation, declaring the province of Louisiana free to all his subjects, with equal privileges as to trade and commerce.

During the 15 years from 1717 to 1732 the province had increased in population from 700 to 5,000, and the improvement in character and prosperity had been equally marked. Settlements had sprung up farther inland. The Illinois and Wabash countries, comprising all the settlements on the Upper Mississippi, from "Fort Chartres" and Kaskaskia eastward to the Wabash, and south of Lake Michigan, contained many flourishing settlements devoted to agriculture and the Indian trade.

From 1732 till 1764, the end of French dominion in Louisiana, the province was under royal governors. M. Perrier held this office for two years, and in 1734 Bienville, who had served before, and had been successful in his treatment of the Indians, was again commissioned governor and commandant-general of Louisiana. Bienville, though old, still thirsted for military fame, and desired to chastise the Indians who had sympathized with the Natchez. He

demanding from the Chickasaws the surrender of the Natchez refugees. This being refused, he determined to punish the Chickasaws. Then ensued several years of war, with here and there a peaceful interval. At last peace was established, on terms unfavorable to Bienville and the French. Bienville, who for 40 years, short intervals excepted, had ably managed Louisiana, was recalled in the spring of 1740. His public career ended under a cloud of censure, and the disapprobation of his sovereign. The Marquis de Vaudreuil succeeded Bienville as governor. During the latter's administration, in spite of the continual Indian wars, the province had gradually increased in wealth and population. About this time cotton, the fig-tree, the orange-tree, and other tropical products were introduced into the province.

For the 10 years from 1741 to 1751 the settlements were comparatively free from Indian hostilities. Relieved from danger and apprehension of Indian violence, agriculture continued to flourish, and commerce, freed from the shackles of monopolies, began rapidly to extend its influence and to multiply its objects under the stimulus of individual enterprise. Sugar-cane was first cultivated in 1751.

In 1752, the Indians, instigated by the English, began to be troublesome again. De Vaudreuil made a partially successful expedition against them, and the trouble was temporarily at an end. In 1753 De Vaudreuil was promoted to the government of Canada, and M. Kerlerec succeeded him as governor of Louisiana. The following year witnessed the beginning of a long war between France and England for the possession of the Mississippi Valley. This contest was waged for eight years with varied success, until finally the tide of war set in favor of Great Britain, and France was compelled at length to surrender first one, and then another of her military positions in New France; and at last, driven by stern necessity, the king sought peace at the expense of a treaty which confirmed to Great Britain the whole of Canada and the eastern half of Louisiana. Although Louisiana was thus concerned in this war, her remote situation secured her from horrors of actual war, and she continued to prosper. She suffered, however, from another flood of irredeemable paper money.

Hostilities between the great powers ceased in 1762, and a treaty of peace was ratified the following year, according to which France ceded all her territory east of the Mississippi to Great Britain.

In the meantime she had made a secret treaty with Spain, ceding all the residue of Louisiana, that is, all west of the Mississippi, to that power. So that from this time the valley of the Mississippi was virtually divided between the two great European powers of Great Britain and Spain. The dominion of the former was destined to be of short duration, and to be superseded by a new power heretofore unknown, a power which was ultimately to swallow up the dominion of Spain also. This new power was to be the United States of America, the land of freedom and the rights of man, the bulwark of human liberty and the asylum for the oppressed.

The boundaries of Western, or Spanish, Louisiana, after the dismemberment, comprised, as we have already stated, all that vast unknown region west of the Mississippi River, from its sources to the Gulf of Mexico, and extending westward to the extreme sources of all its great western tributaries among the Rocky Mountains. It included also the island of New Orleans east of the Mississippi, and south of the bayou Iberville. The French inhabitants were so loth to be brought under Spanish rule, and manifested so much dissatisfaction, that his Catholic majesty did not insist on actual possession until two years after the cession. Even then, the prospect for disturbance was so alarming that Don Ulloa, the Spanish governor, deemed it best to withdraw to Cuba. Not until 1769, when a formidable army arrived from Spain, was the province formally occupied by the Spanish authorities, and the French flag lowered at New Orleans. Thus was Louisiana forever lost to France. During the 70 years of colonial dependence on France, it had slowly augmented its population, from a few destitute fishermen and hunters to a flourishing colony of 13,540 souls. The exports at this time were valued at \$250,000 annually.

The first act of Don O'Reilly, the new governor, was to order a complete census of the city of New Orleans. This showed an aggregate of 3,190 souls. The total number of houses was 468. The population at this same time of eastern Louisiana, now called, under British rule, West Florida, was about 1,500.

Up to this date but few settlements had been made on the west bank of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio. The most important of these was St. Louis, begun in 1764.

O'Reilly ruled with a despotic hand, and began by punishing some of the prominent citizens for the discontent they had manifested. Five were shot, others were imprisoned. He then introduced Spanish courts, laws, language and customs. Though his

government was severe, it was on the whole salutary for the people. Confidence once restored, immigrants began to flock in in large numbers from Spain. O'Reilly was recalled after one year, however, and was succeeded by Don Antonio Maria Bucarely as Captain-General, but the administration was supervised by Unzaga, Captain-General of Cuba, who was really an intermediate between the crown and the king's officers in Louisiana. Under his mild and judicious rule Louisiana flourished and grew rapidly. St. Louis, at the end of his administration, was already an important town, with a population of 800.

Unzaga was succeeded Jan. 1, 1777, by Don Bernard de Galvez. This was at the time when the colonies were making their great struggle for independence. As a Spaniard, De Galvez had no predilection for English rule, and his sympathies were enlisted for the colonies. The United States procured many military supplies through their agent in New Orleans. In fact, Spain and France recognized the independence of the United States, and joined in actual war with Great Britain. De Galvez, now General Galvez, in 1779 commenced by attacking the English posts in West Florida. In this he was successful, and before the end of the war, all of West Florida was in possession of the Spanish.

During these Spanish successes in Florida, an attempt was made by the British commandant at Michilimackinac to invade Louisiana from the north, and he marched against St. Louis with 140 troops and 1,400 Indians. They encamped within a few miles of St. Louis, and began a regular Indian investment of the place, which had been temporarily fortified. During the siege the inhabitants sent a special request to Col. Clark, then commanding at Kaskaskia, to come to their relief. He immediately marched to the Mississippi, a few miles below St. Louis. He remained here till the 6th of May (this was in 1780), when the grand Indian attack was made. Clark crossed the river, and marched up to the town to take part in the engagement. The sight of the "Long-knives," as the Americans were called, caused the savages to abandon the attack and seek safety in flight. They reproached the British commandant with duplicity in having assured them that he would march them to fight the Spaniards only, whereas now they were brought against the Spaniards and the Americans. They soon afterward abandoned the British standard, and returned to their towns. Such was the invasion of Upper Louisiana in 1780 from the north.

By the peace of 1783 all of East and West Florida were confirmed to Spain, and thus terminated the last vestige of British power upon the Lower Mississippi, after an occupancy of 19 years.

Relieved from the danger and privations of active warfare, the country began to prosper once more. Immigration once more set in. In the spring of 1785 a complete census was taken by order of Governor Galvez, which showed the population of Louisiana to be 33,000, exclusive of Indians.

In the summer following Galvez was promoted Captain-general of Cuba, and he left Don Estevan Miro as temporary governor until some one should be regularly appointed by the king.

In this year an attempt was made by the Catholic authorities to introduce the inquisition in Louisiana, and a priest in New Orleans was appointed "Commissary of the Holy Office" in that city. Governor Miro, instructed by the king, forbade him to exercise the duties of his office. The reverend father, deeming it his duty to obey his spiritual rather than his temporal master, was then summarily seized at night, conveyed safely on board a vessel about to sail for Spain, and before daylight the next morning he was on his way to Europe. This was the first and the only attempt to establish the inquisition in Louisiana. The following year, 1786, Miro was confirmed as Governor by the king. Under his wise administration the province continued to enjoy a high degree of prosperity.

It was about this time that the Spanish began to feel the encroachments of the United States. A portion of eastern Louisiana was claimed by the State of Georgia, as well as the Spanish. Then, too, the trade of the Mississippi was subjected to various duties and annoyances by the Spaniards. For two or three years the Spaniards pursued a conciliatory course with regard to the Mississippi. They then began to vigorously enforce the revenue laws, and were only checked by a threatened invasion from Kentucky. From 1788 on, the Spanish government continually schemed to extend its possessions, and to hold its own against the rapidly growing United States.

In the year 1792 Governor Miro was promoted to the Mexican provinces, and succeeded in Louisiana by Baron de Carondelet. In 1793-'4 the French minister to the United States (France and Spain being at war) endeavored to arouse the West, and provoke a hostile attack on Louisiana. This attempt failed, and the minister, Genet, was recalled, at the request of the Federal government.

To conciliate the feelings of the Western people, Carondelet relaxed the restrictions upon the the river trade, and peace and har-

mony ensued. The Spaniards continued to intrigue, however, with the Westerners, with a view to winning them over from the United States to Spain, and till 1795 were thus engaged. In this year all difficulties were settled by a formal treaty, known as the "Treaty of Madrid." This provided for the trade of the Mississippi, and fixed definite boundaries between the United States and Louisiana. It turned out, however, that this treaty was only a measure of policy with Spain, and she still coveted the West. The fixing of the boundaries by survey and the surrender of certain posts, were delayed in such a way that the bad faith of the Spaniards became apparent to all. Troublesome negotiations and threats of war followed, and not until the middle of 1798 were the provisions of the treaty actually carried out.

In 1797 Gayos de Lemos became governor-general of Louisiana. In the following year Daniel Clarke was received at New Orleans as American consul, though not regularly appointed. The first regular appointment was that of Evan Jones.

Gayoso died in 1799, and was succeeded by Don Maria Vidal. The province continued prosperous, and in particular Upper Louisiana, the population of which was now over 6,000.

It did not require the spirit of prophecy to predict the speedy termination of Spanish power on the Mississippi. The rapid extension of the American settlements, the increasing trade from the Western States, and above all, the rapid immigration from the States, thoroughly alarmed the Spanish king. Rumors reached Louisiana to the effect that the province had been or was seen to be ceded to France, and the arbitrary acts of the Spanish governor again irritated the Western people.

France had never been satisfied with the cession of Louisiana to Spain in 1762. This had been done in a time of weakness. Now France, under the guiding genius of Napoleon Bonaparte, was the greatest nation in Europe, and her emperor had resolved to secure Louisiana to France once more. This was effected in a treaty made Oct. 1, 1800, but which was kept secret for a long time.

Ever since the alliance between France and Spain, it had been strongly suspected by the United States Government that France intended to obtain the retrocession of Louisiana, perhaps with the addition of Florida, also. Our ministers at London, Paris and Madrid were therefore specially instructed to defeat this cession; but this cession had been already made by the secret treaty, Oct.

1, 1800, to take effect within six months after the complete execution of another treaty, concerning the then republic of Tuscany.

Even for Spain to command the mouth of the Mississippi, thus holding at mercy the trade of the Western country, now in so rapid progress of settlement, was a very uncomfortable thing. Out of this circumstance had heretofore grown intrigues, on the part of some of the leading politicians of Kentucky, to break the union with the States east of the mountains, and to enter into relations more or less intimate with Spain. Should an enterprising nation like the French—for which such partialities had been felt,—obtain the key of the Western waters, who could tell what might happen? This state of things, wrote Jefferson to Livingston, our minister at Paris, “completely reverses all the political relations of the United States, and will form a new epoch in our political course.

“We have ever looked to France as our natural friend—one with whom we could never have an occasion of difference; but there is one spot on the globe the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy: that spot is New Orleans. France, placing herself in that door, assumes to us the attitude of defiance. The day that France takes possession seals the union of two nations, who, in conjunction, can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation; we must turn all our attention to a maritime force, and make the first cannon fired in Europe the signal for tearing up any settlement France may have made.”

Much was added to the same effect, as reasons why the French government should consent to the transfer of Louisiana to the United States,—suggestions which Livingston was instructed to make in a way not to give offense.

Livingston, though he labored under a good deal of embarrassment at first in having no authority to offer any particular sum, opened a negotiation for the purchase of New Orleans and the adjacent tracts on the Mississippi. Finding that nobody had any special influence with Bonaparte, or pretended to entertain any opinions different from his, he had managed to bring the matter directly to Bonaparte's personal notice, without the intervention of any minister. By way of additional motive to sell, he pressed the claims of American citizens, recognized by the recent convention, for supplies furnished to France, but upon which nothing had yet been paid.

There seemed, however, to be little prospect of success till the application began to be seconded by the evident approach of a new European war. That made a great difference; and shortly before Monroe's arrival at Paris, Livingston was requested by Talleyrand to make an offer for the whole of Louisiana. That was an extent of purchase which had not been contemplated either by Livingston or by the administration which he represented. It had been supposed that the cession by Spain to France either included, or would be made to include, the Floridas as well as Louisiana; and the purchase contemplated by the joint instructions to Livingston and Monroe was that of the Floridas, or the western part of them, with the Island of Orleans. The highest amount authorized to be offered was 50,000,000 livres, or about \$10,000,000. Should France obstinately refuse to sell, the ministers were authorized to enter into negotiations with Great Britain, with the view of preventing France from taking possession of Louisiana, and of ultimately securing it to the United States. Bonaparte presently suggested, as the price of Louisiana, 100,000,000 livres in cash or stocks of the United States, and the payment out of the American treasury of all claims by American merchants. This offer was made through Marbois, the head of the French treasury, instead of Talleyrand, who was suspected by Bonaparte of having mercenary motives in this and other affairs.

Livingston and Monroe, after consulting together, offered 50,000,000 livres, minus the American claims. Marbois finally offered to take 60,000,000 livres, the United States to pay in addition American claims not to exceed 20,000,000 livres; and on this basis the treaty was finally concluded. This treaty, after setting forth the title of France as acquired from Spain, transferred that title to the United States, with a proviso that the inhabitants should be secure in their liberty, property and religion, and should be admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States. The ships of France and Spain laden with the produce of those countries or their colonies, were, during the next 12 years to be admitted at the port of New Orleans on the same terms as American vessels, and French ships ever afterward on the footing of the most favored nation. The payment of the 60,000,000 livres was to be made in six per cent. stock of the United States to the amount of \$11,250,000, to be redeemable after 15 years in annual installments of not less than \$3,000,000.

Claims of citizens of the United States on France were to be paid at the American treasury to the amount of \$3,750,000, these claims to be adjudicated by a joint commission in France.

The news of this arrangement was received with great exultation by the president and his cabinet. The assumption of power by the ministers in bargaining for the whole of Louisiana was cordially approved. At the same time Jefferson felt himself in an awkward predicament, for he had always insisted upon a strict construction of the constitution, and such strict construction did not permit the United States to acquire territory by purchase. Jefferson privately admitted this difficulty, and proposed to get over it by amending the constitution. As the treaty required a mutual exchange of ratifications within six months, his plan was that Congress should go on, notwithstanding its want of power, and trust to a confirmation of their act under an amendment to be subsequently made. To hasten the matter, he issued a proclamation calling Congress together; but as the elections were not yet completed, the date fixed just preceded the expiration of the six months. When Congress assembled, the treaty and conventions with France were immediately laid before the Senate. After two days' discussion their ratification was advised by that body, of which a strong majority were in political sympathy with the administration. Nothing was ever said about any amendment of the constitution to sanction this proceeding. The ratifications were immediately exchanged, the bargain was completed, and this vast territory from which Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and other great States have been formed, was a part of the domain of the United States.

This peaceful acquisition of Louisiana for so trifling a sum, securing to the rising settlements on the Western waters an uninterrupted river communication with the sea, the fear of losing which had been heretofore the occasion of so many jealousies and such serious embarrassments, was celebrated at Washington by a public dinner, given by the administration members of Congress to the president, vice-president and heads of departments, and by similar festivals among the Republicans in different parts of the Union. This peaceful annexation so characteristic of Jefferson's policy, was exultingly contrasted with the violent method of seizing New Orleans by force, recommended by the Federalists. The Federalists, however, were prompt to reply that the sum paid for Louisiana was just so much money thrown away, since Bonaparte sold what he could not keep, and what the breach of the Spanish treaty

as to the right of deposit, and other claims on that nation for spoiliations on our commerce, would well have justified the United States in seizing without any payment at all. It was, they averred, no policy of Jefferson's, but the war in Europe, that had brought about the cession. The idea of obtaining the whole tract west of the Mississippi was, in fact, altogether too vast for Jefferson. Bonaparte had forced it upon him. Such an acquisition of territory seemed, indeed, to many, and Jefferson himself had serious doubts on the subject, to tend directly to the dissolution of the Union. The settlers west of the mountains had already more than once threatened to separate themselves from their Atlantic brethren, and to form an independent republic. Such threats, which had been very rife in Kentucky, and even in Pennsylvania, during the Whisky Insurrection, had made a deep impression on Jefferson's mind. The Federalists foretold, and he feared, that the removal of all external pressure on the side of the Mississippi would precipitate this danger, "an apprehension," says Hildreth, "which time has completely falsified, the crack having been proved to run in quite a different direction." Another objection, seriously felt by many, and especially by the New England Federalists, was, that the throwing open to emigration of such new and vast territories, tended to increase an evil already sufficiently felt,—the stripping of the old States of their inhabitants, and the dwarfing them in political importance.

Nor were these considerations without their weight in the arrangements adopted for the newly acquired territory. By an act originating in the Senate, that territory was divided into two provinces by a line drawn along the thirty-third parallel of north latitude. The province south of this parallel, named the Territory of Orleans, already possessed a population of 50,000 persons, of whom more than half were slaves. Within the last 10 years the cultivation of the sugar-cane had been successfully introduced in part by refugee planters from St. Domingo, and that together with cotton, had already superseded the production of indigo, formerly the chief staple. So lucrative were these new branches of industry—the decreased product of St. Domingo making an opening in the sugar market, and cotton, under the increased demand for it by the English manufacturers, bringing to the producer 25 cents per pound—that the chief planters enjoyed incomes hardly known to landed proprietors anywhere else north of the Gulf of Mexico. Of the white inhabitants the greater part

were French Creoles, descendants of the original French colonists, with an admixture, however, of French, Spanish, and British immigrants. Under France the colonists had possessed hardly any political power; under Spain, none at all. With a cautious imitation of these models, which in Federalists would have been denounced as exceedingly anti-republican, the president was authorized not only to appoint the governor and secretary of the new Territory, but annually to nominate the 13 members who were to compose the Legislative council. This provision, though strongly objected to and struck out by the House as contrary to democratic principles, was reinstated by the Senate, and on the report of a committee of conference, was finally agreed to.

The laws of Louisiana down to the period of the cession to Spain, has been like those of Canada, the custom of Paris and the royal ordinances of France. The Spanish governor on taking possession, among other very arbitrary acts, had issued a proclamation substituting the Spanish code, and such remained the laws of the colony when it passed into the hands of the United States. This Spanish code, so far as it was not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, was continued in force, subject to such alterations as the new Territorial Legislature might make.

All that region west of the Mississippi and north of the Territory of Orleans, was constituted by the same act as the District of Louisiana. It includes one little village on the Arkansas, and several on or near the Mississippi, the principal of which was St. Louis. The white population of this region, embracing the present States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, had been somewhat augmented of late by immigrants from the old French villages on the other side of the Mississippi; and by Anglo-American adventurers, who already outnumbered the French inhabitants. But the increase of this population, which did not exceed three or four thousand, was not considered desirable. It was proposed to reserve this region for the Indians; and the president was authorized to propose to the tribes east of the Mississippi an exchange of lands, and a migration on their part across the river—a policy since extensively carried out. Meanwhile the jurisdiction over the few white inhabitants, and nominally over the whole district, was annexed to the Territory of Indiana, thus made to include the whole region north of the Ohio River and the thirty-third degree of north latitude, and west of the State of Ohio.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

The District of Louisiana was annexed to Indiana for one year, and then, in 1805, was erected into a separate Territory of the second class, the power of legislation being vested in the governor and judges. A section of this act, by continuing in force until altered or repealed by the Legislature, all existing laws and regulations gave a tacit confirmation of the system of slavery already established in the settlements on the Arkansas and Missouri. The first military commandant and civil governor of the "District of Louisiana" was Major Amos Stoddard, an intelligent and highly meritorious officer of the United States army, and author of a valuable work on the early history and resources of Louisiana. His headquarters were at St. Louis, the capital of Upper Louisiana. The District of Louisiana already contained the germs of two independent States on the west side of the Mississippi, comprised in the few detached settlements upon the Arkansas River and upon the west side of the Upper Mississippi, south of the Missouri River. The remainder of this immense district was an unknown savage wilderness of forests and prairies, traversed by a few roving bands of Indians, and explored only by a few French traders. The first authentic American explorations were those conducted by Lewis and Clark, 1804-'5, to the sources of the Missouri, and thence to the Pacific Ocean by the Columbia River. Next were those conducted by Lieut. Pike, in 1806-'7, for the explorations of the regions near the sources of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. The principal object of all these explorations was to establish friendly relations with the Indians; thus preparing the way for the subsequent sale and relinquishment of lands in advance of the adventurous pioneer.

In the year 1805 this District of Louisiana was erected into the

TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA,

with the first grade of Territorial government, administered by a governor and Territorial judges. The first governor was Gen. James Wilkinson, who held the office until the close of the year 1806, when he was succeeded by Colonel Meriwether Lewis. Under his administration, assisted by the Territorial judges, the Territory of Louisiana remained a dependence of the United States until the year 1812, when the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union. During this period the town and post of St. Louis continued to be the seat of the Territorial government. The Territory

was divided into six judicial districts or large counties,—St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, and Arkansas.

Immigration continually augmented the population of the Territory. In 1810 the population was 21,000. Of this number 1,500 were within the limits of the present State of Arkansas: the remainder were comprised chiefly within the confines of the present State of Missouri.

In 1812 the Territory of Orleans assumed the ranks of a State, and as it adopted the name of the "State of Louisiana," it was deemed expedient to change the name of the Territory of Louisiana. An act of Congress passed June 4, 1812, provided for the organization of a representative grade of Territorial government upon the west side of the Mississippi, including all the settlements north of the western portion of the present State of Louisiana. This territory was known and designated as the

MISSOURI TERRITORY,

and extended from latitude 33° to 41° north. Its remote western limit was the Indian and Mexican Territories, in the remote West, 500 miles beyond the Mississippi. St. Louis was the seat of government.

The first governor was Gen. William Clarke; the first Territorial assembly consisted of a Legislative Council, composed of nine members, appointed by the president, and a House of Representatives, elected by the people, in the ratio of one to every 500 free white males. The first delegate to Congress was Edward Hempstead.

Population began to augment faster, but not till 1815 did St. Louis lose its French population, aspect or usages. By this time, however, the language, manners, customs, laws and usages of the American people were rapidly supplanting those of the French inhabitants. By 1817 the Territorial jurisdiction had been extended over 20 large counties, including 60,000 inhabitants. This number of inhabitants being sufficient to entitle the Territory to an independent State government: the General Assembly made application to Congress for authority to form a State constitution, preparatory to admission into the Federal Union. This application raised one of the most alarming political storms ever witnessed in the United States. The "Missouri Question," as it was called,

continued to agitate the Union from one extreme to the other, until many experienced statesmen were apprehensive that even a dissolution of the Union might result from the zeal of the enemies of slavery, pitted against the persistent defense of its friends.

The opponents of slavery objected to the legal extension of the institution beyond the limits of the original slaveholding States of the Union, and required the Federal Government to restrict its extension west of the Mississippi as had been done north of the Ohio. They zealously and perseveringly urged that the new States, by their constitutions, should exclude slavery. The capitol of the United States was the arena where the contending parties met in fierce debate. The halls of Congress continued to be agitated for two years, while the angry conflict of opposing principles held the fate of Missouri in suspense, and for a time withheld from her the privilege of State government.

At length the slavery party triumphed, and Missouri was enrolled among the slave States Aug. 10, 1821. It was provided, however, that slavery should be allowed no farther north or west, but only south of the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30'$ (the southern boundary of Missouri).

Preparatory to the assumption of State government, the limits of the Missouri Territory were restricted on the south by the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30'$, and the territory south of that line, between Missouri and Louisiana, was organized into the second grade of Territorial government. Col. James Miller, a meritorious and distinguished officer of the Northwestern army, was appointed first governor. This Territory was known and designated as the

ARKANSAS TERRITORY,

and at the period of its organization contained an aggregate of nearly 14,000 inhabitants. It extended north and south from 33° to $36^{\circ} 30'$, and east and west from the Mississippi indefinitely to the Mexican territories at least 550 miles. The post of Arkansas was made the seat of the new government.

At this time Arkansas was considered to be on the extreme southwestern border of civilization, and consequently immigration was slow. In 1834 began a great western movement, however, and Arkansas received its share. By the census of 1835 it had 58,134 inhabitants, thus entitling it to admission as a State, according to the principles of the ordinance of 1787. Therefore the people made

application to Congress for authority to establish a regular form of State government. This authority was granted, and the convention to form a State Constitution met Jan. 1, 1836. The Constitution was approved by Congress, and on the 13th of June following Arkansas was admitted as an independent State—the 25th in point of time and order, in the United States.

IOWA TERRITORY.

The beautiful and fertile upland prairies and unrivaled plains west of the Upper Mississippi, and north of the Des Moines River, had remained in the occupancy of the native tribes, which had gradually retired west of the great lakes, until they commenced their aggressions against the people of Illinois, under the fierce and vindictive Black Hawk, in 1829. After a disastrous war of nearly three years on the northern frontier of Illinois, Black Hawk and his allies, driven from the Wisconsin Territory, retired across the Mississippi, and sought safety and peace in what was then the remote West. On the banks of Iowa River, Sept., 1832, a treaty was concluded by which they relinquished nearly all the lands claimed by them. This cession contained not less than one-third of the present State of Iowa, and was subsequently known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." This ceded territory was speedily overrun by pioneers and exploring parties in search of choice lands, desirable sites for towns, for future locations. Permanent settlements were soon made, and thrived wonderfully.

In 1834, for the convenience of temporary government, the settlements north of the State of Missouri, and for 100 miles north of the Des Moines River, were erected by Congress into the "District of Iowa," and attached to the District of Wisconsin, subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. When the latter had assumed an independent State government, in 1836, the District of Wisconsin was erected into a separate government, known as the Wisconsin Territory exercising jurisdiction over the District of Iowa, then comprised in two large counties, designated as the counties of Des Moines and Dubuque. The aggregate population of these counties in 1836, was 10,531 persons. It was not long before the District of Iowa became noted throughout the West for its extraordinary beauty and fertility, and the great advantages which it afforded to agricultural enterprise. Another vast purchase of land was made, from the Sacs and Foxes, who were forced to withdraw farther west.

Before the close of 1838, the district had been subdivided into 16 counties, with an aggregate population of 22,860 souls. This same year the district was erected into an independent Territorial government, known as the "Territory of Iowa;" the first Territorial governor was Robert Lucas, formerly Governor of Ohio.

Iowa Territory, as first organized, comprised "all that region of country north of Missouri which lies west of the Mississippi River, and of a line drawn due north from the source of the Mississippi to the northern limit of the United States."

During the year 1839, emigration from New England and New York began to set strongly into the Iowa Territory. Population increased in a wonderful manner. The census of 1840 showed the entire population to be 43,017 persons—all acquired in eight years. By 1844 it had increased to 81,921 persons, and application was made for authority to form a State government; this was granted, and a constitution drawn up; but Congress insisted that upon becoming a State, Iowa should consent to a restriction of her limits, in order to average the area of the Western States, which was refused by 2,000 majority at a popular election. In the beginning of 1846, the people, through their Legislature, acquiesced in the proposed restriction, and were authorized by Congress to form a new constitution. Iowa was then admitted as a State, the fourth State carved out of former Louisiana.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY

was organized in 1849, when it had a population of 4,857. In 1857 a census showed 150,037. The people were authorized to form a State constitution, and this being approved by Congress, Minnesota was admitted into the Union May 11, 1858.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

This country was opened to emigrants in May, 1854, and claims were taken with astonishing rapidity for the next few months. During this time there was no regular government, but rules were adopted and enforced by the "squatters," a class of people who soon became famous. In this same year, Andrew H. Reeder was appointed governor, and a regular government was organized. Reeder was an anti-slavery man, and was soon removed by the influence of the slave-holders from Missouri, who at the first were a

majority of the settlers. Wilson Shannon was appointed in his place. During Reeder's time two elections were held for a delegate to Congress, but both times the polls were held by armed men from Missouri, and illegal votes returned. A Congressional investigating committee subsequently estimated that of the 2,871 votes cast at the first election, 1,729 were illegal; and that of the 6,218 votes at the second election, only 1,310 were legal, of which 791 were given for the anti-slavery candidates. The Legislature met and ousted the free-soilers chosen at the second election, giving their seats to the pro-slavery men originally returned. Both parties held conventions, and the contest grew to such a pitch of violence that several men were killed on each side, and the people of Lawrence began to arm for self-defense. Shannon was removed and John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, was appointed in his place. Before his arrival there was actual war. When he arrived at Leocompton he endeavored to restore order. He called upon all armed bodies to disband. Many did so at once, but 2,000 Missourians, in three regiments, with artillery, and under the command of a member of the Missouri Legislature, marched to attack Lawrence. They were met by Gov. Geary and his United States troops, who induced them to retire. In January, 1857, the Legislature met, but the leading members were immediately arrested. Being left without a quorum, it adjourned till June. Gov. Geary resigned and was succeeded by Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi. During a rapid succession of fraudulent elections, Gov. Walker resigned, and J. W. Denver, of California, became governor. The constitution previously adopted (known as the Leocompton constitution), which allowed slavery, was now twice rejected by the people by 10,000 majority. Gov. Denver then resigned and was succeeded by Samuel Medary, of Ohio. A new convention was held, a new constitution framed, and this was ratified by 4,000 majority. The first State election under it was held Dec. 6, 1859, resulting in the election of Chas. Robinson for governor. Thus Kansas outlived her Territorial conflicts unparalleled in history, and at last arrived safely, though considerably scarred, upon a firm State constitution.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

This Territory was organized in 1854, by the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska act, but escaped the conflicts of free-soilers and slavery-men which agitated Kansas. In the year 1854 the only inhabitants

to speak of were Indians. The population in 1860 was 28,842, and this increased so rapidly that Feb. 9, 1867, Nebraska was admitted as a State.

We have thus seen seven great States formed out of that province purchased for \$15,000,000 only 80 years ago. "And the end is not yet."

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENT.

Although the Northwestern Territory lay east of the Mississippi, and never included Iowa, still it was a part of the same great West, and has a history intimately connected with that of Louisiana. A brief historical sketch will therefore not be out of place.

The French were the first settlers of the great district between the Ohio and the Mississippi, and long claimed it as their territory. The first permanent settlement was made in what is now Indiana, on the Ouabache (Wabash) River, and is now known as Vincennes. The year in which this post was established is not known. Different dates, from 1700 to 1742, have been assigned. Several trading posts, however, had been located on the Illinois and other rivers before 1700.

But the French were not permitted to occupy and extend their western settlements without opposition. The English who occupied the Atlantic seaboard in the beginning of the eighteenth century, soon directed their attention to the West, and disputed the claims of the French. In a short time they had several settlements on the Ohio. Neither party seemed to desire an immediate conflict, but rather to extend and fortify their settlements. During this condition of affairs, George Washington, then in his twenty-second year, was appointed by Gov. Dinwiddie to visit the Western out-posts, demand of the French commandant his designs, and observe the extent and disposition of his forces. He was informed by the French that they considered themselves the rightful owners of the country, and would not yield it to any authority. The Virginians then fitted out an expedition under Washington as Lieut. Col., and some hostilities followed. The following year, 1755, opened with promises of peace, but these soon gave way to actual war again—this time on a larger scale. The French were

at first successful, but in 1758 Pitt became premier of England, there was a great revival of English forces, and Britain regained what she had lost. At the close of 1762 the French were completely reduced, and peace was proclaimed early in 1763. All the western posts were taken possession of by the English, but they did not peacefully retain possession of them. A gigantic conspiracy was formed by the principal Indians of the Northwest, under the famous Pontiac, and all the out-posts were simultaneously attacked. All except Detroit and Fort Pitt fell into the hands of the Indians, but they did not receive expected help from the French, and their great scheme failed. The Northwest was in the hands of the English, and remained so until the celebrated expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark, on behalf of the American colonies, who were struggling for independence from Great Britain. This able leader surprised and captured Kaskaskia and Port Vincennes, in December, 1778, without bloodshed. While at Kaskaskia, Lieut. Gov. Hamilton, with a force from Detroit, re-took Vincennes. Clark being thus cut off from the United States Government, was forced to the desperate undertaking of marching against a superior force at Vincennes. This was a long, fatiguing march, but finally, by boldness, firmness and address, Clark regained Vincennes. From this time the British continually lost ground in the Northwest.

This memorable expedition of Clark was the basis of the American claim to the territory, and was allowed by the British to be the cause of their ceding it to the United States at the close of the Revolutionary war.

Congress, in 1787, adopted an ordinance for the government of the whole Northwest, which is known in history as the "Ordinance of 1787." As this ordinance is the foundation of the constitutions of all the Western States, we give its principal points:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution, or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

This compact declared that "schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Its prohibition of slavery made the Southern members regret that they had allowed the ordinance to pass. They even tried to have it repealed. In 1803 Congress re-

ferred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery. This act eventually proved the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery.

Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this Territory. He fixed the seat of government at Marietta, Ohio, and organized a "general court." Finding that the Indians were disposed to be hostile, Governor St. Clair repaired to Fort Washington to consult with Gen. Harmar in regard to making an expedition against them, and he left Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Territory, to execute the resolutions of Congress in regard to settlers and other matters. According to his instructions, Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter, the secretary, in his report to the President, wrote as follows:

"Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which, in process of time, have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away."

Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at some time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated

under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted; not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

In the summer of 1790, the General Court passed several salutary laws prohibiting gaming, and restricting the sale of liquors.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens at Vincennes, in a testimonial drawn up and signed by a committee of officers.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Gov. St. Clair, after consulting with Gen. Harmar, concluded to chastise the savages about the head of the Wabash. He therefore raised an army of 1,450 men, mostly militia, and with these Harmar marched against the Indians. Owing to the bad discipline of the militia this expedition was not entirely successful. The Indians suffered, but not enough to induce them to sue for peace. The inhabitants began to be alarmed, and petitioned the Virginia Legislature for further protection.

The attention of the general Government was aroused, and Gen. Chas. Scott, under authority of the War Department, made a raid on the Indians in the vicinity of the Wabash, with 750 mounted men. He killed 32 warriors, and took 58 prisoners. The most infirm of these prisoners he dismissed with messages for the Indians farther up the Wabash, whom he was unable to reach on account of the condition of his horses.

March 3, 1791, Congress authorized Gov. St. Clair to raise a force of 3,000 men, with which to garrison strongly one or two posts, and to make another expedition against the hostiles. Before undertaking so large an expedition, Gov. St. Clair, June 25, 1791, ordered Gen. Wilkinson to proceed against the Indians with 500 mounted men. Wilkinson reported the results of his raid as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiatenon nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 400 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk."

The Indians were greatly damaged by the expeditions of Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from being subdued. They were continually incited to hostilities by the British, who held the posts of Michilimackinac, Detroit and Niagara, contrary to the treaty of 1783.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with 2,000 men. They were attacked Nov. 4, by a body of 1,200 Indians, and completely defeated. St. Clair returned to Fort Washington with his broken army, having lost 578 killed and missing, and 254 wounded, besides several pieces of artillery and all his baggage, ammunition and stores. The savage Indians, believing that the whites had made war for many years merely to acquire land, crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

Gov. St. Clair, although not particularly blamed, resigned as Major-General, and was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne. Under him, in 1792, the army was entirely re-organized, and, October, 1793, moved westward, 3,600 strong. All possible means had been previously exhausted to induce the Indians to unite in a treaty of peace, but they were elated by the defeat of St. Clair, and felt amply prepared to meet Gen. Wayne. The Indians insisted on the Ohio as the boundary of the United States. Maj. Gen. Scott, with about 1,600 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, joined the regular troops under Gen. Wayne, July 26, 1794, and on the 28th the united forces marched against the Indian towns on the Maumee. Gen. Wayne gained a decisive victory over the Indians, and the expedition was completely successful. Fort Wayne was established and strongly garrisoned.

In August, 1795, the gallant Gen. Wayne concluded a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwestern Territory. This treaty opened the way to the flood of immigration, and soon the germs were budding of the five mighty States of the great Northwest.

DIVISION AND GROWTH.

From this time there was nothing to impede the steady growth of the Northwest, and under the beneficent provisions of the ordinance of 1787, the best class of immigrants settled in that fertile region. Soon self-government was asked and granted, and according to the ordinance, five States were formed, one after another. We briefly notice the Territorial existence and State organization of each.

Ohio.—Of the five States made from the Northwestern Territory, Ohio was the first to be highly developed, being nearest to the original States. In it was the capital of the Territory—Chillicothe. The progress of Ohio was surprisingly rapid, and in 1803,

according to the provisions of the ordinance of 1784, it was admitted into the Union.

Indiana.—The Territory of Indiana was organized in 1800, and William Henry Harrison was appointed governor. It passed to the second grade of Territorial government (with elected Legislature) in 1807. A penal code was then adopted, which was remarkable for its severity. Even horse-stealing was punished with death. During the administration of Gov. Harrison, in 1811, occurred the brief war with Tecumseh, of which the battle of Tippecanoe was the principal event. After the Indian troubles subsided, the settlements in Indiana began to improve, and the population to be augmented by extensive immigration from the East. In 1813, Mr. Thomas Posey, of Tennessee, succeeded Harrison as governor of Indiana. In 1816 Indiana was admitted as a State.

Illinois.—The Territory of Illinois was organized in 1809. Previous to this time it had been a part of Indiana Territory. The principal laws of Indiana were re-enacted for Illinois. Illinois had its Indian troubles, but as the principal one, the Black Hawk war, occurred after Illinois became a State, and as it stands alone as the last of the important Indian wars in the Mississippi Valley, we give a full account of it further on. Illinois formed a constitution in 1818, and the same year was admitted into the Union.

Michigan.—This Territory was organized in 1805, with William Hull as governor. Detroit was the capital, and from the first played an important part in Western history. The Indian troubles, notably Tecumseh's war, kept back Michigan's growth for some time. She flourished, however, under the able administration of Lewis Cass as governor, which lasted from 1813 to 1831. Cass was succeeded by Gen. Geo. B. Porter. He died in 1834, and the duties of governor were performed by the secretary, Stevens T. Mason. Michigan was admitted as a State in 1837.

Wisconsin.—Previous to 1818 Wisconsin was under different governments, and sometimes attached to some older Territory. In that year it was attached for judicial purposes to Michigan. It then comprised two counties. When Michigan became a State, Wisconsin was organized as a separate Territory. Gen. Henry Dodge was first governor; he was succeeded by James Duane Doty, and he by N. P. Tallmadge; then Gen. Henry Dodge was

reappointed. The progress of the Territory under these administrations was rapid, and in 1848 Wisconsin became a State.

Thus ended the "Northwestern Territory," after furnishing to this Union of States five of its noblest members.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In the year of 1804 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations. One old chief of the Sacs, however, called Black Hawk, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the war of 1812, had always taken exceptions to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself with a chosen band of warriors upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Gov. Reynolds dispatched Gen. Gaines with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their villages and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the western side of the river. Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he crossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Gov. Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under the command of Brig-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's town," proceeded for several miles up the river to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They formed at Dixon two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced under command of Maj. Stillman, to a creek afterward called "Stillman's run," and while encamping there, saw a party of mounted Indians at the distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body under Black Hawk, they were routed, and by their precipitate flight spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On

their arrival it was found that there had been 11 killed. The party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a colonel of the militia, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude, the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle: "Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's Creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by other columns 15 deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwaukee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to outflank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burning spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest and boldest heart; and accordingly our men soon began to break in small squads, for tall timber.

"In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks, and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen, which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse, so as to bring the heads of the horsemen be-

tween my eye and the horizon, I discovered by the light of the moon that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement and recovered my position, where I remained some time, thinking what further I could do for my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger; you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this I followed the example of my companions in arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation throughout the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

ASSAULT ON APPLE RIVER FORT.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island, was surprised by a party of 70 Indians, and was on the point of being thrown into disorder, when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who should turn his back to the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk with a band of 150 warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by 25 men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For 15 consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy, but knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their best warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of 11 Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterward overtaken by a company of 20 men and every one of them was killed.

ROCK RIVER EXPEDITION.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois in the latter part of June. Maj. Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the move-

ments of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen. Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he, with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle Village, and marched up along Rock River. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians save two, who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock River, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy, but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen. Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched on the 15th of July in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock River after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19 the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made 50 miles, they were overtaken by a terrible thunder storm, which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again 50 miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians had encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops, on the morning of the 21st, crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which in the haste of retreat the Indians were obliged to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden

fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely, in order to out-flank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush, and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians 68 of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and eight wounded.

Soon after this battle Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river, they were suddenly fired upon and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force. The battle now became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the 20 Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took others prisoners, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing 300, besides 50 prisoners; the whites but 17 killed and 12 wounded.

BLACK HAWK CAPTURED.

Black Hawk, with his 20 braves, retreated up the Wisconsin River. The Winnebagoes, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These with Black Hawk were taken to Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said: 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac. These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return, too.'"

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833.

After their release from prison they were conducted in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him a dwelling near Des Moines, this State, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said, that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of 40 years.

BLACK HAWK'S DEATH AND BURIAL.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' re-union in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received marked tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a severe attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life Oct. 3. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the Pres-

ident while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it.

His remains were afterward stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

DESCRIPTIVE.

GEOGRAPHY.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate and location. It is bounded on the north by Minnesota, and for small distances by Dakota, Wisconsin and Illinois; on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois; on the south by Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska; and on the west by Nebraska, Dakota, and, with regard to the southeastern corner, by Missouri. It is on the right bank of the greatest river in the world, and near the center of a valley already admitted to be the richest cultivated by man.

The general shape of the State is that of a rectangle, the northern and southern boundaries being due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, the Missouri and the Big Sioux on the west. The width of the State from north to south is over 200 miles, being from the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$, to that of $40^{\circ} 36'$, or nearly three degrees. This does not include the small prominent angle at the southeast corner. The length is considerably more. It averages perhaps 265 miles. The whole surface is 55,044 square miles, or 35,228,200 acres. It is worthy of note that all this vast extent, except the small part occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation. We thus get some idea of the im-

mense agricultural resources of Iowa. Too often the number of square miles in a county or State must be diminished by a third or a half, on account of mountainous or desert lands, to enable one to correctly estimate the real value to mankind. This State is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative areas of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those great countries will not compare with Iowa. It is almost idle to predict the future. Figures which would be reasonable now, would only provoke a smile a few years hence. It may safely be affirmed, however, that under thorough cultivation, this one State could easily support the 50,000,000 of people in the United States.

TOPOGRAPHY.

All the knowledge we have at present of the topography of the State of Iowa is that derived from incidental observations of geological corps, from the surveys made by railroad engineers, and from barometrical observations made by authority of the Federal Government. No complete topographical survey has yet been made, but this will doubtless be attended to in a few years.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders; for the highest point is but 1,200 feet above the lowest point; these two points are nearly 300 miles apart, and the whole State is traversed by gently flowing rivers. A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it.

	Per mile.
From N. E. corner to S. E. corner of State.....	1 foot 1 inch.
From N. E. corner to Spirit Lake....	5 feet 5 inches.
From N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet.
From N. W. corner to S. W. corner of the State.....	2 feet.
From S. W. corner to highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold Co.).....	4 feet 1 inch.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the low- est point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River).....	4 feet.

We thus find that there is good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as belonging to a great plain, the lowest point of which within its border, the southeastern corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from 800 feet, although it is a thousand miles from the nearest ocean.

These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. On examining its surface in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch. These river valleys are deepest in the northwestern part of the State, and consequently it is there that the country has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

The greater part of Iowa was formerly one vast prairie. It has indeed been estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. By prairies, it must not be inferred that a level surface is meant, for they are found in hilly countries as well. Nor are they confined to any particular variety of soil, for they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their origin, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, of the soil, or of any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented 50 years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State. The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is capable of a high state of cultivation.

LAKES AND STREAMS.

Lakes.—The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvial* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium. By "alluvium" is meant the deposit which has accu-

mulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best, productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which forms the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys. The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. They are consequently found in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson County, Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo County, and Storm Lake in Buena Vista County.

SPIRIT LAKE.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about 12 square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great water-shed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

OKOBOJI LAKE.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places 100 feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant; fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water-fowl.

CLEAR LAKE.—This lake is situated upon the water-shed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only 15 feet. Its shores and the country around are like that of Spirit Lake.

STORM LAKE.—This lake rests upon the great water-shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles. The outlets of all these drift lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

WALLED LAKES.—Along the water-sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account

of the embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to 30 feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided to some extent by the action of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything on the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore. This has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

Springs issue from all the geological formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream. No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

Rivers.—The two great rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri, from the eastern and the western boundaries, respectively, of the State, receive the eastern and western drainage of it. The Mississippi with its tributaries in Eastern Iowa drain two-thirds of the State, and the Missouri with its tributaries drain the western third. The great water-shed which divides these two systems is a land running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County. From the last named point this highest ridge of land between the two great rivers continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but it is no longer the great water-shed. From that point another ridge bears off southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, which is now the water-shed.

All streams that rise in Iowa occupy at first only slight depressions of the land, and are scarcely perceptible. These uniting into

larger streams, though still flowing over drift and bluff deposits, reach considerable depth into these deposits, in some cases to a depth of nearly 200 feet from the general prairie level.

The greater part of the streams in Western Iowa run either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. The banks even of the small streams are often five to 10 feet in height and quite perpendicular, so that they render the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

This deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; but not a stone or a pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the Government, and he attributes its origin to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, and the sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; but the term "lacustrine" would have been more appropriate. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front 200 feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on it does not remain at the surface, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within it at any point, as it does upon and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The thickest deposit yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches 200 feet. It is found throughout a region more than 200 miles in length, and nearly 100 miles in width, and through which the Missouri runs almost centrally.

This fine sediment is the same which the Missouri once deposited in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. The extent of the deposit shows this lake to have been 100 miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down. After the

Lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus, along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to 15 miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

Chariton and Grand Rivers rise and run for 25 miles of their course upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys deepen gradually, and 15 or 20 miles from the river they are nearly 150 feet below the general level of the adjacent highland. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains, or "bottoms," the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings. These streams are prairie streams in their upper branches and tributaries, but flow through woodland farther down. The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes, and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

Platte River belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County. Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of 200 feet, apparently, through this deposit alone. The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaway drains one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood-plains are almost every where composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence, and also the main stream from there to the point where it enters the great flood-plain of the Missouri, run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit.

The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill-sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill-sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River, until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an intistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks within distinct valleys. On entering Clay County the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of 200 feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill-site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the streams meet with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about 60 feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of

cascades. For the first 25 miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes, occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from 100 to nearly 200 feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about 15 miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme north-western corner. Some good mill-sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the locations for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continues from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than 100 miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million of acres of land within the State, upward of 400,000 of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer, and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches, known as the east and the west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several

small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the sub-carboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of the course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal measure strata into its bed; they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood-plain is frequently sandy from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley. The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon, and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their sources in the region occupied by the upper coal measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out of those deposits and the middle coal-measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures, in consequence of the numerous mill-sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far

as Story County the broad, flat flood-plain is covered with a rich, deep clay soil, which, in time of long continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill-sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well-marked flood-plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill-sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation. The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood-plain is more distinctly marked, and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill-sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is 100 miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from 12 to 20 miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill-sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth to which they have eroded their valleys and the

different character of the material through which they have worked. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winneshiek County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than 200 feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood-plain. Water-power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are almost everywhere high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, and consequently it furnishes immense water-power. In some places where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town of Decorah, in Winneshiek County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occa-

sional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian and Subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the State, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

GEOLOGY.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived to a considerable extent from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In Southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey.

The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to Missouri River. Although it contains less than one percent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood-plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palaeozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous....	{ Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	10 to 200
		Inoceramous Bed.....	50
	{ Lower Cretaceous...	Woodbury Sandstone and Shales.....	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone.....	100
Carboniferous..	{ Coal Measures.....	Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
		St. Louis Limestone.....	75
	{ Subcarboniferous...	Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Kinderhook Beds.....	175
Upper Silurian...	Hamilton Limestone and Shales,		200
	Niagara.....		350
	Cincinnati.....		80
Lower Silurian..	{ Trenton.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	250
		Galena Limestone.....	250
	{ Primordial.....	Trenton Limestone.....	200
		St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
Azoic.....	{	Lower Magnesian Limestone..	250
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
		Sioux Quartzite.....	50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesian Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes. The only fossils found in this formation in the State are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

The St. Peter's Sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

Trenton Group.—With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee Counties, and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window caps and sills. Fossils are so abundant in this formation that in some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long and seldom exceeds 12 miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about 15 miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

Cincinnati Group.—The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County, while the most southerly is in Jackson County, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly are-

naceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati Group are found in the Maquoketa shales, but they contain a larger number than have been found any where else in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is 40 and 50 miles in width and nearly 160 miles long from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, Le Claire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales, is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from 40 to 50. It trends in a north-westerly and southeasterly direction. A large part of the material of this is quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer County. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopods, corals and mollusks. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City marble" and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

Subcarboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its arc is about 250 miles long and from 20 to 50 miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is in Des Moines County, near the mouth of Skunk River. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County; along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin, and Franklin Counties, and along the Des Moines River in Humboldt County. This formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama County the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom Vertebrata; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order Selachians. Of Articulates, only two species have been recognized,

both of which belong to the genus *Phillipsia*. The sub-kingdom *Mollusca* is also largely represented. The *Radiata* are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals. The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan. It overshadowed all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *Lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and *Brachiopods* in the more calcareous portions. No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington limestone formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, separated by a series of silicious beds; both divisions are crinoidal. The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County; it has been recognized in the northern part of Washington County, which is the most northerly point that it has been found; but it probably exists as far north as Marshall County. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines. Bones of bony fishes are found in these rocks, and on Buffington Creek, Louisa County, is an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia. Remains of *Articulates* are rare in this formation; so far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *Phillipsia*. Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom *Radiata* are represented in the genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Syringopora*, while the highest class, *Echinoderms*, are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties: Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about 80 miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of *silex*, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer

crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo. The only vertebrate fossils in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order Selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of 25 or 30 feet. Of the Articulates, only two species of the genus *Phillipsia* have been found in this formation. Of the Mollusks no Cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in Iowa. Gasteropods are rare; Brachiopods and Polyzoans are quite abundant. Of Radiates, corals of genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Aulopora* are found, but crinoids are most abundant. Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct sub-divisions: the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *Phillipsia*; and two ostracoid genera, *Cythra* and

Beyricia. The Mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The Coal-Measure Group is properly divided into three formations, viz.: the Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet.

The Lower Coal Measures exist eastward and northward of the Des Moines River, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the Middle Coal Measures at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potter's use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as in Red Rock in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the Lower Coal Measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin. All fossil plants found in these measures probably belong to the class Acrogens. Specimens of Calamites and several species of ferns are found in all the Coal Measures, but the genus *Lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the Middle Coal Measures. The latter formation occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about 1,400 square miles. The counties underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

Few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants, three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The Mollusks are most numerous represented. Trilobites and ostracoids are the only remains known of Articulates. Vertebrates are only known by the remains of Selachians, or sharks, and ganoids.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising 13 whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the

Middle Coal Measures. This formation contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstone, but the prominent lithological features are its limestones. Although it is known by the name of Upper Coal Measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about 20 inches in maximum thickness. The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good building material, as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation. The fossils are more numerous than in either the Middle or Lower Coal Measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes Cephalapoda, Gasterapoda, Lamellibranchiata, Brachiopoda and Polyzoa. Radiates are more numerous than in the Middle and Lower Coal Measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long Tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the Glacial epoch. The second period was during the Glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas. All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the Inoceramus, or

chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes. The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves. The strata of Woodbury sandstones and shales rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County: hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City. This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry. Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *Salix Meekii* and *Sassfras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

The *Inoceramus* beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region. The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the *Inoceramus* beds are two species of squaloid Selachians, or cestracionts, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo Co., 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several other counties contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds, are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized; but owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be fully realized.

GYPSUM.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earths of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge in Webster County. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through

it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—No trace of fossil remains has been found in the gypsum or associated clays; neither has any other indication of its geologic age been observed except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value. No Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa, to suggest that it might be of that age, nor are any of the Palæozoic strata newer than the sub-carboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age; perhaps older than the cretaceous.

The lithological origin of this deposit is as uncertain as its geological age. It seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one,—an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it, nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are

common in association with other gypsum deposits, and by many are regarded as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. From these facts it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that this gypsum originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical character of this gypsum; but as it is so different in some respects from other deposits, there are still other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity, and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other. As plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that this is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts.

Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. The only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years. Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, built a fine residence of it in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. Several other houses in Fort Dodge have been constructed of it, including the depot build-

ing of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum of deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron. Gypsum has thus been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the dead caves of Dubuque.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

This mineral is found at Fort Dodge, which is, perhaps, the only place in Iowa or in the valley of the Mississippi where it has as yet been discovered. There it occurs in very small quantities in both the shales of the Lower Coal Measures, and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer; it resembles in physical character the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum, before mentioned. Its color is of light blue, is transparent, and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer, those of the upper surface being smaller and more numerous. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction, and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it. The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral in this case is nearly colorless, and somewhat resembles masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all other cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no practical value, and is only interesting as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In Iowa this mineral has been found only in minute quantities. It has been detected in the Coal Measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. It is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Epsomite or native Epsom salts having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa; all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity. The Epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone near Starr's Mill. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones, and in similar small fragile masses among the pine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near 20 feet at the point where Epsomite was found. The rock upon which it accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of Epsom salts was produced, but the quantity obtained there is very small, and would be of no practical value on account of the cheapness in the market.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as it is west. The air is pure and generally bracing,—the northern part particularly so during the winter. The prevailing direction of the wind during the whole year is easterly. Correspondingly, thunder-storms are somewhat more violent in this State than east or south, but not near so much so as toward the mountains. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the

mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of this state, and not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES.

DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATIONS.

On the 18th of May, 1673, James Marquette and Louis Joliet, acting in the interest of and under the direction of the French authorities of Canada, started from the Straits of Mackinaw, in bark canoes, "to find out and explore the great river west of them, of which they had heard marvelous accounts from the Indians about Lake Michigan." They were accompanied by five other Frenchmen, in the capacity of boatmen. Having coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan for many days, they entered the bay of the Puants, now known as Green Bay. From the southern extremity of Green Bay they ascended Fox River until they reached an Indian village, where had once been established a mission by Allouez. They found here a cross, and evidences of a rude sort of Christian worship. This village was the extreme western limit of missionary enterprise, and no European had penetrated beyond it. They were here treated very hospitably by the natives, and were furnished two Indian guides to conduct them across the portage to the Wisconsin River, which was said to flow into the "great river." The Indians, however, deemed their mission hazardous in the extreme, and endeavored to dissuade them from it. Reaching the portage, they carried their provisions and light canoes on their backs across the dividing ridge to the banks of the Wisconsin. They were now in the valley of the river they were seeking. The Indians left our travelers at this point, after once more trying to dissuade them from the perilous journey. They told Marquette of fierce nations of Indians who would destroy him without cause. There was a tradition, also, of monsters in the great river that would swallow both man and his

canoe; and a demon, or manitou, that buried in the boiling waters all who ventured upon them. Marquette simply thanked his friends for the warning; but he could not follow their advice, "since the salvation of souls was at stake, for which he would be overjoyed to give his life."

They floated down the rapid Wisconsin seven days, and reached the mighty Mississippi June 17. Entering that majestic current, they "realized a joy that they could not express." Rapidly and easily they swept down to the solitudes below, and viewed on their journey the bold bluffs and beautiful meadows on the western bank of the stream, now revealed for the first time to the eyes of the white man. This was the discovery of Iowa, and on the basis of this and the subsequent explorations of La Salle, all the vast territory of the Mississippi Valley was claimed by France, and so belonged to her until she ceded it to Spain, as part of Louisiana, in 1663.

Marquette and his party discovered an Indian trail on the western shore about a hundred miles below the mouth of the Wisconsin, and determined to trace it and form some acquaintance with the tribes of that region. After a walk of several miles, they came in sight of an Indian town, or village. Commending themselves to God, they made themselves known by a loud cry. Four old men met them and conducted them into the village. They were presented to the council, and Marquette preached to them of Christianity. He also told them that the great captain of the French, the governor of Canada, had humbled the "Five Nations" of the Iroquois and compelled them to peace. This was good news to the Indians, and procured for Marquette's party a hearty welcome and a plentiful feast. They remained with these hospitable savages six days, and on their departure were presented with the calumet, or pipe of peace, to be hung from Marquette's neck as a safeguard in perils to come.

They then descended the Mississippi again, passed after many days the point where the transparent Mississippi mingles reluctantly with the turbid Missouri, the Pekitanoni of the Indians. They passed also the confluence of the Ohio, long called the Wabash, which likewise mingles its bright waters reluctantly with the turbid flood. By the middle of June they were in latitude 33° north. Remaining here a short time with a friendly tribe in what is now Arkansas, they determined to return, as they had practically accomplished their mission. They began to ascend the

river; and after several weeks of hard toil against a strong current, and exposed to numerous privations, they reached the mouth of the Illinois. Here they were told by the Indians that the Illinois afforded a much more direct route to the great lakes than that through the Wisconsin. They spent two weeks in ascending the Illinois and Desplaines. Then crossing to the Chicago Creek, they soon entered Lake Michigan.

During the rule of Louisiana by France, no efforts were made to form settlements in the remote country of Iowa. Nor was anything done under Spanish rule until 1788, and this was only the individual enterprise of a Frenchman. At this date the greater portion of Iowa was in the possession of the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians. The first occupation under claim of title by a white man, of any portion of Iowa soil, was by Julien Dubuque, a native of Canada, who, in 1788, obtained from Blondeau and two other chiefs of the Fox Indians, what he asserted was a grant of lands. He bounded his claim as seven leagues on the west bank of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Little Maquoketa to the Tete Des Morts, and three leagues in depth. He also had a qualified confirmation of this grant from Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of New Orleans. He married an Indian squaw, and occupied the mines until the time of his death, in 1810, employing about 10 white men in digging mineral. He was buried on the bluff of the Mississippi at the mouth of Catfish Creek, and the city and county of Dubuque were afterward named for him. This claim of Dubuque's was the foundation of a claim to the soil by its heirs, that was long contested in the courts. It was not decided until 1854, when the Supreme Court decided that the grant was no more than a temporary license to dig ore, and constituted no valid claim to the soil.

March 30, 1799, Louis Honore Tesson, also a native of Canada, obtained permission from the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana to establish a trading post at the head of the lower rapids of the Mississippi River, with the concession of a "sufficient space to make the establishment valuable for the commerce of peltries, to watch the Indians, and to keep them in fidelity to his Majesty." He made such a settlement, and it was sold to one of his creditors at sheriff's sale on the 15th of May, 1803, for \$150. This claim was afterward allowed to the extent of 640 acres, and Martin Van Buren issued a patent therefor, Feb. 7, 1839. The Supreme

Court of the United States in 1852 adjudicated the title valid, and it now constitutes the oldest legal title to any land within the State.

In 1801 the Province of Louisiana was ceded to France by Spain. This cession was at first secret, but as soon as it became known the United States Government began negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana. These negotiations resulted in the sale by France of all her possessions in the Mississippi Valley to the United States, for the sum of \$15,000,000. Thus, in 1803, the territory west of the Mississippi, of course including Iowa, became a possession of the rapidly growing power which extends from ocean to ocean, and of which Iowa, once the frontier, is now nearly the center.

By act of Congress approved March 26, 1804, the "Territory of Orleans" (afterward the State of Louisiana) was laid off. It included all the territory south of latitude 33° north. The remainder of the province was known and designated as the "District of Louisiana," and was attached to the Territory of Indiana for political and judicial purposes.

In 1804 the expedition of Lewis and Clarke to the head waters of the Missouri visited the western border of Iowa. They buried one of their number, Sergeant Floyd, on a bluff of the Missouri, near the mouth of the Sioux River. It has ever since been known as Floyd's Bluff. They also held a council of the Indians near the northwest corner of the present county of Pottawatomie, thereafter known as Council Bluffs. The name has since been transferred to the county seat of the county, now known as the city of Council Bluffs, the present eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1805-'6 Lieut. Pike led an expedition to discover the source of the Mississippi, and also to conciliate the numerous tribes of Indians then inhabiting the country watered by all the western tributaries of the Mississippi. He especially endeavored to establish amicable relations with those in the immediate vicinity of the frontier settlements. In his explorations upon the Upper Mississippi, upon the lower tributaries of the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, Lieut. Pike omitted no opportunity for entering into treaties of friendship and peace with the native tribes through which he passed; thus preparing the way for the subsequent sale and relinquishment of lands in advance of the adventurous pioneer.

In the year 1805 the District of Louisiana was erected into the "Territory of Louisiana," with the first grade of Territorial government, administered by a governor and Territorial judges. St. Louis was the seat of government.

The first governor was Gen. James Wilkinson, who held the office until the close of the year 1806, when he was succeeded by Col. Meriwether Lewis.

In 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to "Missouri Territory." Some changes in government were also made. A representative grade of Territorial government was adopted. The first governor was Gen. Wm. Clarke; the first Territorial assembly consisted of a "Legislative Council," composed of nine members, appointed by the president, and a House of Representatives, elected by the people in the ratio of one to every 500 free white males. The first delegate to Congress was Edward Hempstead.

In 1821 Missouri was admitted as a State, but her territory was limited on the south by $36^{\circ} 30'$ north, and on the north by $40^{\circ} 30'$. The territory to the south, between Missouri and Louisiana, was organized as the "Territory of Arkansas;" but from 1821 to 1834 Iowa may be considered a "political orphan." During this interregnum it is probable that the only civil law in force in Iowa was that provision of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude in the Territories of the United States north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and the constitutionality, even of this precious remnant of *Lex Scripta*, was afterward seriously questioned by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The beautiful and fertile prairies and unrivaled plains west of the Upper Mississippi, and north of the Des Moines River, had remained in the occupancy of the native tribes, which had gradually retired west of the great lakes, until they commenced their aggressions against the people of Illinois, under the fierce and vindictive Black Hawk, in 1829. After a disastrous war of nearly three years on the northern frontier of the State of Illinois, Black Hawk and his confederates, utterly routed, retired with their destitute and crest-fallen followers across the Mississippi River, and sought safety and peace in the remote west, within the limits of Iowa. Here the vanquished warriors and their indomitable chief made overtures for a cessation of hostilities, and negotiations for peace. Sept. 15, 1832, Gen. Winfield Scott concluded a treaty at the present site of the city of Davenport, Iowa, with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, by which the Indian title was extinguished to nearly all the land owned or claimed by them. This was a strip of land on the west bank of the Mississippi River,

the western boundary of which commenced at a point where is now the southeast corner of Davis County; thence to a point on Cedar River, near the northeast corner of Johnson County; thence northwest to the neutral grounds of the Winnebagoes; thence to a point on the Mississippi above Prairie du Chien, and contained about 6,000,000 acres of land. This was subsequently known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." By the terms of this treaty, the Indians might occupy the land until June 1, 1833, but on or before that date must retire to the west.

No sooner had the stipulated period expired than the white population began to advance into the ceded territory, which was speedily overrun by pioneers and exploring parties in search of choice lands, desirable sites for towns, and water-power for future locations. From this date immigration was exceedingly rapid and Iowa's progress uninterrupted.

INDIANS OF IOWA.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, from which the State of Iowa has been formed, it becomes necessary to give some history of the Indians of Iowa.

The acknowledged principle of the European nations in making their settlements in America, was that possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but was afterward visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again, and was then purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time it does not appear to have entered the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties, except perhaps the United States, that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed, and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought, or to forcibly eject the occupant. The United States has generally adopted the former wise and successful policy; and the history, therefore, of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State that cannot be omitted.

Strange to say, for more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinate contests for supremacy. That this State, so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between the rival nations for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from its ancient hunting grounds.

When Marquette visited this country in 1673, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illini were nearly destroyed, and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and in "The Beautiful Land" these natives met their equally warlike foes, the northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire State of Iowa, and the two former tribes, also, occupied most of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided. Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near

Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose; and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages. One was on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another was about 12 miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines; and the third was on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day-time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps 20 feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims

might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

At the foot of the mound above mentioned the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse-racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired that is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men, women and children unprotected.

Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass, and sprang tiger-like upon the unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only

reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms in the hands of their victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills.

Previous to the settlement of their village on Rock River, the Sacs and Foxes had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession of their lands. At one time this village contained upward of 60 lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. The number of Sacs and Foxes in 1825, was estimated by the Secretary of War to be 4,600. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The extensive prairies dotted over with groves, the beautiful scenery, the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables with little labor, the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

The Sioux located their hunting grounds north of the Sacs and Foxes. They were a fierce and warlike nation who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes, and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. Instead of settling the difficulties, this caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. So bitter and unrelenting became these contests, that in 1830 Government purchased of the respective tribes of the

Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux a strip of land 20 miles wide on both sides of the line, thus throwing them 40 miles apart by creating a "neutral ground," and commanded them to cease their hostilities. They were, however, allowed to fish and hunt on the ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States Territory.

In 1852 there occurred a fight between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, six miles above Algona, in Kosuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. He started with 60 warriors and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. For a short time the conflict was desperate, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. A squaw shot one of the Musquakas in the breast as they were rushing into the Sioux camp. He started to run away when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of 20 rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed; but few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving their dead foes above ground, and with great speed made their way home with their captives.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new Territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites, for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The army of the West, Gen. Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke,

with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and 17 privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, Aug. 9, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs, 15 Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, tobacco and whisky. On the 23d of August he arrived at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as "being on a hill, about 40 miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about $41^{\circ} 21'$ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore. The hill in front is about 60 feet perpendicular, and nearly level at the top. About 400 yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

In company with one of his men, Pike went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course.

Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted, and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. After reaching the river he waited some time for his canine friends; but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque. At the latter place, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain; he had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first American who had visited that part of the Territory. He was not, however, disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

Upon leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations does not properly belong to this volume. It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he held a council with the Sioux, Sept. 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. Jan. 8, 1806, he arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47° . This company at that time carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river, on both sides along the great lakes, to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the North, and west to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations what was subsequently the State of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission and performing a valuable service to the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there April 30, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

Before the Territory of Iowa could be open to settlement by the whites, it was necessary that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The Territory had

been purchased by the United States, but was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of possession. In order to accomplish this purpose, large sums of money were expended, besides the frontier being disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites, or some violation of treaty stipulation.

When the United States assumed control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces. Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac Village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 till his death. In early manhood he attained distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. His life was a marvel. He is said by some to have been the victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans; but if he was their enemy it certainly was not without some show of reason.

Upon the cession of Spain to France, in 1801, it did not give up possession of the country, but retained it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States in 1804. At that time Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis, and were invited to be present and witness the transfer; but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities, than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came I took my band and went to take leave of my Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately

started in our canoes for our village on Rock River, not liking the change any better than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

Nov. 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indian Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over 51,000,000 of acres. To this treaty Black Hawk always objected, and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied, and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely: to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

In 1805 Lieutenant Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the Territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieut. Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with, and he seemed very much prepossessed in his favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island: "A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after we passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented him with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief; he gave us good advice and said our American father would treat us well."

Fort Edwards was erected soon after Pike's expedition, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, also Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delega-

tion from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home and were apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader, who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company,—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them. It is claimed, by good authority, that the building of Fort Madison *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the 11th article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River, and by article 6, they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement" as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant.

Very soon after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of the attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the parade had not commenced. However, they kept up the attack several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, but more probably because they were deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war

by being deceived." He narrates the circumstance as follows: "Several of the head men and chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done." Black Hawk seems to have accepted the proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies; but after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. In vain they pleaded the promise of their Great Father at Washington; the trader was inexorable. Disappointed and crest fallen, the Indians turned sadly to their own village. Says Black Hawk: "Few of us slept that night. All was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats filled with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all our hopes of remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived." He joined the British, who flattered him, and styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousy against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

There was a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, whom Black Hawk with all his skill and cunning could not lead into hostilities to the United States. With Keokuk ("The Watchful Fox") at their

head, they were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. So when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. Thus, the nation was divided into the "War and Peace party." Black Hawk says he was informed after he was gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men, women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (the lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American Chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the other side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge when the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak to the council, which Wa-co-me obtained for him. He then addressed the chiefs. He remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the leading trail to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk. Like Black Hawk, he was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight when occasion required, with cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

In person, Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing. In his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for his reputation as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame he was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. Keokuk was thus compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell far below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction.

Keokuk had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witnessed the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his council. He seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless contemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but disaster and defeat, and he used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over he called the council together to prepare for war. He made a speech in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their breth-

ren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," said he, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go; but before you decide to take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, and thought their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you on one condition, viz.: that before we go we kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi." This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and cause them to abandon their rash undertaking.

There were murders and depredations committed by small bands of Indians from the west side of the Mississippi during the war of 1832, and they also made incursions into the white settlements in the lead-mining regions.

Black Hawk entered into a treaty with the United States at Portage des Sioux, Sept. 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill" to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the "great white chief" at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites, and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers. It is also to be remarked that in 1816, by treaty with the various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

From this time there was no serious trouble with the Indians until the Black Hawk War; and, indeed, this did not take place on Iowa soil. For a full account of this see page 57

INDIAN TREATIES.

All of Iowa, it has been stated, was in the actual possession of the Indians; so that the re-purchase of the soil by the United States Government became necessary. This was effected in a series of treaties and purchases, of which a synopsis is here given:

The territory known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," although not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration which flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty which provided for this cession was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on ground now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., Sept. 21, 1832. This was just after the "Black Hawk War," and the defeated savages had retired from east of the Mississippi. At the council the Government was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pashapaho and some 30 other chiefs and warriors were present. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa 50 miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about 6,000,000 acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for 30 consecutive years, \$20,000 in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for 17 years, and amounted to \$50,000 due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk War, 35 beef cattle, 12 bushels of salt, 30 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of flour and 6,000 bushels of corn.

The treaty was ratified Feb. 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land, situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as Keokuk's

reserve, and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About 1,000 of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was the leading spirit of the occasion, and their principal speaker.

By the terms of this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City. The Government also gave out of the Black Hawk purchase to Antoine Le Clare, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Gen. Joseph M. Street established an agency among the Sacs and Foxes very soon after the removal of the latter to their new reservation. He was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes for this purpose. A farm was selected upon which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years.

Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with their agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co. from Illinois, and also J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville. The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas. In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines

River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States, Sept. 21, 1837, and October 11, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in 1846.

Before any permanent settlement was made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburg, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

Aug. 4, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as the "half-breed tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle, as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi River, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the half-breed tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson. Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had

the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But Jan. 30, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, blanket, pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides. Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claim, and as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson, and David Brigham were appointed commissioners by the Wisconsin Legislature, clothed with power to settle their difficulties, and to decide upon the validity of claims, or sell them for the benefit of the real owners. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done, and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts; but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed.

About nine years before the judgment titles were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles was brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court, for the

Territory of Iowa, May 8, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of the same year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star-Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure and drew up the documents in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office. Oct. 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to the land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

We subjoin a synopsis of the different treaties made with the Indians of Iowa.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 15, 1875; ratified Dec. 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa, and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treatise of peace and friendship on the part of these Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of Sept., 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of Nov. 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and mutual goodwill was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners as above, on the 16th of Sept., 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*--Made at St. Louis, on the thirteenth of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified Dec. 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and enforced by the chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose-quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified Jan. 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825*.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menominees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that fork to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830*.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, 20 miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government in the same treaty a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, Feb. 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa 40 miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass

line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested until it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows : beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the bank of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs \$3,000; to the Foxes, \$3,000; to the Sioux, \$2,000; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, \$3,000; to the Omahas, \$1,500; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, \$2,500, to be paid annually for 10 successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of \$200 at the expense of the United States, and to set apart \$3,000 annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this Territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground in 1840-'41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, Feb. 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Sept. 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Grounds. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Grounds, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for 27 successive years, \$10,000 in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost \$3,000 a year, and to continue the same for 27 successive years. Six agriculturists, 12 yoke of oxen, and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836 with the Sacs and Foxes*—Ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States, for which the Government stipulated to pay \$30,000, and an annuity of \$10,000 for 10 successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837*.—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified Feb. 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of Sept. 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about 25 miles."

This piece of land was about 25 miles in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs, Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, and between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, the United States paying for the same \$160,000. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes Oct. 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title. By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following.

OLD CLAIMS.

When Louisiana was under Spanish rule, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. These have been alluded to in another section, but it is proper they should be further reviewed in the light of claims to land.

Dubuque. Sept. 22, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosa Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead-bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Mines," or, more commonly, Dubuque's Lead Mines. In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition he

set forth, rather definitely, the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than 20,000 acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana. In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and May 17, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners.

Sept. 20, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to Oct. 1, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting. Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and at his death reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners.

When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claims thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832. The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claims without a struggle. Late in 1832 they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead in the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchaser, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Maloney, who held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court of the United

States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed; and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

A tract of land was granted to Louis Honori, in March, 1799, by Zenan Trudeau, acting Lieut. Governor of Upper Louisiana. This tract was on the site of the present town of Montrose, and was granted as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honori Fresson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the river Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor-General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to his majesty." Honori immediately took possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives he became indebted to Joseph Robedeaux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditors. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedeaux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish Government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

In 1795, a tract of land was granted to Basil Girard by the Lieut. Governor of Upper Louisiana. There were 5,860 acres in this tract, and was on the site of what is now Clayton County, and was known as the "Girard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Govern-

ment granted a patent of the same to Girard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for \$300.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

We have already alluded to the first permanent settlement made by whites within the limits of Iowa, by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. What was known as the Girard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, was made by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century. It consisted of three cabins in 1805. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Indian traders had established themselves at various points at an early date. Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States purchased Louisiana. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. The same year a cabin was built in Lee County where the city of Keokuk now stands, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army. His marriage and subsequent life were so romantic that we give a brief sketch:

While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again,

and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for 10 years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford), was born in 1831 at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena since 1824, resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his

side, he landed on the spot now known as the Jones Street Levee. Before him was spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as the circumstances would permit. In the following year, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

Although these lands had been purchased from France, they were not in the actual possession of the United States. The Indian titles had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation in Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Landers, James McPhetres, Sam'l Scales and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

"We, a committee, having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws), by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River, with the following exceptions, to-wit:

"Article I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

"Article II. We further agree that there shall be chosen by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying."

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote in accordance with article second. Here then, we have in 1830, a primitive legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first governor. And the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed as any have been since.

After this, the miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River, continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian Territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was intrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within 10 days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape unmolested. From this time a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of

the treaty in Sept., 1832, by which the Saes and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms; for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of 50 years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque, by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. Geo. Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, that were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June, 1803, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners

and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. The rule in the United States mines on Fever River in Illinois had been, until 1830, that the miners must pay a 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side, as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became very unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about 10 years.

About 500 people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom 150 were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death, and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims

at Fort Madison. In 1833 Gen. John H. Knapp and Col. Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and in the summer of 1835 they laid out the town of "Fort Madison." Lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town, containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832, Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, 79 miles below Rock Island. During the war parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doojittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater formed by the surrounding hills, which were crowned with luxuriant forests and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry-goods stores by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which in less than four years became the seat of government for the Territory of Wisconsin, and in three years more contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Sept., 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott county, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major Wm. Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton County in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and Wm. W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine County were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater, and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, Wm. St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff."

In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846-'7, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water fur-

nished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion numbering 500 men, for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanessville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Capt. James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer "Ione," arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court Avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others.

Such was the first advance of the Anglo-American population west of the Upper Mississippi within the district and territory of Iowa.

PIONEER LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older States, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

THE LOG CABIN.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally 12 to 15 feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight-poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees" which were chunks of wood about 18 or 20 inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet.

As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clap-boards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in; but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf, called "the mantel," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the table-ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers, and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table-furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days

in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bedroom and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bed-time came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed upon the mid-floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given, and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and the single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and when any one wished to turn over he would say "Spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

COOKING.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying-pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also called "flap-jacks," batter-cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With

coals over and under it, bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye; hence sometimes called “lye hominy.” True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well-sweep. This and the well-sweep consisted of a pole 20 to 30 feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked “teeter” fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The “big wheel” was used for spinning yarn, and the “little wheel” for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel, though they were not needed in so great numbers; not every house had a loom; one loom had a capacity for the needs of several families. Settlers,

having succeeded in spite of the wolves in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woolen cloth; wool was carded and made into rolls by hand-cards, and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We still occasionally find in the houses of old settlers a wheel of this kind, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand, and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, or linsey-woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woolen. This cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. Nearly all the cloths worn by the men were also home-made; rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If, occasionally, a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every young man.

HOSPITALITY.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the big fire. If the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first-rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the new-comer's proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest

domicile would be up and ready for a "house warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground-hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not the chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer; "thar's nuthin' in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers, sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairies every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground

about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degree a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdain- ing to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by the magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheatre, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts, mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge.

WOLF HUNTS.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed so

frightful and menacing to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the "circular wolf-hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operations, gathering not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves by this means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a little army, every one being well posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can be easily described.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

The chief public entertainment for many years was the celebrated spelling-school. Both young and old looked forward to the next spelling-school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we now-a-days look forward to a general Fourth-of-July celebration; and when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yea, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better, of course, when there was good sleighing; then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

When the appointed hour arrived, the usual plan of commencing battle was for two of the young people who might agree to play against each other, or who might be selected to do so by the teacher, to "choose sides," that is, each contestant would choose the best speller from the assembled crowd. Each one choosing alternately, the ultimate strength of the respective parties would be about equal. When all were chosen who could be made to serve, each side would "number," so as to ascertain whether amid the confusion

one side had more spellers than the other. In case he had, some compromise would be made by the aid of the teacher, the master of ceremonies, and then the plan of conducting the campaign, or counting the misspelled words, would be canvassed for a moment. There were several ways of conducting the contest; but the usual way was to "spell across," that is, the first on one side would spell the first word, then the first on the other side; next the second in line on each side, alternately, down to the foot of each line. The question who should spell the first word was determined by the "choosers;" one would have the first choice of spellers, and the other spell the first word. When a word was missed, it would be re-pronounced, or passed along without re-pronouncing (as some teachers strictly followed the rule never to re-pronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled a missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side; if the word was finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it was originated as a missed word, it was "saved," and no tally mark was made. An hour, perhaps, would be occupied in this way and then an "intermission" was had, when the buzzing, cackling, hurraing and confusion that ensued for 10 or 15 minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next style of battle to be illustrated was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing the longest. But often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would re-take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling-down" process there would virtually be another race, in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing sides," for the "spelling-down" contest; and sometimes the spelling-down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux-de-frise," "Ompompanoosuc" or "baugh-naugh-claugh-ber," as they used to spell it sometimes, would create a little ripple of excitement to close with. Sometimes these words would decide the contest, but generally when two or three good spellers kept the floor until it became tedious, the teacher would declare the race ended and the standing spellers acquitted with a "drawn game."

The audience dismissed, the next thing was to "go home," very often by a round-about way, "a-sleighing with the girls," which, of course, was the most interesting part of the evening's performances, sometimes, however, too rough to be commended, as the boys were often inclined to be somewhat rowdyish.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The history of pioneer-life generally presents the dark side of the picture; but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation, and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish them a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting-bee," "corn-husking," "paring-bee," "log-rolling" and "house-raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusements, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting-bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining-hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon, ladies for miles around gathered at the appointed place; and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hands were as busily engaged in making the quilts, and the desire always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass quickly by in "plays," games, singing and dancing. "Corn-huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn which was arranged for the occasion, and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner, the husking began. When a lady found a red ear of corn she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present; when a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked, a good supper was served, then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed and quite as innocent as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a sort of half-holiday; the men usually went to town, and when that place was reached, "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped," difficulties settled and free fights indulged in. Whisky was as free as water; 12½ cents would buy a quart, and 35 or 40 cents, a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed. Go to any town in the county and ask the first pioneer you meet, and he would tell you of notable Saturday afternoon fights, either of which to-day would fill a column of the *Police News*, with elaborate engravings to match.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.

Iowa is a grand State, and in many respects second to none in the Union, and in everything that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate, and many other things that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands, and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. When but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and school houses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few, of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk of the old-fogy ideas and foggy ways and want of enterprise on the

part of old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just; but considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, hardships, misfortunes and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision, and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy, and if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand-mills, or pounded up with mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, wove and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of to-day they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions; yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three-score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red men; yet the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of one and a half million, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up, and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are remembered only in name.

In closing this section we again would impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who pioneered this State, which can be but partially repaid. Never

grow unmindful of the peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on in its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memories of them lose none of their greenness, but may future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with a just devotion to gratitude.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

The immigration to Iowa after the Black Hawk purchase was so rapid and steady that some provision for civil government became necessary. Accordingly, in 1834, all the territory comprising the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was made subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed and a postoffice was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September of 1834, therefore, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River,—Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Lettler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices, in each county, were appointed by the governor.

In October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4 of the same year. Iowa was then included in the Territory of Wisconsin, of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

Sept. 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered a census of the new Territory to be taken. This census showed a population of 10,531, of which Des Moines County contained 6,257, and Dubuque, 4,274. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and 13 of the House of Representatives. The governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase.

Dubuque. Council: John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Haldin Whelan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigly, Hosea F. Camp.

Des Moines. Council: Jeremiah Smith, jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Lettler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, Oct. 25, 1836, and organized by electing Henry T. Baird, President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. At this session the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook. This last is now called Scott County. The first Legislature adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, Nov. 9, 1837. It divided Dubuque into the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar, and adjourned Jan. 20, 1838. A third session was held at Burlington, commencing June 1, and ending June 12, 1838. Most of the new counties were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

As early as the fall of 1837, the question of a separate Territorial organization for Iowa began to be agitated. The wish of the people found expression in a convention held Nov. 1, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly that the act was passed dividing the Territory of Wisconsin, and providing for the Territorial government of Iowa. This was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head-waters or sources of the Mississippi to the Territorial line." The organic act provided for a governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a secretary, chief justice, two associate justices, and attorney and marshal, who should serve four

years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of 26 members, and a Council, to consist of 13 members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

In accordance with this act, President Van Buren appointed ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Wm. B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Governor Lucas, immediately after his arrival, issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected at Burlington. The members were elected in accordance with this proclamation, and assembled at the appointed time and place. The following are their names:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Although a large majority of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, Gen. Jesse B. Brown (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time national politics were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the same time with this Legislature, a Congressional delegate was also elected. Out of four candidates, Wm. W. Chapman was elected.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the executive and legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and magistrates. Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of commissioners, with a view to selecting a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land 50 miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and Jan. 21, 1839, an act was passed appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County, John Renalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson County.

The first settlement within the limits of Johnson County was made in 1837. The county was created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington, in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the temporary county-seat.

All things considered, the location of the capital in Johnson County was a wise act. The Territory was bounded on the north by the British possessions; east, by the Mississippi River, to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians established by the treaty of Oct. 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

After selecting the site, the commissioners were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon. Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site section 10, in township 79 north, of range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the center of the section, where a square of 10 acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure, they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ills., and July 4, 1840, the corner-stone of the edi-

ifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced to the Legislature then assembled in special session that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed Jan 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

Monday, Dec. 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the superintendent of public buildings (who, with the Territorial agent, had superseded the commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and of completing rooms for the use of the Legislature at \$15,600.

During the following year, the superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about 10 miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and is thought to contain an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the Congressional appropriation of \$20,000, and the loan of \$5,500 obtained from the Miner's Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time the superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay 25 per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be

more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000. With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that the estimate could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

In 1841, John Chambers succeeded Robert Lucas as Territorial Governor. The office was held by him until 1845, when it was filled by James Clarke.

The first Legislative Assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who marries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted in all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal rights with man, excepting only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court and justices of the peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus, under the Territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

The Territorial Legislature held its eighth and last session at Iowa City, commencing Dec. 1, 1845. James Clark was the same year appointed the successor of Governor Chambers, and was the third and last Territorial governor. In 1843 the Territorial Legislature compiled and published a code of general statutes, making a volume of 800 pages, that continued in force until July, 1851.

THE MISSOURI WAR.

In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line which has since been estab-

lished as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the "rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography), insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or 10 miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa. About 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had dispatched messengers to the governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the truth of history," and that she knew where the rapids of the Des Moines River were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did, we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to

older and greater people.'” Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States, Win. G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners and surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

The population being sufficient to justify the formation of a State government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act which was approved Feb. 12, 1844, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April. The measure was carried by a large majority, and the delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, Oct. 7, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State constitution.

Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the president of this convention, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this constitution to the delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution as thus prepared provided the following boundaries for the State: Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River; thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the “old” northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned, to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peter’s River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet’s map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main chan-

nel of the said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were considerably more extended than other Western States, and Congress therefore amended the constitution, by act approved March 3, 1845, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line $17^{\circ} 30'$ west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

Had these boundaries been accepted, they would have placed the northern boundary of the State about 30 miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress, and rejected the constitution, at the election held Aug. 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people Aug. 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, Dec. 28, 1846.

The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers Oct. 26, which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa, gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also 72 sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding 12 in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in con-

sideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave to the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa commenced "house-keeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

The government was started on an economical basis. The members of the General Assembly received each two dollars per day for the first 50 days of the session, and one dollar per day thereafter. The sessions were to be biennial. The salaries of the State officers were limited for the first ten years as follows: Governor, \$1,000 per annum; Secretary of State, \$500; Treasurer of State, \$400; Auditor of State, \$600; and Judges of the Supreme Court, \$1,000 each. And it may here be recorded as a fact that these prices did not discourage the best talent of the State from seeking these positions, and that during these 10 years of our history none of these officers were ever known to receive bribes, or to steal one dollar of the public money. At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were 27 organized counties in the State, and the settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River.

IOWA SUBSEQUENT TO ORGANIZATION.

The first General Assembly was composed of 19 senators and 40 representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, Nov. 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State government and pay the expenses of the constitutional conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose United States senators. The Whigs had a majority of two in the

House, and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the organization of public schools in the State. In pursuance of its provisions, an election for superintendent of public instruction was held the following spring, and James Harlan received a majority of the votes cast. After the election, the Democratic Secretary of State discovered that the law contained no provision for its publication in the newspapers, and he claimed it had not gone into effect. He, therefore, and the governor refused Harlan a certificate of election. The Supreme Court sustained their action.

At this first session of the General Assembly, the treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the relocation of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved Feb. 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they

were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines township, and the others in Fairview township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. The number of 415 lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved Jan. 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854, \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the general Government and partly by the State, but principally by the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and George Green and John F. Kinney Judges, of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted

the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place. Hall was one of the earliest and ablest lawyers of the State, and his memory will long be cherished by the early members of the profession. Some changes having occurred by death and removal, the governor was induced to call an extra session of the General Assembly in January, 1848, with the hope of an election of United States senators. The attempt, however, was again unsuccessful. At this session Charles Mason, Wm. G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850 and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained among other provisions a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admirable for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Lefler, of Des Moines County. The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate, Augustus Caesar Dodge and Geo. W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administrations till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of the State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1858 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,034, and Martin VanBuren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 167 less than a majority for Cass. In 1852 Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale, Free-Soil, 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and Jan. 15, 1855, a bill re-

locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act; the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent. In the summer of 1854 there was a tacit coalition or union of the Whig and Free-Soil elements of the State. Alarmed at the aggressive spirit manifested by the adherents of the peculiar institution, the Free-Soilers, who almost held the balance of power in the State, readily adopted as their candidate the Whig nominee for governor. Many of the old-line Whigs abandoned their party because of this coalition, but many strong and able men among the Democrats co-operated with it. James W. Grimes was the nominee of the Whigs, and Curtis Bates, of Polk County, was the nominee of the Democratic party. Grimes was then in the vigor of his manhood, and all the energies of his being appeared to be aroused by what he denominated the aggressions of the slave power. He was thoroughly in earnest, and canvassed most of the organized counties of the State. The people flocked by the thousands to hear him, and were electrified by his eloquence. No one of the opposition attempted to meet him in debate. The result was his election by a majority of 1,404, in a vote 21,794. A majority was also secured in the General Assembly on joint ballot of the two Houses in opposition to the Democratic party. The opposition party in 1854-'5 were known as anti-Nebraska Whigs. A caucus of this opposing element nominated James Harlan as their candidate for United States Senator, Geo. G. Wright for Chief Justice, and Norman W. Isbell and Wm. G. Woodward for Judges of the Supreme Court.

A portion of the opposition, however, refused to go into this caucus, or to abide by its decision as to the United States senator. They were the personal friends of Ebenezer Cook, of Scott County.

A joint convention was secured, and the judges of the Supreme Court were elected. After frequent ballots and adjournments, it was at last understood that Cook's friends had yielded, and would support Mr. Harlan. When the hour arrived to which the joint convention had adjourned, messengers were sent to the Senate by the House, to inform that body that the House was ready to meet them in joint convention. Before this message could be delivered, the Senate had adjourned over until the next day. The anti-Nebraska senators, however, entered the hall of the House, and took their seats in joint convention. Much confusion prevailed, but finally a president *pro tem.* of the convention was chosen, and Mr. Harlan was elected. His seat was contested, and his election declared invalid by the United States Senate. At the next session of the General Assembly, held in 1857, Mr. Harlan was re-elected and was permitted to take his seat.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In the same year, the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. Jan. 1, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi,—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque,—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns

sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and accordingly, the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856, the Republican party of the State was duly organized, in full sympathy with that of the other free States, and at the ensuing presidential election, the electoral vote of the State was cast for John C. Fremont. The popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,296 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

In June, 1854, a Board of State Commissioners contracted with the Des Moines Navigation Railroad Company, an organization composed principally of New York capitalists, to undertake the work, agreeing to convey to the company lands at \$1.25 an acre for all moneys advanced and expended. In the meantime difficulties arose in regard to the extent of the grant. The State claimed lands throughout the whole extent of the river to the north line of the State. The Department of the Interior changed its rulings under the several administrations. The Commissioner of the General Land Office certified to the State about 320,000 acres of land below the Raccoon fork of the river, and about 270,000 acres above

it prior to 1857, when he refused to certify any more. This led to a settlement and compromise with the Navigation Company in 1858, whereby the company took all the land certified to the State at that date, and paid the State \$20,000 in addition to what they had already expended, canceled their contract and abandoned the work. The General Assembly granted to the Des Moines Valley Railroad the remainder of the grant to the State line, to aid in building a railroad up and along the Des Moines Valley; and Congress in 1862 extended the grant, by express enactment, to the north line of the State.

One of the most injurious results to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years. From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up, that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of 40 years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species

of "wild-cat" currency. Our circulating medium was made up in part of the free-bank paper of Illinois and Indiana. In addition to this, we had paper issued by Iowa brokers, who had obtained bank charters from the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and had their pretended headquarters at Omaha and Florence. Our currency was also well assorted with the bills from other States, generally such as had the best reputation where they were least known. This paper was all at two, and some of it from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. Every man who was not an expert in detecting counterfeit bills, and who was not posted in the history of all manner of banking institutions, did business at his peril. The new constitution made ample provisions for house banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of our State debt was enlarged to \$250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties were also limited to five per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property. The judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote. The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute books a law providing that no negro, mulatto or Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

Oct. 19, 1857, Gov. Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds" drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was

deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution. Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and Jan. 11, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The citizens' association which built this temporary building borrowed the money of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and leased it to the State. In 1864 the State purchased the building. At the session of the General Assembly in 1858, James W. Grimes was elected United States Senator as successor to George W. Jones.

In 1856 and 1858 large appropriations were made for the erection of public buildings and the support of the unfortunate classes, and a loan of \$200,000 was authorized. In 1859 the Republicans nominated for governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, and the Democrats selected as their candidate Gen. A. C. Dodge, then just returned home from a mission to Spain. Kirkwood was elected by a majority of 2,964 votes.

During the years 1858-'60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State, to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought. The Indians fled as soon as they ascertained that systematic measures had been adopted for their punishment.

The presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable and exciting of any in the history of Iowa. The fact that civil war might be inaugurated and was threatened, in case Mr. Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no feeling of hatred or ill-will toward the people of any State or section of the Union. There was, however, on the part of the majority, a cool determination to consider and decide

upon our national relations to this institution of slavery, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. The popular vote of Iowa gave Mr. Lincoln 70,409; Stephen A. Douglas, 55,011; Breckenridge, 1,048.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington Monument at the national capital, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa—Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

Certainly the people of no State in the nation could be more vitally interested in the question of our national unity than the people of Iowa. The older States of the Union, both North and South, were represented in its population. Iowans were nearly all immigrants, bound to those older communities by the most sacred ties of blood, and most endearing recollections of early days. In addition to these considerations of a personal character, there were others of the gravest political importance. Iowa's geographical position as a State made the dismemberment of the Union a matter of serious concern. The Mississippi had been for years its highway to the markets of the world. The people could not entertain the thought that its navigation should pass under the control of a foreign government. But more than this was to be feared the consequences of introducing and recognizing in our national system the principle of secession or disintegration.

If this should be recognized as a right, what security had the States of the interior against their entire isolation from the commerce of the world, by the future secession of the Atlantic and Pacific States. And the fact also remained, that secession or separation removed none of the causes of war. Whatever there was in the peculiar institution that created differences of sentiment or feeling, or caused irritation, still existed after the separation, with no court or constitution as the arbiter of rights, and with the one resort, only, of the sword to settle differences. In secession and its logical and necessary results, we saw nothing but dire confusion and anarchy, and the utter destruction of that nationality through which alone we felt that our civil liberties as a people could be preserved, and the hopes of our civilization perpetuated.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by the great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the Republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa. And when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government," we were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the people of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man as executive of the State. Thoroughly honest and thoroughly earnest, wholly imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour, fully aroused to the importance of the crisis, and the magnitude of the struggle upon which we were entering, with an indomitable will under the control of a strong common sense, our war governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, was indeed a worthy chief to organize and direct the energies of the people. Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the First Iowa Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

The constitution of Iowa limited the State debt to \$250,000, except debts contracted to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war." The General Assembly authorized a loan of \$800,000 for a war and defense fund, to be expended in organizing, arming, equipping and subsisting the militia of the State to meet the present and future requisitions of the President. Those in power looked to the spirit, rather than to the letter of the constitution, and acted upon the theory that to preserve the nation was to preserve the State, and that to prevent invasion was the most effectual means of "repelling" it. A few, however, in both branches of the General Assembly were more careful of the letter of the con-

stitution. Three votes in the Senate and 17 in the House were cast against the loan bill. These bonds were at seven per cent. interest. Only \$300,000 were ever issued, and they were purchased and held chiefly by our own citizens. We had at this crisis James W. Grimes and James Harlan in the United States Senate, and General Samuel R. Curtis and General Vandever to represent us in the House of Representatives. During the first year of the war, Iowa furnished 16 regiments of infantry, six of cavalry and three batteries,—in all, 22,000 soldiers. Iowa had no refuse population to enlist as “food for powder.” Her cities contained none of that element found about the purlieus of vice in the great centers of population. Her contribution to the armies of the republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting-houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising and educated people. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson’s Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

At the fall election of 1861, party spirit had revived; and the contest for the control of the State administration was warm and earnest. Dissensions arose in both parties, but the election resulted in a majority of 16,600 votes for Kirkwood, who was thus retained as Governor of Iowa. Both branches of the Assembly were also strongly Republican.

In 1863 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, Wm. M. Stone, by a majority of 29,000.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing the “soldiers’ vote,” that if, citizens of the State in the volunteer military service of the United States, whether within or without the limits of the State, were authorized to open a poll on the day of the election, and to make return of their votes to the proper civil authorities. In the presidential contest of 1864, the popular vote at home was as follows: Lincoln, 72,122; McClellan, 47,703. The soldier vote returned was: Lincoln, 16,844; McClellan, 1,883.

During these years of our history, the thoughts and energies of the people were intent upon the war. The State was simply a recruiting rendezvous for the army. Our railroads and express lines were carrying away the strong and vigorous, and returning to us the bodies of the cherished dead. The social life of the people was made up to a great extent of meetings, to raise means for sanitary and hospital supplies. Sociables were held, concerts given, festivals made; all with one object—to raise money for the sanitary commissions. The hearts of the women of Iowa followed their loved ones to the field; and their every thought was, how they could alleviate the sufferings they were not permitted to share. Sanitary commissions, official and unofficial, were organized, that provoked one another to good works, and were sometimes provoked at one another for their good work!

The General Assembly did all in its power to encourage enlistments and to protect the soldiers in the field and their families at home. Statutes were enacted suspending all suits against soldiers in the service, and all writs of execution or attachment against their property; and county boards of supervisors were authorized to vote bounties for enlistments, and pecuniary aid to the families of those in the service. The spirits of our people rose and fell, according to the success of the Union armies. One day the bells rung out with joy for the surrender of Vicksburg, and again the air seemed full of heaviness because of our defeats on the Peninsula; but through all these dark and trying days, the faith of the great majority never wavered.

The emancipation proclamation of the President was to them the inspiration of a new hope. The contest had been conducted upon theories that made slavery the very strength of the Rebellion. Every slave in the field cultivating grain for the subsistence of the rebel army, was the equivalent of a citizen of the loyal States detained from the army to perform the same labor. To offer freedom to the slave was to destroy the rebel base of supplies. But stronger than all these theories of political economy, was the humanitarian spirit of the people, that hears the cry of the oppressed, and commands men and nations to do justice and to love mercy.

In the adjutant's department at Des Moines are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of Iowa's regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed from time to time during the war the names of the battle-fields upon which these regiments

gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion. From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the mountains of West Virginia and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State, and the cause of the nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; with Tuttle at Donelson. They fought with Siegel and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Crocker at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnson surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the national capitol at the close of the war.

The State furnished to the armies of the Republic, during the war, over 70,000 men, and 20,000 of these perished in battle or from diseases contracted in the service.

Iowa's senators and representatives in Congress never failed to sustain the national administration in its most vigorous and radical war policy.

Elsewhere in this volume is given a detailed account of Iowa's part in the war, and a notice of each regiment furnished by the State.

At the close of the war the citizen soldiers returned to their fields, their work-shops and offices, and soon began to repair the losses their absence had occasioned to the productive industry of the State. From that time till to-day, Iowa's history is that of steady prosperity, with few of those mishaps which so largely make up written history.

In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building a new capitol. The act provided that the building should be constructed of the best material, and should be fire-proof; be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives, and collections of the State Agricultural Society, and all other purposes of State government. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Nov. 23, 1871. The building is nearly finished, and is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture.

IOWA OF TO-DAY.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Since then, the counties have increased to 99, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Year	Population.
1838.....	22,589	1851.....	204,774	1865.....	750,699
1840.....	43,115	1852.....	230,713	1867.....	902,040
1844.....	75,152	1854.....	326,013	1869.....	1,040,819
1846.....	97,588	1856.....	519,055	1870.....	1,191,727
1847.....	116,651	1859.....	638,775	1873.....	1,251,333
1849.....	152,988	1860.....	674,913	1875.....	1,366,000
1850.....	191,982	1863.....	701,732	1880.....	1,624,463

The most populous county is Dubuque—42,997. Polk County has 41,395, and Scott, 41,270. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than 35 years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The completion of three others soon followed. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding 20 years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

Elsewhere in this work is given full information as to the population, finances, mines, climate, geography, geology, agriculture, public lands, education, colleges and penal and charitable institutions of Iowa; and these will therefore not be treated here.

The present value of buildings for our State institutions, including the estimated cost of the capitol, is as follows:

State Capitol.....	\$2,500,000	Institutions for the Insane.....	1,149,000
State University.....	400,000	Orphans' Home.....	62,000
Agricultural Col. and Farm.....	300,000	Penitentiaries.....	408,000
Institution for the Blind....	150,000	Normal School.....	50,000
Inst. for the Deaf and Dumb.....	225,000	Reform School.....	90,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit. The State has no debt.

No other influence has contributed so much to the progress and development of Iowa as the newspapers of the State. No class of men have labored more assiduously and disinterestedly for the development of the State and the advancement of her material interests than her editors. There are now published in Iowa 25 daily papers, 364 weekly papers and 13 monthly publications. These are as a rule well supported by the people. Such is briefly a summary of the history and resources of Iowa. There is perhaps no other country on earth where so few people are either rich or poor as in Iowa; where there is such an equality of condition, and where so many enjoy a competence. The law exempts from execution a homestead to every head of a family. Every sober, industrious man can in a short time acquire a home. Iowa is the home for the immigrant. The children of the laboring man have no prejudice of caste to overcome in the effort they may choose to make for the improvement of their condition in life. Here all men enjoy the inalienable blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," not only unfettered by legal disabilities, but also untrammelled by those fixed conditions of social and business life that elsewhere result from accumulated wealth in the possession of the few. As education is free, so also the avenues of success are open in every pursuit and calling. The highest incentives exist to exertion. Labor and effort, whether manual or mental, are held alike honorable; and idleness and crime are alone considered disreputable.

Thriving cities and towns dot the land; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; 10,000 school-houses, in which more than 500,000 children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities, are generously endowed by the State; manufactories are busy on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

We cannot close this sketch without again quoting from Judge Nourse: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious, than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise, and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the old

world, who look for evidences of her regal grandeur and state: "Behold, these are my jewels." And may she never blush to add: "This one in the center of the diadem is called Iowa."

IOWA AND THE REBELLION.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the war, to suppress the wicked rebellion against the Union, which rebellion grew to such gigantic proportions as to require immense expenditure and large armies from most of them. It is true, that in comparison with the part borne by the national troops in the war, the part borne by any single State may be unimportant. The fact is, however, that the war was of such magnitude, that the part taken by each State in it can be compared with a whole nation's part in an ordinary war. Iowa, for instance, sent into the field during the Rebellion four times as many men as Gen. Scott had under his command during the Mexican war, fully 10 times as many as Gen. Jackson had when he won the victory of New Orleans, and quite as many as Gen. Washington ever had under command at one time. These Union troops from Iowa occupied conspicuous positions, carried many flags, dropped from their muster rolls in death and wounds many comrades, in all the important campaigns and battles of the West; in those of Sherman in the Southeast; of Canby in the South, and in those of Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the general Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, and its capitulation the next day to the rebels, under the command of Beauregard, aroused the country to the highest pitch of indignation. The cry of "To arms!" was heard everywhere, from men of all political parties. The enthusiasm was great all over the land, and, perhaps, greater in the Northwest than elsewhere. In this section, there are but few of entirely sedentary pursuits. Very many more spend their days in out-door employments than in in-door vocations, and those that are employed in-doors, as a rule, indulge freely in out-door sports and exercise. The most successful editor of Iowa is

scarcely more distinguished for his independent spirit and able paragraphs than he is for his skill in catching fish; whilst most of our lawyers and doctors are famous with fowling-pieces. A country where there is little dyspepsia must needs be deeply, deeply enthusiastic on proper occasions. Certain it is, that the intelligence of the fall of Fort Sumter aroused martial patriotism throughout Iowa.

April 15 President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, and one regiment was assigned as the quota of Iowa. On the 17th Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood issued a proclamation enjoining the militia of the State immediately to form volunteer companies in the different counties, with a view of entering into active service under the President's call, and announcing that the regiment required would consist of ten companies of at least 78 men each. This proclamation had scarcely been printed before the executive was besieged by applicants for admission into the regiment, which could not contain one-fourth the men who were ready and anxious to enter it. The people were not a little indignant that the secretary of war required only one regiment from the State, that he would receive but a thousand men of the thousands they wanted to give. So urgent were the offers of companies, that the governor conditionally accepted enough additional companies to compose two additional regiments. These were soon accepted by the secretary of war. Near the close of May, the Adjutant General of the State reported that 170 companies had been tendered the governor, to serve against the enemies of the Union. The question was eagerly asked, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Iowa was monopolizing the honors of the period, and would send the larger part of the 75,000 wanted from the whole North.

There were much difficulty and considerable delay experienced in fitting the first three regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized, principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the

new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the governor so elect, his pay therefor in the State bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, at his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day in which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the soldiers, but was subsequently condemned by the Government for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops. Other States had also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

While engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasions on the South by the secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the West and Northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

The governor of the State, in order to provide for the adequate defense of Iowa's borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government, and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies), and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies). Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, but in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

June 13 Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri, issued the first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked

in steamboats and proceeded to Hannibal. Two weeks later the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November the Seventh Iowa, as a part of the force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by 30 regiments and two batteries, in addition to which eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of the journals of a neighboring State: "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," embody the spirit of all.

In the veteran re-enlistment that distinguished the closing month of 1863, above all other periods in the history of re-enlistment for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State), were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

In all the important movements of 1864-'5, by which the confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field, and endurance on the march.

Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the Western plains.

A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the rivers of the West.

The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

Charitable enterprises also found a ready support in Iowa. Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a home was opened at Farmin-ton, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent home, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. This property, by act of

Congress, was soon afterward donated to the institution. In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldier's Orphan's Home (which then contained about 450 inmates), became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracks were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In every way the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than 2,000.

No bounty was paid by the State on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion, that of the call of July 18, 1864, was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where sub-districts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the general Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.

Not satisfied with merely doing her duty under the law, Iowa of her patriotic generosity did more than was required. The 17th, 18th and 37th Regiments of infantry, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Regiments of cavalry were all enrolled, not to meet any call from the general Government, but to enable citizens of the State to enlist under the banners of the Union, in excess of all demands which could lawfully be made. The State also contributed a large number of men and many officers to regiments in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and out of a population of less than 2,000 arms-bearing colored citizens, raised nearly a whole regiment of African troops. But besides the troops thus regularly enrolled within the State, and those who formed part of regiments in neighboring States, there were not a few of

Iowa's citizens in the regular army, in the different staff departments of the volunteer army, and in commands belonging to far distant States.

Those also should be noticed who were called upon to protect the State and adjoining States from raids, to preserve the internal peace of the State, etc. In 1861, when Northern Missouri was overrun by predatory bands, and the loyal citizens were being driven from their homes by hundreds, and suffering in life, person and estate, the border Iowa yeomanry, unskilled in anything pertaining to war, responded to the Macedonian cry of their neighbors and speeded across the line to help them, to the number of 1,500. They were armed with old fowling pieces and antiquated militia gear—but they proved effective nevertheless, their hearts being in the right place. In the same year three expeditions were sent out to beat back the Jackson bushwhackers who were advancing on Iowa, driving out the Union men on their way. These expeditions numbered about 1,300 men, and performed valuable service in Missouri.

On the northern border, during the same year, the Sioux City cavalry, 93 men, and Capt. Tripp's company, about 50 men, were employed to protect the borders against the Indians.

In 1862, under authority of the General Assembly, the Northern and Southern Border Brigades, were organized, the one for the protection of the State against guerilla bands on the south along the entire border, the other to keep in check the disaffected Indians intent on mischief in the Northwest. There were five companies of the Northern Border Brigade, 250 men, and 10 companies of the Southern Border Brigade, 794 men, judiciously stationed at exposed points. For two years the State at her own expense supported these organizations. There can be no doubt that this was a wise expenditure, considering the service done—that of staying murder, rapine and arson, which were threatening to stalk through the State.

Subsequently 800 militia in 11 companies were called out to suppress the celebrated Talley treason in Keokuk County, and 500 on account of the disturbances in Poweshiek and Davies Counties.

At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised for general service 39 regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three

months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of 100 days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The re-enlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as 5,000.

As an inevitable result of war, many became prisoners, and suffered the cruelties of Libby, Andersonville, and other "pens" in the South, which have become famous the world over, solely because of the incredible barbarities practiced in them. Considerable portions of the 8th, 12th, and 14th Regiments were captured, after hard fighting, at Shiloh; the 16th was nearly all surrendered at Atlanta; the 17th at Tilton; the 19th at Sterling farm; the 36th at Mark's Mill. Many escaped heroically from rebel imprisonment, and the narratives of their sufferings would make many interesting volumes.

Every loyal State of the Union had many women who devoted much time and great labor toward relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiery, but for Iowa can be claimed the honor of inaugurating the great charitable movement which was so successfully supported by the noble women of the North. Mrs. Harlan, wife of Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator, was the first woman of our country among those moving in high circles of society who personally visited the army and ministered to the wants of the suffering soldiery. In many of her visits to the army, Mrs. Harlan was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first State auditor of Iowa. No words can describe the good done, the lives saved, and the deaths made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, whose names it would take a volume to print. Every county, every town, every neighborhood in the State had these true heroines, whose praise can never be fully known, till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions of the State to "sanitary fairs," during the war were enormous, amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. Highly successful fairs were held at Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington, and Marshalltown, while all the towns contributed most generously to

fairs of a less general nature. All this must be added to the work of the many "Florence Nightingales" of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices have won for them the undying gratitude of the nation.

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa, that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the general Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

It was in view of the facts that Iowa had more than done her duty during the war, and that without incurring any considerable indebtedness, and that her troops had fought most gallantly on nearly every battle-field of the war, that the Newark *Advertiser* and other prominent Eastern journals called Iowa the "model State of the Republic."

We give in the following pages a brief account of each regiment which was credited to Iowa during the war.

The FIRST REGIMENT was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Wm. H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque; and Company K, from Linn County. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The different companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their service before the breaking out of hostilities. The regiment was in quarters in Keokuk for two weeks. During this time they became proficient in the use of arms, and they learned something of practical camp life. June 13, the regiment received orders to join Gen. Lyon in Missouri. They immediately embarked on board a steamer, and by midnight were at Hannibal, Mo., where

they slept on the floor of a large warehouse. They proceeded without delay to the interior of the State, where Gen. Lyon had just defeated Gov. Jackson with his so-called State troops. Joining Lyon, they were soon given a taste of active service. For two months they were almost constantly on the march, and occasionally skirmished with the enemy. Aug. 10, a sharp battle was fought with the enemy at Wilson's Creek, when the gallant and noble Gen. Lyon was killed, and the regiment lost 10 killed and 50 wounded. After the battle, the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and their three months having expired, were mustered out Aug. 25, 1861. The number of officers and men in this regiment were 959. Of these 13 were killed, 13 died, 141 were wounded, and three were missing.

The SECOND INFANTRY was organized soon after the commencement of the war, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; James M. Tuttle of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Companies B and C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson County; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County, and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala., Resaca, Ga., Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, in front of Atlanta, Jan. 22, 1864, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, Lynch's Creek and Bentonville; went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. This regiment was one of Iowa's most distinguished commands in the war. It was the first three years' regiment, and it left for the theater of war even before the First Regiment, by a few hours.

Its companies were enrolled during that first splendid enthusiasm which followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and they contained many men of talent and reputation. The regiment especially distinguished itself in the capture of Fort Donelson, in entering which it was awarded the post of honor. It was then that the unenthusiastic Gen. Halleck pronounced the Iowa Second the "bravest of the brave." The Second Veteran Infantry was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12,

1865. The total number of officers and men who enlisted in this regiment was 1,247. Of this number, during the war, 64 were killed, 134 died, 330 were discharged, 268 were wounded, 14 were missing and 24 were captured.

The THIRD INFANTRY was organized at about the same time as the second, with Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieut. Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service in June, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler, Blackhawk and Mitchell Counties; and Company K, from Cedar Falls. The regiment was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo., Shiloh, Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., in the Meridian expedition, at Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The regiment was veteranized and organized as a battalion in 1864, but before the officers received their commissions, the battalion bravely fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta. The remnant was consolidated with the veterans of the Second, and the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,074. Of this number, during the war, 57 were killed, 133 died, 231 were discharged, 269 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 19 were transferred.

The FOURTH INFANTRY was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieut.-Colonel; Wm. R. English, of Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, Aug. 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, at Council Bluffs, Aug. 8; Company C, Guthrie County, at Jefferson barracks, May 3; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, Aug. 16; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, Aug. 8; Company F, Madison County, at Jefferson barracks, Aug. 15; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson barracks, Aug. 15; Company H, Adams County, at Jefferson barracks, Aug. 15; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, Aug. 31; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, Aug. 31. The regiment was engaged at

Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, and Taylor's Ridge. It came home on veteran furlough, Feb. 26, 1864. Returned in April; was in the campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington, and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865. The total number of officers and men in this regiment was 1,184, of whom 61 were killed, 205 died, 299 were discharged, 338 were wounded, 5 were missing, 44 were captured, and 37 were transferred.

The FIFTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Mathias, of Burlington, as Lieut.-Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; and Company K, from Allamakee County. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Chickamauga. Went home on veteran furlough in April, 1864. The non-veterans went home in July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1865. The regiment had done brave service, and amply deserves the high encomium passed upon it by the generals of the army. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,037, of whom 65 were killed, 126 died, 244 were discharged, 288 were wounded, 103 were captured, and 50 were transferred.

The SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, as Lieut.-Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, July 6, 1861, at Burlington. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; and Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Ken

esaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, in Sherman's march, then returned through the Carolinas. The regiment served with distinction at the siege of Jackson, winning high praise from General Smith, commanding. It marched through most of the Southern States, thousands of miles, and bore its share of fatigue with unflinching devotion to duty. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,013, of whom 109 were killed, 157 died, 265 were discharged, 355 were wounded, 3 were missing and 8 were transferred.

The SEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieut.-Colonel; E. M. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B was from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C was from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee Co.; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; and Company K, from Keokuk. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, siege of Atlanta, July 22d in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The battle in which the Seventh did the most service was that of Belmont, in which it lost 227 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment by four years of faithful service earned as honorable a name as can be found anywhere in the annals of our volunteer soldiery. The Seventh contained altogether 1,138 officers and men; and of these during the war 98 were killed, 178 died, 291 were discharged, 354 were wounded, and 29 were transferred.

The EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska

County; Company I, from Monroe County, and Company K from Louisa County. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1866. The Eighth fought nobly at Shiloh for 10 hours, but was finally forced to surrender. Most of the command then suffered in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were paroled or released. A portion of the regiment was not surrendered, and it went into the famous "Union Brigade." The regiment was re-organized in 1863, and performed faithful service until mustered out in 1866. It was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion, and by the "Campaign of Mobile," earned as warm a reception as Iowa gave to any of her returning heroes. Of 1,027 officers and men, 53 were killed, 187 died, 314 were discharged, 228 were wounded, 8 were missing, 394 were captured, and 38 were transferred.

The NINTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, as Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Companies B and D, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County; and Company K from Linn County. The regiment was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas and Lookout Mountain. It also participated in the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and the return home through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865. The Ninth Iowa was recruited and organized by its first colonel, Wm. Vandever, who was, in 1862, made a brigadier-general. The regiment performed most brilliant service during the whole war, and took a prominent part in the battle of Pea Ridge. It had marched more than 4,000 miles, been transported by mail and steamer more than 6,000, and traversed every State claimed by the Confederacy except Florida and Texas. The regiment brought home four flags, of which two were deposited with the adjutant-general, one given to the State Historical Society, and one was kept by the regimental association, formed by them on being mustered out. Of 1,090 men and officers, 84 were killed, 275 died, 274 were discharged, 385 were wounded, 1 was missing, 32 were captured, and 30 were transferred.

The TENTH INFANTRY was organized with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Iowa City, Sept. 6, 1861. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Greene County; Company I, from Jasper County; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. Was mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.

The bloodiest battle in which the Tenth took a prominent part was that of Champion Hills, in which it lost half its number in killed, wounded and missing. Many regiments on coming home gave to the State banners with the names on them of the principal battles in which they had been engaged. The Tenth gave up its colors with the simple inscription, "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers;" and when a visitor to the State Department looks at this banner, torn and bloody with four years of hard service, he will think that "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers" is as proud an inscription as flag ever unfurled to the breeze of heaven. Of 1,027 officers and men, 63 were killed, 170 died, 256 were discharged, 277 were wounded, 17 were captured, and 49 were transferred.

The ELEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; John C. Abercrombie, as Lieut.-Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport in September and October, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company C, from Louisa County; Companies D, H and I, from Muscatine County; Company E, from Cedar County; Company F, from Washington County; Company G, from Henry County; and Company K, from Linn County. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and battle of Atlanta. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. No regiment did better service in the war, and no regiment met with a heartier welcome on its return home. Of 1,022 men, 58 were killed, 178 died, 158 were discharged, 234 were wounded, 4 were missing, 63 were captured and 42 were transferred.

The TWELFTH INFANTRY was recruited soon after the disaster at Bull Run, under a proclamation by President Lincoln calling for more volunteers. It was organized with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieut.-Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States in October and November, 1861, the last company Nov. 25. Company A was from Hardin County; Company B, from Allamakee County; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Linn County; Company E, from Black Hawk County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Winneshiek County; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties; and Company K, from Delaware County. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, siege of Vicksburg, Tupelo, Mississippi, White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Memphis, Jan. 20, 1866. In the battle of Shiloh the Twelfth fought gallantly all day in company with the Eighth and Fourteenth, and at sunset surrendered. They endured a loathsome captivity in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were exchanged, and the regiment was re-organized. A few who were not captured at Shiloh performed active service in the "Union Brigade" during these eight months. The newly equipped regiment immediately joined the army before Vicksburg, and served actively the rest of the war. When the regiment veteranized, Jan. 4, 1864, a larger proportion of men re-enlisted than in any other regiment from Iowa. The following spring the regiment was home for a few weeks on veteran furlough. After Lee's surrender the regiment was continued in the service in Alabama, on guard and garrison duty for several months. Of 981 officers and men, 33 were killed, 285 died, 258 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 404 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

The THIRTEENTH INFANTRY was organized with M. M. Crocker of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieut.-Colonel; John Shane, of Vinton, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States Nov. 1, 1861. Company A was from Mt. Vernon; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Marshall County; and Companies I and K, from Washington County. The regiment was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Ken-

esaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865. This regiment was especially fortunate in having such a commander as Colonel Crocker. The men at first objected to drilling five or six hours every day, and other severe discipline, but afterward, in the battle of Shiloh and elsewhere, they had ample reason to be grateful for their drill under Col. Crocker. The Thirteenth did noble service in many important affairs of the war, and had the honor of being the first Union troops to enter Columbia, S. C., where the secession movement first began. Of a total of 989 officers and men, 68 were killed, 224 died, 270 were discharged, 313 were wounded, 6 were missing, 88 were captured, and 34 were transferred.

The FOURTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1861, under the call of Oct. 3. Before the regiment was organized, the first three companies raised, A, B and C, were ordered on garrison duty at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and remained ever afterward detached from the regiment. So that although in form they were a part of the Fourteenth Iowa for some time, they were never under its commanding officer. Afterward, these companies for a time were called the First Battalion of the 41st Infantry; but this regiment never being organized, they finally were attached to a cavalry regiment. The Fourteenth therefore had at first but seven companies. In June, 1863, the number of companies was raised to 10, and thus constituted for the first time a full regiment. The regiment was first organized with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as Lieut.-Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, in October, 1861. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer and Chickasaw Counties; Company C, from Bremer, Butler and Floyd Counties; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; and Company K, from Des Moines County. The regiment was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, and others. Was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Nov. 16, 1864. The regiment was nearly all captured at the battle of Shiloh, but was after a few

months exchanged and reorganized. The Fourteenth did some of the hardest fighting that was done in the war. Of 840 officers and men, 31 were killed, 148 died, 191 were discharged, 168 were wounded, 1 was missing, 269 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the winter of 1861-'2, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieut.-Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, March 19, 1862. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clarke Counties; and Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. The regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, Aug. 1, 1864. The regiment was most actively engaged at the siege of Atlanta, where it was under fire from the rebels for 81 days. The gallant Fifteenth will long be honored by the grateful people of Iowa, for its faithful service of three years and a half in the heart of the Rebellion. Of 1,196 men, 58 were killed, 277 died, 306 were discharged, 416 were wounded, 7 were missing, 83 were captured, and 27 were transferred.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY was organized under the first call of 1861, and was at that time supposed to be the last Iowa would be called upon to furnish. But the war was only begun, and Iowa was destined to furnish more troops after the Sixteenth than before. As organized, the Sixteenth had Alexander Chambers (formerly Captain in the regular army) for Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, for Lieut.-Colonel; and Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, for Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Dec. 10, 1861. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C and E, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton, and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties;

Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; and Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. The Sixteenth was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, and the various battles around Atlanta; in Sherman's campaigns, and those in the Carolinas. Its first battle was the bloodiest of the war—Shiloh; and that they behaved so well under their first fire, showed that they were good men. After the battle of Shiloh, the "Iowa Brigade" was formed, of which the Sixteenth ever after formed a part. This "Iowa Brigade" was most highly praised by the Inspector General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who declared in his official report that he had never seen a finer looking body of men, in any respect. In the battle before Atlanta, the greater part of the regiment was captured, and remained in captivity two months. The Sixteenth was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Louisville. Of its 919 officers and men, 62 were killed, 255 died, 211 were discharged, 311 were wounded, 14 were missing, 257 were captured, and 29 were transferred.

The SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY was raised during the spring of 1862, and organized with John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, as Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel, and Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, April 16, 1862. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello, and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren, and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; and Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. The Seventeenth was in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and Tilton, Ga., where most of the regiment were made prisoners of war, Oct. 13, 1864. The regiment won special commendation at the battle of Corinth. Of its 956 members, 45 were killed, 121 died, 222 were discharged, 245 were wounded, 8 were missing, 278 were captured, and 28 were transferred.

The EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY, as well as the Seventeenth, was not recruited in response to any call of the President, but was a free gift from the people of Iowa. It was raised in the early summer of 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Clinton, Aug. 5, 6, and 7, 1862, with John Edwards, of

Chariton, as Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieut.-Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A was from Linn and other counties; Company B, from Clarke County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; and Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine, and Henry Counties. It was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and others. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty, west of the Mississippi, and therefore it did not share in the brilliant honors of the great battles east of that river. Had opportunity offered, no doubt they would have assaulted Vicksburg, or fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, as bravely as any troops in the Union. It was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Of 875 officers and men, 28 were killed, 122 died, 233 were discharged, 79 were wounded, 63 were captured, and 15 were transferred.

The NINETEENTH INFANTRY was the first regiment organized under President Lincoln's call of July 2, 1862, made when the cause of the Union looked most gloomy. It was mustered into the United States service Aug. 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Companies F and G, from Louisa County; Companies H and I, from Van Buren County; and Company K, from Henry County. The regiment served faithfully at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg; in the Yazoo River expedition, at Sterling Farm, and at Spanish Fort. At Sterling Farm, Sept. 29, 1863, most of the regiment surrendered, after a hard fight. They were exchanged July 22d, of the following year, when they rejoined their regiment at New Orleans. The Nineteenth was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 18, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 58 were killed, 133 died, 191 were discharged, 198 were wounded, 216 were captured, and 43 were transferred.

The TWENTIETH INFANTRY was the second of the 22 regiments raised in Iowa under the call of July 2, 1862. The regiment was raised within two counties, Linn and Scott, each of which contrib-

uted five companies, and which vied with each other in patriotism. Wm. Mc E. Dye, of Marion, Linn County, was commissioned Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, Lieut.-Colonel; and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Major. The muster-in took place at Clinton, August 25, 1862. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; and Companies C, D, E and K, from Scott County. The Twentieth fought at Prairie Grove and at Fort Blakely. Though not engaged in prominent battles, it performed valuable garrison duties on the southern coast. It was on Mustang Island, off the coast of Texas, seven months. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865, and on its return home received a royal welcome from Iowa's citizens. Of 925 officers and men in the Twentieth, 9 were killed, 144 died, 166 were discharged, 52 were wounded, 13 were captured and 39 were transferred.

The TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY was raised in August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (ex-Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. F. Van Anda, of Delhi, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, Aug. 18, 20, 22 and 23, except one company, which had been mustered in June. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Companies B, D and G, from Clayton County; Companies C, E, F and I, from Dubuque County; and Companies H and K, from Delaware County. The Twenty-First was engaged at Hartsville, Mo., Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Mobile and Fort Blakely. For nearly a year, the regiment served in Missouri, where it distinguished itself by the well fought battle of Hartsville. Then it fought in Mississippi, in Louisiana, in Texas, in Louisiana again, in Arkansas, in Tennessee, in Louisiana once more, and in Alabama. In the battle of Fort Gibson, this and several other Iowa regiments were prominent. The Twenty-first was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 15, 1865. Of its 980 officers and men, 39 were killed, 192 died, 159 were discharged, 161 were wounded, 2 were missing, 21 were captured, and 56 were transferred.

The TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in August, 1862, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (formerly Major of the Third Infantry and since Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Lieut.-Colonel; Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City, Sept. 10, 1862. Most of the regiment—seven companies—

were recruited from the one county of Johnson. Companies A, B, F, G, H, I and K were from Johnson County; Company C was from Jasper County; Company D, from Monroe County; and Company E, from Wapello County. The Twenty-second served in many of the Southern States, and was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, in Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The regiment particularly distinguished itself in an assault upon the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and in the battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, where it lost 109 men. In the Vicksburg assault, the regiment lost 164. Gen. Grant says in that assault, only Sergeant Griffith and 11 privates (of the Twenty-second) succeeded in entering the fort. Of these only the sergeant and one man returned. Altogether there were 30 Iowa regiments concerned in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865. Of 1,008 members, 58 were killed, 182 died, 161 were discharged, 267 were wounded, 84 were captured and 42 were transferred.

The TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized with Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862. Companies A, B and C were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County; and Company K, from Marshall County. The regiment was engaged at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend and Fort Blakely. The Twenty-third are the acknowledged heroes of the battle of Black River Bridge, and the equal sharers with other troops of the honors of many battle-fields. At Black River but a few minutes were used in assaulting and carrying the rebel works, but those few minutes were fought with fearful loss to the Twenty-third Iowa. After the successful fight, in which the Twenty-first Iowa also took part, Gen. Lawler passed down the line and seized every man by the hand, so great was his emotion. Gen. Grant called it a brilliant and daring movement. The regiment also distinguished itself greatly at Milliken's Bend. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865. Of its 961 officers and men, 41 were killed, 233 died, 181 were discharged, 135 were wounded, 3 were captured and 42 were transferred.

The **TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY**, called "The Iowa Temperance Regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byam, of Linn County, and consisted of men who were pledged to abstain from the use of liquor in any shape. Eber C. Byam, of Mt. Vernon, was Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mt. Vernon, Lieut.-Colonel; Edl. Wright, of Springdale, as Major; and the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, Sept. 18, 1862. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton counties; Company B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County; and Company K, from Jones County. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The two battles in which the Twenty-fourth took the most prominent part were those of Sabine Cross Roads (in the Red River expedition) and Fisher's Hill. Of 979 men and officers, 56 were killed, 259 died, 205 were discharged, 260 were wounded, 2 were missing, 76 were captured and 55 were transferred.

The **TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY** was organized near the beautiful little city of Mt. Pleasant, with George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolph as Lieut.-Colonel; and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major. Was mustered into the United States service at Mt. Pleasant, Sept. 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County; and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and was with Sherman on his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. The capture of Columbia, the capital of the chief disloyal State, was effected by Iowa troops, among which were those of the Twenty-fifth. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 995 men and officers, 39 were killed, 223 died, 140 were discharged, 183 were wounded, 4 were missing, 18 were captured and 71 were transferred.

The **TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY** was organized near the beautiful city of Clinton, and the companies were mostly enrolled in Clinton. Milo Smith, of Clinton, was Colonel; S. G. Magill, of

Lyons, was Lieut.-Colonel; Samuel Clark, of De Witt, was Major; and the regiment was mustered in at Clinton, in August of 1862. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; and Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, in Sherman's campaign to Savannah and home through the Carolinas. The regiment took part in many great battles, and did faithful service all through the war, after winning commendations from its generals. On the return home, the regimental flag was deposited with the State archives, inscribed in golden colors with the names of the battles and victories in which they had shared. It was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 919 men and officers, 44 were killed, 244 died, 147 were discharged, 165 were wounded, 27 were captured and 70 were transferred.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was recruited in the northern part of Iowa, and was organized with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed. Lake, of Independence, as Lieut.-Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties; and Company K, from Mitchell County. The Twenty-seventh was engaged at Little Rock, Ark., the battles of the Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. This regiment had varied experience in the matter of climate; for their first active service was in Minnesota, while before the war was over they made a voyage on the gulf, from the Balize to Mobile Bay. After faithful service through the rest of the war, the regiment was mustered out Aug. 8, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. Of 940 officers and men, 9 were killed, 183 died, 207 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 6 were missing, 32 were captured and 47 were transferred.

The TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized during the autumn of 1862, with the following officers: Wm. E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, Lieut.-Colonel; and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from

Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was in Banks' Red River expedition, and fought at Sabine Cross Roads, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In this last the regiment was most prominently engaged. During its service it fought a dozen battles, and traveled well-nigh the entire circuit of the Confederacy. The Twenty-eighth was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865. Of its 956 officers and men, 56 were killed, 111 died, 187 were discharged, 262 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 44 were transferred.

The TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the service of the United States, Dec. 1, 1862, with Thos. H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Mills County; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adams and Adair Counties; Company E, from Tremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County; Company H, from Union County; Company I, from Guthrie County, and Company K, from all the counties named above. The Twenty-Ninth was engaged at Helena, Arkansas Post, Terre Noir, and Spanish Fort. Though it was one of the best disciplined and bravest regiments in the war, it was long kept from participation in active service by being stationed in Arkansas. The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, Aug. 15, 1865. Of a total of 1,005 officers and men, 21 were killed, 268 died, 132 were discharged, 107 were wounded, 1 was missing, 55 were captured and 37 were transferred.

The THIRTIETH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, Sept. 23, 1862. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K, from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo

City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Chattanooga, Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro and Taylor's Ridge; accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was in the grand review at Washington, D. C. The Thirtieth was in the thickest of the war, and came home loaded with honors, leaving its honored dead on a score of battle-fields. It was mustered out June 5, 1865. Of 978 officers and men in this regiment, 44 were killed, 264 died, 145 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 2 were missing, 19 were captured and 48 were transferred.

The THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Auamosa, as Major; it was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Oct. 13, 1862. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; and Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. The Thirty-first was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865. The regiment always did its part nobly. It was received home with speeches, feasting, etc., but the people's joy was tempered with sadness, as the regiment had gone forth 1,000 strong, and returned with 370. But had not so many regiments returned with thinned ranks, the Rebellion had not been conquered—the Union had not been saved. Of 977 officers and men, 13 were killed, 279 died, 176 were discharged, 85 were wounded, 13 were captured and 72 were transferred.

The THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieut.-Colonel; and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, Oct. 5, 1862. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County;

and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties. The regiment was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, and other battles. For some time the regiment was separated, and the detachments in different fields, but at last they were all united, and the regiment served as a unit. It was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865. Of 925 officers and men, 59 were killed, 242 died, 174 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 98 were captured and 35 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieut.-Colonel; Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Oskaloosa, Oct. 1, 1862. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Mahaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Mahaska and Polk Counties. The regiment was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. The regiment worked to best advantage at the brilliant victory of Helena. It remained in Arkansas till the early part of 1865, when it moved south to take part in the closing scenes in Alabama. The Thirty-third was mustered out of service at New Orleans, July 17, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 26 were killed, 241 died, 145 were discharged, 177 were wounded, 7 were missing, 74 were captured and 32 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieut.-Colonel; R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, Oct. 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C, and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties; and Company K, from Lucas County. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Fort Gaines and other places in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Jan. 1, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth. Recruits from the Twenty-first and Twenty-third had been on the muster-out of those regiments, transferred to the Thirty-fourth, and this regiment had a total of 1,131 officers and men at its muster-out at Houston, Texas, Aug. 15, 1865. Of 953 properly belonging to

this regiment, 4 were killed, 234 died, 314 were discharged, 16 were wounded, 4 were captured and 22 were transferred. The regiment traveled over 15,000 miles in its service.

The THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was recruited in the summer of 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, Sept. 18, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James S. Rothrock, of Muscatine, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties; and Company K, from Cedar County. The regiment participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville and the Mobile campaign. The Thirty-fifth served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles. On its return home, it was greeted with a most hearty reception, and a re-union of old soldiers. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 10, 1865, and paid and disbanded at Muscatine six days later. Of 984 officers and men, 38 were killed, 208 died, 192 were discharged, 95 were wounded, 3 were missing, 15 were captured and 65 were transferred.

The THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieut.-Colonel; and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, Oct. 4, 1862. Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County; and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. The Thirty-sixth was engaged at Mark's Mill's, Ark., Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and other places during the "Little Rock expedition." The regiment suffered greatly from sickness. Before it was fully organized, even, small-pox and measles attacked the men, and the command lost a hundred men. Then it was obliged to encounter the malarial influences of Yazoo River and Helena. Before they recovered their vigor fully, more of them were forced to surrender to the rebels. The regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Aug. 24, 1865. Of 986 officers and men, 35 were killed, 258 died, 191 were discharged, 146 were wounded, 460 were captured and 24 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was generally known as the "Gray-Beard Regiment." It was composed of men over 45 years of age, and hence not subject to military service; but their patriotism induced them to enlist, and the services of the regiment were accepted by the secretary of war, for post and garrison service. It was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major. The muster-in took place at Muscatine, Dec. 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties; and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The regiment served at St. Louis, in guard of military prisons, then on the line of the Pacific Railway, then at Alton, Ill. Here they remained guarding rebel prisoners, till January, 1864, when they moved to Rock Island, to perform similar duties until June 5. They served the next three months, in very hot weather, at Memphis. Thence the command moved to Indianapolis. From here five companies went to Cincinnati, three to Columbus and two to Gallipolis, Ohio. At these ports they remained till May, 1865. This "Gray-Beard Regiment" was the only one of its kind in the war, and it received many favorable expressions from commanding officers under whom it served. It was mustered out May 24, 1865, the day of the grand review at Washington. The Thirty-seventh was the first Iowa three years' regiment to come home, and was mustered out thus early by especial request of Gen. Willich, in whose brigade they were, in order that they might save their crops—most of them being farmers. Of 914 officers and men, 3 were killed, 145 died, 359 were discharged, 2 were wounded; none were missing and none were captured.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was recruited in August, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, Nov. 4, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudmitt, of Waverly, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, F, G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw

County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County; and Company I, from Howard County. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Banks' Red River expedition and was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry, Jan. 1, 1865. Of all Iowa's regiments, the Thirty-eighth was most unfortunate in regard to sickness. It had not been in the service two years, when more than 300 enlisted men and a number of officers had died of disease. During the same period 100 had been discharged for inability. There were long weary weeks when there were not enough well men to take care of the sick, not even enough to bury the dead. It was at last obliged to give up its own existence. Though the regiment had not had an opportunity to achieve brilliant renown in the field, it did fulfill a no less honored destiny than many whose banners were covered with the names of battles. It did all that men could do—it gave itself up for the good of the service. Of its 910 men, 1 was killed, 314 died, 120 were discharged, 2 were wounded and 14 were transferred.

The THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieut.-Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clarke County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clarke and Decatur Counties. The regiment was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., Corinth, Allatoona, Ga., Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and was in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond. The regiment was one of the most distinguished in the field, and met with a most royal welcome from the warm-hearted people of Iowa, on its return home. It had previously taken part in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out at Washington, June 5, 1865, and was disbanded at Clinton, Iowa. Of its 933 officers and men, 41 were killed, 143 died, 123 were discharged, 113 were wounded, 206 were captured and 16 were transferred.

The FORTIETH INFANTRY was the highest in numerical order of Iowa's three years' regiments, but not the last to leave the State. Three or four other regimental organizations, too, were commenced, but not completed. Some 300 men were enlisted for the Forty-first, who united with the three companies of the Fourteenth, sta-

tioned at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; another regiment, to be called the Forty-second, was attempted, with camp at Dubuque; and another still, at Ottumwa, was to be called the Forty-third. These attempts were unsuccessful in so far as the complete formation of an infantry regiment after the Fortieth was concerned. The Fortieth was organized at Iowa City, Nov. 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieut.-Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, and the battle of Jenkins Ferry. It was called the "Copperhead Regiment" by political partisans, but it bore its share of the fatigues of war in a patriotic way that might have been emulated by some of their political enemies. The fact is, moreover, the regiment always gave a small Republican majority, though the contrary was believed for a time. The Fortieth was mustered out at Port Gibson, Aug. 2, 1865. Of 900 officers and men, 5 were killed, 196 died, 134 were discharged, 43 were wounded, 3 were captured and 26 were transferred.

The FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY was never completed as an infantry regiment. It contained three companies; A, from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; B, from Johnson County; and C, from Des Moines and other counties. Its infantry organization was under the command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Under authority from the war department, these three companies became K, L and M, of the Seventh Cavalry.

The FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was raised in the summer of 1864. Generals Grant and Sherman being actively engaged with large armies against the enemy, the governors of the northwestern States proposed to the authorities of the war department to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might relieve others on guard and garrison duty at the rear, and thus be the means of adding largely to the force of drilled and disciplined men at the front. This proposition was after a time accepted, and the term of service was established at 100 days. Gov. Stone accordingly issued his proclamation calling for such troops, and the citizens responded with four regiments

and one battalion. Because commissions had been issued to persons designated as officers of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Regiments, which were never organized, however, although considerable was done in the way of their formation, the number of the regiments of hundred-days men commenced with Forty-four. This regiment was under the command of Colonel Stephen H. Henderson, and was mustered in at Davenport, June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, from Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, from Boone and Polk Counties; and Companies I and K, from Scott County. The regiment did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn., and was mustered out at Davenport, Sept. 15, 1864. Of 867 officers and men in the Forty-fourth, 1 was killed and 18 died. There were no other casualties.

The FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieut.-Colonel; and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. Companies A and H were from Henry County, Company B, from Washington County; Company C, from Lee County; Company D, from Davis County; Company E, from Henry and Lee Counties; Company F, from Des Moines County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; Company I, from Jefferson County; and Company K, from Van Buren County. This was the first of the regiments of hundred-days' men organized; it even preceded the Forty-fourth. It performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Keokuk, Sept. 16, 1864. Of 912 officers and men, 2 were killed, 19 died, 1 was wounded, and 2 were transferred.

The FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieut.-Colonel; and G. L. Tarbet, as Major. Was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Dallas and Guthrie Counties; Company D, from Taylor and Fayette Counties; Company E, from Ringgold and Linn Counties; Company F, from Winneshiek and Delaware Counties; Company G, from Appanoose and Delaware Counties; Company H, from Wayne County; Company I, from Cedar County; and Company K, from Lucas County. The

Forty-sixth performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Davenport, Sept. 23, 1864. Of its 892 officers and men, 2 were killed, 24 died, 1 was wounded and 3 were captured.

The FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, June 1, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieut.-Colonel; and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company D, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County; and Company K, from Wapello County. This regiment was stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas, where many succumbed to disease. Of 884 officers and men, one was killed, 46 died, and one was transferred.

The FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (BATTALION) was mustered into the service at Davenport, July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieut.-Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County; and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. The battalion served its time guarding rebel prisoners on Rock Island, in the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. It was mustered out at Rock Island barracks, Oct. 21, 1864. Of 346 officers and men, four died, and four were transferred. The services of these hundred-days' men were of great value to the national cause.

They were acknowledged by the President of the United States, in a special executive order, returning his hearty thanks to officers and men.

The FIRST CAVALRY was organized in the spring of 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Charles E. Moss of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company

L, from Dubuque and other counties; and Company M, from Clinton County. The regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, and Clear Creek. The regiment veteranized in the spring of 1864. It did not take the usual 30-days' furlough until May, for their services were needed in the field, and they gallantly volunteered to remain. After the war was closed, the First served in Texas, with Gen. Custer, until its muster-out, Feb. 15, 1866. Of 1,478 officers and men, 43 were killed, 215 died, 207 were discharged, 88 were wounded, 2 were missing, 22 were captured, and 39 were transferred.

The SECOND CAVALRY was organized with W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the third cavalry of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieut.-Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors. The regiment was mustered in at Davenport, Sept. 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; and Companies L and M from Jackson County. The Second participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford and Nashville. The regiment performed active and arduous service all through the war, and so often distinguished itself as to become well known throughout the nation. It was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1865. Of its 1,394 officers and men, 41 were killed, 224 died, 174 were discharged, 173 were wounded, 10 were missing, 74 were captured and 42 were transferred.

The THIRD CAVALRY was mustered in at Keokuk, August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Trimble, of Bloomfield, as Lieut.-Colonel; and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties;

Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County; and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. The Third was engaged at Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Bott's Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo and Village Creek. The regiment was raised by Hon. Cyrus Bussey, who, in his call for volunteers, requested each man to bring with him a good cavalry horse to sell to the Government. In two weeks he had a thousand men, well mounted, in the rendezvous at Keokuk. In order to still further hasten matters, Col. Bussey personally contracted in Chicago for equipments. In this way the delay experienced by other regiments in preparing for the field was entirely avoided. The regiment took an active part in many battles and raids, and always behaved with distinguished gallantry. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 9, 1865. Of 1,360 officers and men, 65 were killed, 251 died, 311 were discharged, 166 were wounded, 1 was missing, 146 were captured and 34 were transferred.

The FOURTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mt. Pleasant, Nov. 21, 1861, with Asbury B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieut.-Colonel; and S. D. Swan, of Mt. Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines and G. A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Majors. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Companies D and K, from Henry County; Company E, from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth fought bravely and lost men at every one of the following engagements: Gun Town; Miss., Helena, Bear Creek, Memphis, Town Creek, Columbus, Mechanicsburg, Little Blue River, Brownsville, Ripley, Black River Bridge, Grenada, Tupelo, Yazoo River, White River, Osage, Lock Creek, Okalona, and St. Francis River. The Fourth was one of the bravest and most successful regiments in the field, and its services were of the utmost value to the Union arms. It was

mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10, 1865. Of 1,227 officers and men, 44 were killed, 207 died, 241 were discharged, 119 were wounded, 3 were missing, 94 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

The FIFTH CAVALRY was but in part an Iowa regiment. The States of Minnesota and Missouri and the Territory of Nebraska were largely represented; but as Iowa had the most, it was designated as an Iowa regiment. It was organized and mustered into the service at Omaha, with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieut.-Colonel, and Carl Schaeffer de Bernstein, a German baron, Wm. Kelsay and Alfred B. Brackett as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K, from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; and Company M, from Missouri. Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota volunteers, Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits, and Companies C, E, F and I of the Fifth Iowa Infantry. The new Companies I and K were organized from veterans and recruits, and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Infantry. This regiment was engaged at the second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newman, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski and Cheraw. The gallant Fifth was in many situations requiring the greatest coolness and courage, and always acquitted itself with high honor. At one time the regiment was surrounded by rebels, and the colonel in charge of the brigade had escaped with two other regiments to the Union lines, reporting the Fifth all killed or captured. But the result was far from that. At the critical time the brave Major Young, afterward Colonel of the regiment, thundered out in the still night air, "The Fifth Iowa is going straight through; let the brave follow!" Then came the single word of command, "Forward!" and when they reached the rebel lines, "Charge!" Fifteen hundred troopers dashed at full speed over the bodies of the surprised rebels, and escaped to the Union lines with the loss of but 15 men. The regiment was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1865. Of its 1,245 officers and men, 47 were killed, 141 died, 224 were discharged, 56 were wounded, 217 were captured and 17 were transferred.

The SIXTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered in at Davenport, Jan. 31, 1863, with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieut.-Colonel; and T. H. Shepherd, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; and Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. This regiment was employed on the frontier against the Indians, and did excellent service. Their principal engagement was the battle of White Stone Hill, in which they severely punished a band of hostiles. The Sixth was mustered out at Sioux City, Oct. 17, 1865. Of 1,125 officers and men 19 were killed, 72 died, 89 were discharged, 19 were wounded and 7 were transferred.

The SEVENTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service at Davenport, April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieut.-Colonel; and H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque, and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D were from Wapello and other counties in the immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City; Companies K and F had been infantry companies, and were from Johnson and other counties; and Company M had been an infantry company and was from Des Moines County. This regiment also served against the Indians in the West. It fought bravely in many battles, and won the lasting gratitude of the people of the West. It was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866, except Companies K, L and M, which were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866. Of its 562 officers and men, 47 were killed, 101 died, 252 were discharged, 8 were wounded and 9 were transferred.

The EIGHTH CAVALRY was recruited by Lieut. Dorr, of the Twelfth Infantry. As the result of his energy, 2,000 men were soon enlisted for the Eighth! Some 300 were rejected, 450 were turned over to the Ninth Cavalry, and about 75 to the Fourth Battery. The Eighth was organized with Joseph B. Dorr, of Du-

buque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieut.-Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton; J. D. Thompson, of Eldora; and A. J. Price, of Guttenberg, as Majors; and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Sept. 30, 1863. Company A was from Page County; Companies B and L, from Wapello County; Company C, from Van Buren County; Company D, from Ringgold County; Company E, from Henry County; Companies F and H, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company I, from Marshall County; Company K, from Muscatine County; and Company M, from Polk County. This regiment served gallantly in guarding Sherman's communications, and at the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan and Nashville. It participated in Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. After the close of hostilities and before the muster out, Col. Dorr died of disease. He was much beloved by his command, and highly respected at home, where he had been an able editor. The Eighth was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1865. Of its 1,234 officers and men, 30 were killed, 106 died, 67 were discharged, 87 were wounded, 2 were missing, 259 were captured, and 22 were transferred.

The NINTH CAVALRY was the last three years' regiment recruited in Iowa. It was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Nov. 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieut.-Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and Wm. Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Linn County; Company C, from Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D from Washington County; Company E, from Fayette County; Company F, from Clayton County; Companies G and H, from various counties; Company I, from Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, from Keokuk County; Company L, from Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, from Wapello and Lee Counties. The regiment performed heavy scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas, for the small part of the war after it was organized. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 28, 1866. Of its 1,178 officers and men, 6 were killed, 178 died, 64 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 11 were transferred.

The FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, and others, and was mustered into the service at Burlington, Aug. 17,

1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in the Atlanta campaign, at Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 5, 1865. Of 149 members, 7 were killed, 55 died, 35 were discharged, 31 were wounded, and 3 were transferred.

The SECOND BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont, and Pottawattamie, and mustered in at Council Bluffs, and at St. Louis, Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Farmington, Corinth and other places. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865. Of a total of 123 officers and men, 1 was killed, 30 died, 16 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 6 were transferred.

The THIRD BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler, and Floyd, and was mustered into the service at Dubuque, in September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Pea Ridge and other important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865. Of 142 officers and men, 3 were killed, 34 died, 28 were discharged, and 18 were wounded.

The FOURTH BATTERY was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills, and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863. This battery was on duty most of the time in Louisiana, but did not serve in any important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865. Of 152 officers and men, 6 died, 11 were discharged, and 1 was transferred.

The IOWA REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, Oct. 23, 1863. John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, was Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, was Lieut.-Colonel; and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, was Major. This regiment was afterward the Sixtieth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. It was not called upon to fight, but performed valuable guard and garrison duties at St. Louis and elsewhere South.

The NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier. James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It consisted of five companies, all enlisted from the northwestern counties.

The SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the southern border of the State, and was organized in the counties on the border of Missouri. It consisted of seven companies, in three battalions.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier-General, from March 21, 1862.
Frederick Steele, Brigadier-General, from Nov. 29, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Brigadier-General, from Nov. 29, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from Feb. 6, 1862.
Jacob G. Lanman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Lieut.-Colonel, 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862.
Wm. Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862.
Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862.
Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1863.
Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from Aug. 4, 1863.
John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from Aug. 11, 1863.
Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from Jan. 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 5th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from Sept. 26, 1864.
James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from Jan. 13, 1864.
James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from Feb. 9, 1865.
Thomas J. McKean, from Nov. 21, 1861.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General, from Oct. 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Brigadier-General, from Dec. 15, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.
W. L. Elliott, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.
Wm. Vandever, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from Dec. 12, 1864.
S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from Dec. 15, 1864.
Thomas H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from Dec. 15, 1864.

Samuel S. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from Dec. 19, 1864.
Clark R. Weaver, Colonel 17th Infantry, from Feb. 9, 1865.
Francis M. Drake, Lieut.-Colonel 36th Infantry, from Feb. 22, 1865.
Geo. A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 3, 1865.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to "set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa not otherwise claimed or appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State. The first General Assembly, therefore, by act approved Feb. 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State. The public buildings and other property at Iowa City were appropriated to the University, but the Legislative sessions and State offices were to be held in them until a permanent location for a capital was made.

The control and management of the University were committed to a board of 15 trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, and five were to be chosen every two years. The superintendent of public instruction was made president of this board. The organic act provided that the University should never be under the control of any religious denomination whatever, and that as soon as the revenue from the grant and donations should amount to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of 50 students annually. Of course the organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three normal schools were established. The branches were located at Fairfield and Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University at Iowa

City. At Fairfield, the Board of Directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year, but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and Jan. 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

The normal schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. Each was to be governed by a board of seven trustees, to be appointed by the trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common-school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The school at Andrew was organized Nov. 21, 1849, with Samuel Ray as principal. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. The school at Oskaloosa was started in the court-house, Sept. 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mt. Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 for each of the two schools, and repealed the laws authorizing the payment to them of money from the University fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no actual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of 16 weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected president, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Griffin.

The faculty was then re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were 124 students—83 males and 41 females—in attendance during the years 1856-'7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the board, Sept. 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the University.

The new constitution, adopted in 1857, definitely fixed the capital at Des Moines, the State University at Iowa City, and provided that it should have no branches. In December of that year the old capitol building was turned over to the trustees of the University. In 1858, \$10,000 were appropriated for the erection of a boarding hall. The board closed the University April 27, 1858, on account of insufficient funds, and dismissed all the faculty except Chancellor Dean. At the same time a resolution was passed excluding females. This was soon after reversed by the General Assembly.

The University was re-opened Sept. 19, 1860, and from this date the real existence of the University dates. Mr. Dean had resigned before this, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected president, at a salary of \$2,000. Aug. 19, 1862, he resigned, and was succeeded by Prof. Oliver M. Spencer. President Spencer was granted leave of absence for 15 months, to visit Europe, and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected president *pro tem*. President Spencer resigning, James Black, D.D., Vice-President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected president. He entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon after the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department.

The medical department was established in 1869.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the University has been in the hands of a Board of Regents.

Dr. Black resigned in 1870, to take effect Dec. 1, and March 1, 1871, Rev. Geo. Thatcher was elected president.

In June, 1874, the chair of military instruction was established, and Lieut. A. D. Schenk, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed by the President of the United States as professor of military science and tactics.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thatcher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle was elected president. He was succeeded in 1878 by J. L. Pickard, LL. D., who is the present incumbent.

The University has gained a reputation as one of the leading institutions of the West, and this position will doubtless be maintained. The present educational corps consists of the following, besides President Pickard: in the collegiate department, nine professors and six instructors, including the professor of military science; in the law department, a chancellor, two professors and four lecturers; in the medical department, eight professors and ten assistant professors and lecturers.

No preparatory work is done in the University, but different high schools in the State, with approved courses of study, are admitted as preparatory departments of the University whose graduates are admitted without examination. Common schools, high schools and University are thus made one connected system.

The present number of students in the collegiate department is: males, 163; females, 69; total, 232; in law department, 140; in medical department, 195.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This is located at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and was opened in 1876. The institution trains teachers for our schools, and is doing excellent, though limited, work. What is wanted is more room, and increased facilities of every kind. Other institutions of a similar kind should also be established throughout the State.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The State Agricultural College and Farm were established by act of the General Assembly approved March 23, 1858. The farm was located in Story County, at Ames. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In 1864 the assembly voted \$20,000 for the erection of the college building. In 1866 \$91,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose. The building was completed in 1868, and the institution was opened in the following year. The college is modeled to some extent after Michigan Agricultural College.

Tuition is free to pupils from the State over 16 years of age. Students are required to work on the model farm two and a half hours each day. The faculty is of a very high character, and the institution one of the best of its kind. Sale of spirits, wine and beer as a beverage is forbidden by law within three miles of the College. The current expenses of this institution are paid by the

income from the permanent endowment. A. S. Welch, LL. D., is president, and is assisted by 12 professors and eight instructors. Whole number of students admitted, 2,600; present number, 240. The College Farm comprises 860 acres, of which 400 are in cultivation.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved Jan. 24, 1855, the Iowa Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City.

In 1866 a great effort was made to remove the Institute to Des Moines; but it was finally permanently located at Council Bluffs, and the school opened in a rented building. In 1868 Commissioners were appointed to locate a site, and superintend the erection of new buildings, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000. The commissioners selected 90 acres of land two miles south of the city.

In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following, a tornado blew off the roof of the new west wing and the walls were partially demolished. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. After that, half the classes were dismissed and the number of pupils reduced to 70.

The present officers are: B. F. Clayton, President, Macedonia; term expires in 1886; A. Rogers, Secretary; term expires 1884; John H. Stubenranch; term expires in 1884. The county superintendent of schools annually reports all persons of school age that are deaf and dumb; also those too deaf to acquire learning in the common schools. The cost per pupil is \$28 per quarter, and is paid by the parents or guardian; but when unable to do so, the expense is borne by the respective county. The regular appropriation is \$11,000 per annum, drawn quarterly. Parents and guardians are allowed to clothe their children.

The whole number admitted to the Institute is 621. Present number, 221. Last biennial appropriation, \$27,839.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The first person to agitate the subject of an Institute for the Blind was Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, who, in 1852, established a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the Insti-

tute was adopted by the State, and moved to Iowa City, by act of the Legislature, approved Jan. 18, 1853, and opened for the reception of pupils, April 4, 1853. During the first term 23 pupils were admitted. Prof. Bacon, the principal, made his first report in 1854, and suggested that the name be changed from "Asylum for the Blind" (which was the name first adopted), to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This change was made in 1855, and the Legislature made an annual appropriation of \$55 per quarter for each pupil; afterward this appropriation was changed to \$3,000 per annum.

Prof. Bacon was a fine scholar, an economical manager, and in every way adapted to his position. During his administration the Institution was in a great measure self-supporting by the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils. There was also a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil. Prof. Bacon founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois.

In 1858 the citizens of Vinton, Benton County, donated a quarter section of land and \$5,000 for the establishment of the asylum at that place. On the 8th of May, that same year, the trustees met at Vinton and made arrangements for securing the donation, and adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the contract for enclosing was let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,420. In August, 1862, the goods and furniture were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and in the fall of the same year the school was opened with 24 pupils.

The Institution has been built at a vast expenditure of money, much greater than it seemed to require for the number of occupants. The Legislative Committee, who visited the College in 1878, expressed their astonishment at this utter disregard of the fitness of things. They could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building for the accommodation of only 130 people, costing the State over \$5,000 a year to heat it, and about \$500 a year for each pupil.

The present officers are: Robert Carothers, Superintendent; T. F. McCune, Assistant Superintendent; Trustees: Jacob Springer, President; M. H. Westbrook, J. F. White, C. O. Harrington, W. H. Leavitt, S. H. Watson. Whole number of occupants, 436. Present number, males, 36; females, 50. Salary of superintendent, \$1,200; assistant, \$700; trustees, \$4.00 per day and mileage. Annual appropriation, \$8,000, and \$128 per year allowed for each pupil. Annual meeting of trustees in June. Biennial appropriation in 1880, \$3,000.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature, approved Jan. 24, 1855. Gov. Grimes, Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building; \$4,425 were appropriated by the Legislature for the site, and \$50,000 for the building. The commissioners located the institution at Mount Pleasant, Henry County, and a plan of the building was drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts. The building was designed to accommodate 300 patients, and in October work commenced, superintended by Henry Winslow. The building was not ready for occupancy until March, 1861. The Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 before it was completed. One hundred patients were admitted within three months. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, there were admitted 3,684 patients. Of these, 1,141 recovered, 505 were improved, and 589 were discharged unimproved; 1 died. During this period, 1,384 of the patients were females.

The trustees are elected by the Legislature, and all officers are chosen by the trustees. Superintendents are chosen for six years. Dr. Ranney was first chosen in 1865; his present term expires in 1886; salary, \$2,000 per annum. Whole number of patients admitted, 4,598; present number of males, 298; present number of females, 235. Trustees are paid \$5.00 per day and mileage, not to exceed 30 days each year. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in October; quarterly, January, April and September.

Present officers are: Mark Ranney, M. D., Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., J. P. Brubaker, M. D., and Max Witte, M. D., Assistant Physicians.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT INDEPENDENCE.

The Legislature of 1867-'8 adopted measures providing for an additional hospital for the insane; and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County, E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed commissioners to locate and superintend the erection of a building. These commissioners commenced their labors June 8, 1868, at Independence. They were authorized to select the most desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within

two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge. They finally selected a site on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence. The contract for building was awarded to David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. It was signed Nov. 7, 1868, and work was immediately commenced. George Josselyn was appointed superintendent of the work. The first meeting of the trustees was called in July, 1872. At the September meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent of the Hospital, George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron.

The Hospital opened May 1, 1873. Whole number of patients admitted, 2,000; present number (1882), 533; males, 290; females, 243. Biennial appropriation, 1880, \$35,300.

The present officers are: G. H. Hill, Superintendent, term expires in 1882; salary, \$1,600; H. G. Brainard, M. D., Assistant Superintendent, salary, \$1,000; Noyes Appleman, Steward; salary \$900; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron; salary, \$600.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution is located at Davenport, Scott County, and was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late Rebellion. This noble woman called a convention at Muscatine, Sept. 7, 1863, for the purpose of devising means for the education and support of the orphan children of Iowa, whose fathers lost their lives in defending their country's honor. The public interest in the movement was so great that all parts of the State were largely represented, and an association was organized, called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum. The first meeting of the trustees was held Feb. 14, 1864, at Des Moines, when Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum, and arrangements were made for raising funds. At the next meeting, in Davenport, the following month, a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was chairman, to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mount Pleasant, as Steward. The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that July 13, following, the executive committee announced that they were ready to receive children. Within three weeks 21 were admitted, and in a little more than six months, the soldiers' orphans admitted numbered 70.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed the first matron, but she resigned the following February, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

"The Home" was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when it was taken charge of by the State. The Legislature appropriated \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported, and provided for the establishment of three Homes. The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building was fitted up for it, and by the following January there were 96 inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School. The same year the Legislature also devoted the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children. It also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at Glenwood and Cedar Falls Homes to the institution at Davenport.

The present officers are: S. W. Pierce, Superintendent; Mrs. F. W. Pierce, Matron. Whole number admitted, 1,525; present number, males, 79; females, 90. The 18th Grand Army appropriated \$2,000 to build eight new cottages, school-house and other buildings; these have been completed, and the Home will, when furnished, accommodate 200 children. Superintendent's salary, \$1,200 per annum. Trustees are elected for two years.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

An act of the General Assembly approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble-minded children at Glenwood, Mills County; and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were taken for this purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three trustees, one of whom should be a resident of Mills County.

The grounds to be used were found in a very dilapidated condition, and thorough changes were deemed necessary. The institution was opened Sept. 1, 1876, and the first pupil admitted Sept. 4. By November, 1877, the number of pupils had increased to 87. The whole number admitted has been 257. Present inmates number 200.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The first penal institution was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved Jan. 25, 1839. This act authorized the governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress in 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors, consisting of three persons, to be elected by the Legislature, who should superintend the building of a penitentiary to be located within a mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, county of Lee, provided that the latter deeded a suitable tract of land for the purpose, also a spring or stream of water for the use of the penitentiary.

The first directors were John S. David and John Claypole. They were given the power of appointing the warden, the latter to appoint his own assistants. The citizens of Fort Madison executed a deed of 10 acres of land for the building, and Amos Ladd was appointed superintendent June 5, 1839. The work was soon entered upon, and the main building and warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. It continued to meet with additions and improvements until the arrangements were all completed according to the design of the directors. The estimated cost of the building was \$55,233.90, and was designed of sufficient capacity to accommodate 138 convicts.

Iowa has adopted the enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners, and utilizes their labor for their own support. Their labor is let out to contractors, who pay the State a stipulated sum therefor, the latter furnishing shops, tools, machinery, etc., and the supervision of the convicts.

The present officers of the prison are: E. C. Mc Millen, Warden, elected 1878 and 1880; Hiel Hale, Deputy Warden; W. C. Gunn, Chaplain, A. W. Hoeffmeister, Physician; M. T. Butterfield, Clerk.

The whole number of convicts admitted up to the present time (1882) is 3,387. Number of males in 1881, 350; females, 3; number of guards, 33. The warden is chosen biennially by the Legislature, and receives a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

In 1872 the first steps toward the erection of a prison at Anamosa, Jones County, were taken, and by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 23, this year, William Ure, Foster L.

Downing and Martin Heisey were appointed commissioners to construct and control prison buildings. They met on the 4th of June following, and selected a site donated by the citizens of Anamosa. The plan, drawings and specifications were furnished by L. W. Foster & Co., of Des Moines, and work on the building was commenced Sept. 28, 1872. In 1873, 20 convicts were transferred from the Fort Madison prison to Anamosa.

The officers of the Anamosa prison are: A. E. Martin, Warden; L. B. Peet, Deputy Warden; Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Chaplain; L. J. Adair, Physician; T. P. Parsons, Clerk. The whole number admitted since it was opened is 816. Number of males in 1882, 133; females, 2. Salaries of officers the same as those of the Fort Madison penitentiary.

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL.

By act approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a reform school at Salem, Henry County, and provided for a board of trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. The trustees immediately leased the property of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, and Oct. 7 following the school received its first inmate. The law at first provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. The trustees were directed to organize a separate school for girls.

In 1872 the school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, and \$45,000 were appropriated for the necessary buildings.

In 1876 the law was so amended that only children over seven and under 16 years of age are admitted.

The children are taught the elements of education, in particular the useful branches, and are also trained in some regular course of labor, as is best suited to their age, disposition and capacity. They are kept until they arrive at majority, unless bound out to some responsible party, which relieves the State of their care. Occasionally they are discharged before the age of 21, for good conduct.

The institution is managed by five trustees, elected by the Legislature. Whole number of boys admitted, 818. There are 204 inmates at present, and also 63 in the girls' department, at Mitchellville. The biennial appropriation for 1880 was \$16,900.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly approved Jan. 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting and preserving a library of books, pamphlets, papers, paintings and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa. There was appropriated the sum of \$500 per annum to maintain this society. The management consists of a board of 18 curators, nine appointed by the governor, and nine elected by vote of the society.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people under the management of the State government. It should receive more pecuniary assistance than it does. The Society holds an annual Fair, which has occurred at Des Moines since 1878. At its meetings subjects are discussed of the highest interest and value, and these proceedings are published at the expense of the State.

The officers are a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer and five directors. The last hold office for two years, and the other officers one year.

FISH HATCHING-HOUSE.

This was established in 1874, and has for its object the supplying of rivers and lakes with valuable fish. The General Assembly first appropriated the sum of \$3,000. Three fish commissioners were appointed, and the State is divided into three districts, one for each commissioner. The Hatching-House was erected near Anamosa, Jones County, and is conducted in the same manner as similar houses in other States. Since 1876 there has been but one commissioner, B. F. Shaw. Mr. Shaw is enthusiastic in his work, and has distributed hundreds of thousands of small fish of various kinds in the rivers and lakes of Iowa. The 16th General Assembly passed an act in 1878 prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except brook trout from March until June of each year.

EDUCATIONAL.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In no subject connected with our civilization and progress have the people taken so deep an interest as in that of education. The public schools have especially engaged the attention of our best citizens and legislators. The germ of the free public-school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "Beautiful Land" from older States, where they had enjoyed to some extent its advantages, and they determined that their children should be similarly favored, in the land of their adoption.

The system thus planted was expanded and improved until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country. Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that humble log school-houses were built almost as soon as the log cabins of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead-mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneer provided the means for the education of their children, even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School-teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school-house was the first thing undertaken by the settlers in a body; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common-school system and in her school-houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day the school-houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in this great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant

buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first school-house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy, and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-'4, and 35 pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the school term, with 25 pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for 10 years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington, a commodious log school-house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-'5.

In Muscatine County, the first school was taught by George Bungardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839, a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school-house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 18, 1839, and before Jan. 1, 1840, about 20 families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe County, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, Wm. V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly 10 years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cryus C. Carpenter, since governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first 20 years of the history of Iowa, the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

Jan. 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties in this Territory; which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and 21 years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form school districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school-taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending in proportion to the length of time sent.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars, out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then superintendent of public instruction, the seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This

change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of Jan. 1, 1872, and Gov. Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made Dec. 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time, although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 by the superintendent of public instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the superintendent.

The expense of this would be trifling, and all recognized the benefits to be derived; and yet no legislation was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than 30 teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute might direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and Dec. 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in 20 counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the appropriation had been exhausted.

At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing Dec. 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865 the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State normal school at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphan's Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The present public-school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth continue faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

Funds for the support of the public schools are derived in several ways. The 16th section of every Congressional township was set apart by the general Government for school purposes, being one thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the

amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year.

The burden of direct taxation is thus lightened, and the efficiency of the schools increased. The taxes levied for the support of the schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school-houses until they have been ordered by the election of a district at a school meeting legally called. The school-houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been built sometimes at a prodigal expense, the tax-payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal instructions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one.

In 1881 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was \$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40.

In each county a teachers' institute is held annually, under the direction of the county superintendent. The State contributes \$50 annually to each of these institutes.

Good as the public-school system is, there is much room for improvement, and certain reforms are everywhere called for. Among the changes needed are the revision and simplification of the school law, the establishment of county high schools, of which there is but one at present, and provision by the Assembly for more State normal schools.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Besides the State University, State Agricultural College and State Normal School, which are described under the head of State Institutions, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual munificence. There are, exclusive of State Institutions, 23 universities and colleges, 111 academies and other private schools. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high. A list of the universities and colleges, and brief notice of each, is herewith given:

Amity College is located at College Springs, Page County; S. C. Marshall is president. There are six instructors and 225 students.

Burlington University is located at Burlington, Des Moines County. E. F. Stearns is president of the faculty. There are five instructors and 63 students.

Callanan College is located at Des Moines, Polk County. There are 14 in the faculty, of which C. R. Pomeroy is president, and 188 students enrolled.

Central University is located at Pella, Marion County. It is an institution of the Baptist denomination. Rev. G. W. Gardner is president of the faculty, which numbers seven. There are 196 students.

Coe College is located at Cedar Rapids, Linn County. S. Phelps is president. There are 10 in the faculty, and 100 students.

Cornell College is located at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. W. F. King is president. There are 20 instructors and 400 students. This college is one of the highest in character, and has a large attendance.

Drake University is located at Des Moines, Polk County. G. T. Carpenter is president, and is ably assisted by 25 instructors. There are 125 students.

Griswold College is located at Davenport, Scott County, and is under the control of the Episcopal Church. W. S. Perry is president. There are seven instructors and 80 students.

Iowa College is located at Grinnell, Poweshiek County. G. F. Magoun is president. There are 14 instructors and 359 students. The institution is one of the leading colleges in Iowa, and is permanently endowed.

Iowa Wesleyan University is located at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. W. J. Spaulding is president. There are six in the faculty, and over 160 students in attendance. The University is under the auspices of the M. E. Church, and enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

Luther College is situated in Decorah, Winneshiek County. L. Larson is president of the faculty, which numbers 10. There are 165 students in attendance.

Olin College is located at Olin, Jones County. C. L. Porter is president.

Oskaloosa College is situated at Oskaloosa, Mahaska County. G. H. McLaughlin is president. The faculty numbers five, and the students 190. The college stands very high.

Penn College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska County. B. Trueblood is president of the faculty, which numbers five. There are 175 students in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College is located at Indianola, Warren County. E. L. Parks is president. There are nine instructors and 150 students.

Tabor College is located at Tabor, Fremont County. Wm. M. Brooks is president. The college was modeled after Oberlin College, in Ohio. The faculty consists of six, and there are 109 students.

Upper Iowa University is located at Fayette, Fayette County, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. Rev. J. W. Bissell is president. There are 11 instructors and 350 students. This University stands very high among the educational institutions of the State.

University of Des Moines, at Des Moines, has five instructors and 80 students.

Whittier College was established at Salem, Henry County, by the Friends. J. W. Coltrane is president. There are four instructors and 105 students.

Riverside Institute. This school is located at Lyons, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the Mississippi River, and is one of the most sensible schools in the West, special care being taken

of the health and physical development of the pupils. To Rev. W. T. Currie is due the credit of establishing and giving prosperity to this academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMINENT MEN OF IOWA.

We present biographical sketches of several of Iowa's most eminent statesmen, which doubtless will prove interesting to every citizen of this State.

William B. Allison was born at Perry, Ohio, March 2, 1829; studied law and practiced in Ohio until he removed to Iowa, in 1857; served on the staff of the governor of Iowa, and aided in organizing volunteers in the beginning of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion; was elected a representative from Iowa in the 38th Congress, as a Republican, receiving 12,112 votes against 8,452 votes for Mahony, Democrat; was re-elected to the 39th Congress, receiving 16,130 votes against 10,470 votes for B. B. Richards, Democrat; was re-elected to the 40th Congress, receiving 15,472 votes against 10,470 votes for Noble, Democrat; was re-elected to the 41st Congress, receiving 20,119 votes against 14,120 votes for Mills, Democrat, and 149 votes for Thomas, Independent, serving in the House of Representatives from Dec. 7, 1863, to March 3, 1871; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed James Harlan, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1873.

Cyrus Clay Carpenter was born in Hartford Township, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Nov. 24, 1829. His father and mother died when he was quite young, and at the age of 12 years he found himself alone in the world, and destitute. He first attempted to learn the trade of clothier, but not liking this, he quit after a few months and spent the next few years on a farm. He spent each winter in school. At the age of 18 he commenced teaching school, and for the next four years divided his time between teaching and attending the academy in Hartford. He then left his native State for Ohio, where he engaged in teaching for one and a half years, and working in summer on a farm.

In 1854 he turned his face westward, stopping at various points in Illinois and Iowa, and finally reached Fort Dodge, where he found employment as assistant to a Government surveyor, in divid-

ing townships immediately west of the Fort. His entire worldly possessions at this time were contained in a carpet-sack which he carried in his hand.

After working a short time at surveying and teaching school, he opened a land-office, and in platting and surveying lands for those seeking homes he found constant and profitable employment for the next three years. During this time he became extensively known, and being an active Republican, he was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1857. His district then comprised 19 counties, which he represented during the following legislative term, being the first session held in Des Moines after the removal of the capital from Iowa City.

In 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he volunteered his services, and he steadily rose from commissary to Brevet Colonel, with which rank he was mustered out at the close of the war.

In the fall of 1866 he was elected Register of the State Land Office, which required his removal to Des Moines. He was re-elected in 1868. In 1870 he refused a renomination, and returned to Fort Dodge. In the fall of 1871 he was elected Governor of Iowa, which office he filled for four years.

Gov. Carpenter's services as public speaker and orator have been widely sought after and highly appreciated, and he has made himself one of Iowa's most popular men.

In 1878 he was elected to the 46th Congress from his district, in 1880 he was re-elected, and he now sits in the 47th Congress.

Chester Cicero Cole was born in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., June 4, 1824, and in that place he passed the earlier portion of his life. He received a good academic education, and at the age of 18 was prepared to enter the junior class in Union College; but from this he was prevented by a severe and protracted illness. Four years later he entered the law school at Harvard University, where he received a thorough legal training.

June 24, 1848, he married Amanda M. Bennett, and soon after he located in Marion, Ky., where he commenced the practice of his chosen profession. His rise was rapid and he soon acquired a lucrative practice.

In May, 1857, Judge Cole came to Des Moines, Iowa, where he has since resided, and practiced for some time with his usual success. Two years later he was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated.

At the beginning of the war he took a firm stand on the side of the Government, and hence naturally found his alliance with the Republican party. During the war he lent his whole energies to rallying the people to the Union cause. In the campaign of 1863 he contributed powerfully to the election of William M. Stone as Governor of Iowa. He was probably the first prominent man in Iowa to advocate openly negro suffrage.

In December, 1863, Judge Cole took an active part in the establishment of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, of which he was first a Trustee and then President. His administration was most successful.

In February, 1864, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and in the following fall was elected to the same position by over 40,000 majority. To this position he was re-elected in 1870. Since then he has edited the *Western Jurist*, and several volumes of Reports. Few men have contributed more to the welfare of Iowa than Judge Cole.

Augustus C. Dodge was born at St. Genevieve, Mo., Jan. 2, 1812; received a public-school education; removed to Burlington, Iowa, and was Register of the land-office there from 1838 to 1840; was elected a delegate from Iowa in the 26th Congress as a Democrat; was re-elected to the 27th, 28th and 29th Congresses, serving from Dec. 8, 1840, to March 3, 1847; was elected U. S. Senator from Iowa on its admission as a State, serving from Dec. 26, 1848, to his resignation, Feb. 8, 1855; was appointed by President Pierce Minister to Spain, serving from Feb. 9, 1855, to March 12, 1859; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1864; was elected Mayor of Burlington on an Independent ticket Feb. 2, 1864.

James W. Grimes, L. L. D., was born in Deering, Hillsboro Co., N. H., Oct. 20, 1816; was the youngest of eight children, and of Scotch-Irish extraction; entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, and commenced the study of law in February, 1835, with James Walker, at Peterboro, N. H.; settled at Burlington (now in Iowa, then in the "Black Hawk purchase," which was attached to the Territory of Michigan) May, 1836, and engaged in the practice of law, 12 years; was partner with Henry W. Starr. His public service was as secretary to an Indian commission held at Rock Island, Sept. 27, 1836; was a Representative of Des Moines County in 1838, and in 1843 in the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, and in 1852 in the General Assembly of the State; was one of the

founders of the Republican party and earnestly opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; was chosen Governor in August, 1854, for the term of four years, having been nominated for the office at the last State Convention of the Whig party ever held in Iowa, and also by the Free-Soil Democracy. By the effect of a new constitution his tenure of office terminated in January, 1858, when he was chosen U. S. Senator from March 4, 1859; in January, 1864, was chosen for a second term; resigned in August, 1869, owing to failing health. He first suggested to the Senate the introduction of iron-clad vessels into the navy, July 19, 1861. He died suddenly of heart disease at Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1872.

James Harlan was born in Clarke Co., Ill., Aug. 26, 1820; received a classical education, graduating at the Asbury University, Indiana; studied law; was the Iowa State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1847; was President of the Wesleyan University, Iowa, in 1848; was elected as U. S. Senator from Iowa as a Whig, in May, 1855, and his seat having been declared vacant on the ground of an informality in his election, he was again elected in 1856 for the remainder of the term; was re-elected in 1860; in 1865 he entered the cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, and resigned in September, 1866, having been re-elected to the U. S. Senate as a Republican, to succeed S. J. Kirkwood, Republican, and serving from September, 1866, to March 3, 1873.

Stephen Hempstead was born at New London, Conn., Oct. 1, 1812. At the age of 16 he removed to St. Louis with his parents and brothers. In the spring of 1830 he went to Galena, where he was clerk in a commission house. He was there during the Sac and Fox war, and was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place. After the defeat of Black Hawk he spent two years as a student in Illinois College, at Jacksonville. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1836. He was the first lawyer to practice in Dubuque.

Upon the organization of Iowa into a Territory, Mr. Hempstead was elected as a member of the Legislative Council, in which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary. At the second session of the Council he was elected President thereof. He was also President of the Council in 1845.

In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first Constitutional Convention. In 1848 he was one of the Commissioners appointed to revise the laws of Iowa, which revision was adopted as the "Code of Iowa," in 1851.

In 1850 he was elected Governor of the State, and served in that capacity for four years. In 1855 he was elected County Judge of Dubuque County, and held this office for 12 years, when he was forced to retire on account of ill health.

James B. Howell was born in New Jersey, July 4, 1816; removed to Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, in 1819; graduated at Miami University, Ohio, in 1837; studied law with H. H. Hunter, of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1839; moved to Iowa in 1841, and settled at Keosauqua, where he practiced law several years; in 1845 he purchased the Whig paper, and has ever since been engaged in the newspaper business, removing to Keokuk in 1849, where in 1854 he started "The Daily Whig," afterward changing the name to "The Daily Gate City;" took a prominent part in organizing the Republican party in Iowa in 1855; was a delegate to the Fremont Convention in 1856, and has since taken an active part in the politics of Iowa; was elected a U. S. Senator from Iowa as a Republican, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James W. Grimes, and served from Jan. 26, 1870, to March 3, 1871.

George W. Jones was born at Vincennes, Indiana; received a classical education, graduating at Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1825; studied law; was admitted to the bar, but was prevented by ill health from practicing; was Clerk of the United States Court in Missouri in 1826; served as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Henry Dodge in the Black Hawk war; removed to Wisconsin Territory and settled at Sinsinawa Mound; was Judge of the County Court; was Colonel and subsequently Major-General of militia; was elected a delegate from Wisconsin Territory in the 24th Congress as a Democrat; was re-elected to the 25th Congress, serving from Dec. 7, 1835, to 1837, when his seat was successfully contested by James Duane Doty, Whig; was appointed Surveyor-General of the Northwest Territory by President Van Buren; was removed by President Harrison, and re-appointed by President Polk; was elected U. S. Senator from Iowa, and re-elected, serving from Dec. 26, 1848, to March 3, 1859; was Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia March 8, 1859, to Nov. 4, 1861; on his return to the United States he was charged with disloyalty and imprisoned at Fort Warren; resided at Dubuque; became interested in agriculture and purchased a farm.

John A. Kasson was born in Charlotte, Vt., Jan. 11, 1822. His father died when he was only six years old, and thus he began early to learn the lesson of self reliance. He took a course in the

State University at Burlington, graduating in 1842. He immediately took up the study of law, and was finally admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts.

After spending a year in the office of Timothy Coffin, he formed a partnership with Thomas D. Elliott, afterward for many years a member of Congress. After five years of practice he decided to come West.

At St. Louis he spent one year in the law office of Hon. Joseph Crockett, and then opened an office alone. He speedily acquired large and lucrative practice.

In 1857 he established himself at Des Moines, Iowa, where his ability and reputation soon brought him a large practice. In 1858 he was appointed chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1860 he was a delegate from Iowa to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln. After the convention he took the stump in Illinois and Iowa.

In 1861, at the request of Senator Grimes and others, he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General. While holding this office, he was tendered a nomination to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa, which he accepted. He was elected, by 3,000 majority, to the 38th Congress. He was re-elected to the 39th Congress, and barely defeated for the 40th.

He then went abroad to negotiate postal treaties with various countries. During his absence he was elected to the General Assembly of his State.

In 1872 he was re-elected to Congress, and he has ably represented Iowa in that body since with the exception of two terms. He is now in the 47th Congress. He has always been an active worker, and has been talked of for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Samuel J. Kirkwood was born in Hartford Co., Md., Dec. 20, 1813; received a limited education at the Academy of John McLeod, in Washington City; removed to Richland Co., Ohio, in 1835, and studied law there; was admitted to the bar in 1843; was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1845, and again in 1847; was in 1850-1851 a member of the convention that framed the present Constitution of the State of Ohio; removed to Johnson Co., Iowa, in 1855; was elected to the State Senate in 1856; was elected Governor in 1859, and again in 1861; was in 1863 nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed as Minister to Denmark, but

declined the appointment; was elected U. S. Senator from Iowa as a Republican in place of James Harlan, resigned, serving from Jan. 24, 1866, to March 3, 1867; was again elected Governor of Iowa in 1875; was again elected a Senator from Iowa, serving from March 4, 1877. His term of service will expire March 3, 1883.

Samuel Merrill was born in Turner, Oxford Co., Maine, Aug. 7, 1822. At the age of 16 he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged in teaching or attending school until his majority. He taught in the sunny South for a short time, and then returned to Vermont, where he farmed for several years. In 1847 he moved to Tanworth, N. H., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In 1856 he turned westward, and settled at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch mercantile house of his firm. His business rapidly grew into an extensive wholesale house.

He had served two terms in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and in 1860 he was elected to the Assembly of Iowa.

In 1862 he was commissioned as Colonel of the 21st Infantry, and he served bravely until a wound compelled him to resign, in June, 1864. He was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months.

In the fall of 1867 he was elected Governor of Iowa, and this position he held for two terms, till 1872. He has served always most acceptably and is a very popular man. He delivered the address when the corner-stone of the new capitol was laid.

James B. Weaver was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received a common-school education and then studied law with Hon. S. G. McAckran, of Bloomfield, from 1853 to 1856. He graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in April, 1856, and has since been engaged in the practice of law.

Immediately after the breaking out of hostilities, in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa Infantry. He served faithfully throughout the war, and was rewarded with rapid promotions. He was First Lieutenant of Company G of his regiment, and was promoted Major, Oct. 3, 1862. Oct. 12 of the same year, he was commissioned Colonel of his regiment, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel having both been killed at the battle of Corinth, Miss. He was breveted Brigadier-General of volunteers, to date from March 13, 1864, for gallantry on the field.

In October, 1866, he was elected District Attorney of the Second Judicial District of Iowa. In January of the following year, he was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, for the First District of Iowa, which office he held for six years, when it was abolished by law.

He was elected to the 46th Congress as a member of the National Greenback party, receiving 16,366 votes against 14,308 votes for E. S. Sampson, Republican. Gen. Weaver has worked earnestly for his party, and in 1880, was its Presidential candidate.

George G. Wright was born at Bloomington, Ind., March 24, 1820; was educated at private schools, and graduated at the State University of Indiana in 1839; read law with his brother, Joseph Wright, at Rockville, Ind.; removed to Iowa, in October, 1840, and commenced practice; served as Prosecuting Attorney in 1847-'8; was elected to the State Senate of Iowa in 1849, and served two terms; in 1854, was chosen Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and was elected to the same bench by the people (owing to a change in the State Constitution) in 1860, and again in 1865; was a professor in the law department of the State University six years, commencing in 1865; was elected a United States Senator from Iowa, as a Republican, to succeed James B. Howell, Republican, who had been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James W. Grimes, and served from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877.

FINANCIAL.

Iowa has no State debt. Whatever obligations have been incurred in the past have been promptly met and fully paid. Many of the counties are in debt, but only four of them to an amount exceeding \$100,000 each. The bonded debt of the counties amounts in the aggregate to \$2,592,222, and the floating debt, \$153,456; total, \$2,745,678.

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....			984	3,982	11,199
Adams.....			1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee.....		777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose.....		3,181	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon.....			454	1,212	7,448
Benton.....		672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk.....		135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone.....		735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer.....			4,915	12,528	14,081
Buchanan.....		517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista.....			57	1,585	7,537
Butler.....			3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun.....			147	1,602	5,595
Carroll.....			281	2,451	12,351
Cass.....			1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar.....	1,253	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo.....			940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee.....			58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw.....			4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke.....		709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay.....			52	1,523	4,248
Clayton.....	1,101	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Clinton.....	821	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford.....			383	2,530	12,413
Dallas.....		854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis.....		7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur.....		965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware.....	168	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,952
Des Moines.....	5,577	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson.....			180	1,389	1,901
Dubuque.....	3,059	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett.....			105	1,392	1,550
Fayette.....		825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd.....			3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin.....			1,309	4,738	10,248
Fremont.....		1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene.....			1,374	4,627	12,725
Grundy.....			793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie.....			3,058	7,061	14,863
Hamilton.....			1,699	6,055	11,252
Hancock.....			179	999	3,453
Hardin.....			5,440	13,684	17,508
Harrison.....			3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry.....	3,772	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard.....			3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt.....			332	2,596	6,341
Iaia.....			43	226	4,382
Iowa.....		822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson.....	1,411	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper.....		1,280	9,883	22,116	25,962
Jefferson.....	2,773	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson.....	1,491	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones.....	471	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk.....		4,822	13,271	19,434	21,259
Kossuth.....			416	3,351	6,179
Lee.....	6,093	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn.....	1,373	5,444	18,947	28,852	37,235

CENSUS OF IOWA--CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Louisa.....	1,927	4,939	10,370	12,877	13,146
Lucas.....		471	5,766	10,388	14,530
Lyon.....				221	1,968
Madison.....		1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska.....		5,989	14,816	22,508	25,201
Marion.....		5,482	16,813	24,436	25,111
Marshall.....		338	6,015	17,576	23,752
Mills.....			4,481	8,718	14,135
Mitchell.....			3,409	9,532	14,361
Monona.....			832	3,654	9,055
Monroe.....		2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery.....			1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine.....	1,942	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,168
O'Brien.....			8	715	4,155
Osceola.....					2,219
Page.....		551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto.....			132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth.....			148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas.....			103	1,446	3,713
Polk.....		4,513	11,625	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie.....		7,828	4,968	16,893	39,846
Poweshiek.....		615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold.....			2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac.....			246	1,411	8,774
Scott.....	2,140	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby.....			818	2,549	12,696
Sioux.....			10	570	5,426
Story.....			4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama.....		8	5,285	16,131	21,585
Taylor.....		204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union.....			2,012	5,986	14,980
Van Buren.....	6,146	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello.....		8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren.....		961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington.....	1,594	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne.....		340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster.....			2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago.....			168	1,562	4,917
Winneshiek.....		546	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury.....			1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth.....			756	2,892	7,953
Wright.....			653	2,392	5,062
Total.....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

As might be expected, the census of every State in the Union shows an increase of population, as well as industries, agricultural and mineral resources, benevolent and educational institutions, etc., to the present time. We present in the following table the number

of inhabitants in each State, and also the area and population per square mile :

STATES.	POP. IN 1880.	SQUARE MILES.	POP. PER SQ. MILE.
Alabama.....	1,262,344	50,722	25
Arkansas.....	802,564	52,198	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
California.....	864,686	188,981	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colorado.....	194,649	104,500	2
Connecticut.....	622,683	4,674	133
Delaware.....	146,654	2,120	72
Florida.....	266,566	59,268	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Georgia.....	1,538,983	58,000	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois.....	3,078,636	55,410	56
Indiana.....	1,978,358	33,809	58
Iowa.....	1,624,463	55,045	30
Kansas.....	995,335	81,318	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kentucky.....	1,648,599	37,600	43
Louisiana.....	940,263	41,346	23
Maine.....	648,945	31,776	20
Maryland.....	935,139	11,184	85
Massachusetts.....	1,783,086	7,800	229
Michigan.....	1,634,096	56,451	29
Minnesota.....	780,807	83,531	9
Mississippi.....	1,131,899	47,756	24
Missouri.....	2,169,091	65,350	33
Nebraska.....	452,432	75,995	6
Nevada.....	62,265	112,090	$\frac{1}{2}$
New Hampshire.....	347,784	9,280	39
New Jersey.....	1,130,892	8,320	141
New York.....	5,083,173	47,000	108
North Carolina.....	1,400,000	50,704	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohio.....	3,197,794	39,964	80
Oregon.....	174,767	95,244	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pennsylvania.....	4,282,738	46,000	93
Rhode Island.....	276,528	1,306	213
South Carolina.....	995,706	29,385	33
Tennessee.....	1,542,463	45,600	34
Texas.....	1,597,509	237,504	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vermont.....	332,286	10,212	33
Virginia.....	1,512,203	40,904	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
West Virginia.....	618,193	23,000	27
Wisconsin.....	1,315,386	53,924	24
Total.....	49,369,965	1,950,171	

CENSUS OF THE TERRITORIES.

TERRITORIES.	POP. IN 1880.	SQUARE MILES.
Arizona.....	40,441	113,916
Dakota.....	134,502	147,490
District of Columbia.....	177,638	60
Idaho.....	32,611	90,932
Montana.....	39,157	143,776
New Mexico.....	118,430	121,201
Utah.....	143,907	80,056
Washington.....	75,120	69,944
Wyoming.....	20,788	93,107
Total.....	782,504	965,032

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Govenors.—Robert Lucas, 1838-'41; John Chamber, 1841-'5; James Clark, 1845.

Secretaries.—Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clark, 1839-'41; O. H. W. Stull, 1841-'3; Samuel J. Burr, 1843-'5; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.—Jesse Williams, 1840-'3; William L. Gilbert, 1843-'5; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.—Thornton Baylie, 1839-'40; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.—Jesse B. Brown, 1838-'9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839-'40; M. Bainridge, 1840-'1; J. W. Parker, 1841-'2; John D. Elbert, 1842-'3; Thomas Cox, 1843-'4; S. Clinton Hasting, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845-'6.

Speakers of the House.—William H. Wallace, 1838-'9; Edward, Johnson, 1839-'40; Thomas Cox, 1840-'1; Warner Lewis, 1841-'2; James M. Morgan, 1842-'3; James P. Carleton, 1843-'4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McLeary, 1845-'6.

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNORS.

Ansel Briggs, 1846-'50.
Stephen Hemstead, 1850-'54.
James W. Grimes, 1854-'58.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-'60.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-'64.
William M. Stone, 1864-'68.

Samuel Morrill, 1868-'72.
Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-'76.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-'77.
J. G. Newbold, 1877-'78.
John H. Gear, 1878-'82.
Buren R. Sherman, 1882.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Oran Faville, 1858-'60.
Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-'62.
John R. Needham, 1862-'64.
Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-'66.
Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-'68.
John Scott, 1868-'70.

M. M. Walden, 1870-'72.
H. C. Bulis, 1872-'74.
Joseph Dysart, 1874-'76.
Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-'78.
Frank T. Campbell, 1878-'82.
Orlando H. Manning, 1882.

This office was created by the new constitution Sept. 3, 1857.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846-'48	James Wright, 1863-'67.
Joseph H. Bonney, 1848-'50.	Ed. Wright, 1867-'73.
George W. McCleary, 1850-'56.	Josiah T. Young, 1873-'79.
Elijah Sells, 1856-'63.	J. A. T. Hull, 1879.

AUDITORS OF STATE.

Joseph T. Fales, 1846-'50.	John A. Elliott, 1865-'71.
William Pattee, 1850-'54.	John Russell, 1871-'75.
Andrew J. Stevens, 1854-'55.	Buren R. Sherman, 1875-'81.
John Pattee, 1855-'59.	Wm. V. Lucas, 1881.
Jouathan W. Cattell, 1859-65.	

TREASURERS OF STATE.

Morgan Reno, 1846-'50.	Samuel E. Rankin, 1867-'73.
Israel Kister, 1850-'52.	William Christy, 1873-'77.
Martin L. Morris, 1852-'59.	George W. Bemis, 1877-'81.
John W. Jones, 1859-'63.	Edwin H. Conger, 1881.
William H. Holmes, 1863-'67.	

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

David C. Cloud, 1853-'56.	Henry O'Connor, 1867-'72.
Samuel A. Rice, 1856-'60.	Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-'76.
Charles C. Nourse, 1860-'64.	John F. McJunkin, 1877-'81.
Isaac L. Allen, 1865-'66.	Smith McPherson, 1881.
Frederick E. Bissell, 1866-'67.	

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

Daniel S. Lee, 1851-'55.	Nathaniel Baker, 1861-'77.
George W. McCleary, 1855-'57.	John H. Looby, 1877-'78.
Elijah Sells, 1857.	W. L. Alexander, 1878.
Jesse Bowen, 1857-'61.	

REGISTERS OF THE STATE LAND-OFFICE.

Anson Hart, 1855-'57.	Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-'71.
Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-'59.	Aaron Brown, 1871-'75.
Amos B. Miller, 1859-'62.	David Secor, 1875-'79.
Edwin Mitchell, 1862-'63.	J. K. Powers, 1879.
Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-'67.	

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

James Harlan, 1847-'48.	D. Franklin Wells, 1867-'68.
Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848-'54.	A. S. Kissell, 1868-'72.
James D. Eads, 1854-'57.	Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-'76.
Joseph C. Stone, 1857.	Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876-'82.
Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-'58.	John W. Akers, 1882.
Oran Faville, 1864-'67.	

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

STATE PRINTERS.

Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-'51.	John Teesdale, 1857-'61.
William H. Merritt, 1851-'53.	Francis W. Palmer, 1861-'69.
William A. Hornish, 1853.	Frank M. Mills, 1869-'71.
Dennis A. Mahoney and Joseph B. Dorr, 1853-'55.	G. W. Edwards, 1871-'73.
Peter Moriarty, 1855-'57.	Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-'79.
	Frank M. Mills, 1879.

STATE BINDERS.

William M. Coles, 1855-'58.	J. J. Smart, 1871-'75.
Frank M. Mills, 1858-'67.	H. A. Perkins, 1875-'79.
James S. Carter, 1867-'71.	Matt. Parrott, 1879.

SECRETARIES OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

T. H. Benton, jr., 1859-'63.	Oran Faville, 1863-'64.
This office was abolished March 23, 1864.	

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.

Thomas Baker, 1846-'47.	Wm. E. Leffingwell, 1851-'53.
Thomas Hughes, 1847-'48.	Maturin L. Fisher, 1853-'55.
John J. Selman, 1848-'49.	Wm. W. Hamilton, 1855-'57.
Enos Lowe, 1849-'41.	

Under the new constitution the Lieut. Governor is President of the Senate.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

Jesse B. Brown, 1846-'48.	Jacob Butler, 1863-'65.
Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-'50.	Ed. Wright, 1865-'67.
George Temple, 1850-'52.	John Russell, 1867-'69.
James Grant, 1852-'54.	Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-'71.
Reuben Noble, 1854-'56.	James Wilson, 1871-'73.
Samuel Mc Farland, 1856-'57.	John H. Gear, 1873-'77.
Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857-'59.	John Y. Stone, 1877-'79.
John Edwards, 1859-'61.	Lore Alford, 1880-'81.
Rush Clark, 1861-'63.	G. R. Struble, 1882.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Charles Mason, 1847.	James G. Day, 1871-'72.
Joseph Williams, 1847-'48.	Joseph M. Beck, 1872-'74.
S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-'49.	W. E. Miller, 1874-'76.
Joseph Williams, 1849-'55.	Chester C. Cole, 1876.
George G. Wright, 1855-'60.	Wm. H. Seevers, 1876-'77.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-'62.	James G. Day, 1877-'78.
Caleb Baldwin, 1862-'64.	James H. Rothrock, 1878-'79.
George G. Wright, 1864-'66.	Joseph M. Beck, 1879-80.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1866-'68.	Austin Adams, 1880-'82.
John F. Dillon, 1868-'70.	Wm. H. Seevers, 1882.
Chester C. Cole, 1870-'71.	

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Joseph Williams, held over from Territorial government un- til a successor was appointed.	Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-'60.
Thomas S. Wilson, 1847.	Caleb Baldwin, 1860-'64.
John F. Kinney, 1847-'54.	Ralph P. Lowe, 1860.
George Greene, 1847-'55.	George G. Wright, 1860.
Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-'55.	John F. Dillon, 1864-'70.
William G. Woodward, 1855.	Chester C. Cole, 1864-'77.
Norman W. Isbell, 1855-'56.	Joseph M. Beck, 1868.
	W. E. Miller, 1870.
	James G. Day, 1870.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-'55.	James B. Howell, 1870.
George W. Jones, 1848-'59.	George G. Wright, 1871-'77.

James Harlan, 1855-'65.

James W. Grimes, 1859-'69.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866.

James Harlan, 1867-'73.

William B. Allison, 1873-'79.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-'81.

Wm. B. Allison, 1879.

James W. McDill, 1881.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1846-'47.—S. Clinton Hastings, Shepherd Leffler.

1847-'49.—Wm. Thompson, Shepherd Leffler.

1849-'51.—Wm. Thompson, Dan. F. Miller, Shepherd Leffler.

1851-'53.—B. Henn, Lincoln Clark.

1853-'55.—Bernhart Henn, John P. Cook.

1855-'57.—Aug. Hall, Jas. Thorington.

1857-'59.—Samuel R. Curtis, Timothy Davis.

1859-'61.—Samuel R. Curtis, William Vandever.

1861-'63.—Samuel R. Curtis, J. F. Wilson, Wm. Vandever.

1863-'65.—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wm. B. Allison, J. B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1865-'67.—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, Josiah B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1867-'69.—Jas. F. Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Grenville M. Dodge, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1869-'71.—George W. McCrary, William Smyth (died Sept. 30, 1870, and succeeded by Wm. P. Wolf), William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Frank W.

Palmer, Charles Pomeroy.

1871-'73.—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Madison M. Walden, Frank W. Palmer, Jackson Orr.

1873-'75.—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, William Loughbridge, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Jackson Orr.

1875-'77.—Geo. W. McCrary, John Q. Tufts, L. L. Ainsworth, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, Ezekiel S. Sampson, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Addison Oliver.

1877-'79.—J. C. Stone, Hiram Price, T. W. Burdick, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark, E. S. Sampson, H. J. B. Cummings, W. F. Sapp, Addison Oliver.

1879-'81.—Moses A. McCoid, Hiram Price, Thomas Updegraff, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark (died in May, 1878, and succeeded by Wm. G. Thompson), J. B. Weaver, E. H. Gillette, W. F. Sapp, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

1881-'83.—M. A. McCoid, S. S. Farwell, Thomas Updegraff, N. C. Deering, W. G. Thompson, M. E. Cutts, John A. Kasson, W. P. Hepburn, C. C. Carpenter.

PRESENT STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Buren R. Sherman.

Secretary, John A. T. Hull.

Deputy Secretary, Wm. T. Hammond.

Auditor, Wm. V. Lucas.

Deputy Auditor, Rufus L. Chase.

Book-keeper, L. E. Ayres.

Treasurer, Edwin H. Conger.

Deputy Treasurer, C. R. Chase.

Register Land-Office, Jas. K. Powers.

Deputy Register, John M. Davis.

Sup't. Pub. Inst., John W. Akers.

Printer, Frank M. Mills.

Binder, Matt. Parrott.

Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander.

Sup't. Weights and Measures, Prof. N. R. Leonard.

Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.

Assistant Librarian, Jessie Maxwell.

SUPREME COURT.

Wm. H. Seevers, Chief Justice, Oskaloosa.

James G. Day, Sidney.

James H. Rothrock, Tipton.

Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison

Austin Adams, Dubuque.

} Judges.

Smith McPherson, Att'y Gen., Red Oak.

E. J. Holmes, Clerk, Des Moines.

John S. Runnells, Reporter, Des Moines.



VIEW ON THE DES MOINES RIVER.



H. L. Clark



HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

IN THE BEGINNING.

It has been scarcely a half century since the first permanent settlement was made in what is now known as Scott County, in the beautiful State of Iowa, and only a half century since the territory comprising the county was ceded by the Indian occupants to the United States Government, the treaty being made with Gen. Winfield Scott, in whose honor it is named. But what changes have been wrought in that time! Previous to 1832 the present populous county was an unknown wilderness, inhabited only by the wild beasts of the forests, wild birds of the air, and scarcely less wild red men who roamed at will over the broad prairies and through the heavy forests; fishing in the Mississippi, or the Wapsipinecon Rivers, or hunting the game that everywhere abounded, seemingly caring nothing for the morrow, and only living in the ever present. The thought of the "pale-faces" penetrating this beautiful country had not yet disturbed them, and so they continued on in their daily life of hunting and fishing, with occasionally a short war between tribes to relieve the monotony of their lives. But the time was soon to come when they were to surrender up the lands and move on toward the setting sun. The time was soon to come when all nature must be changed. The fair prairies with their beautiful flowers, painted only by the hand of God, must be broken up by the husbandman, and grain fit for the use of civilized man sown therein; forests were to be felled and clearings made that the art of man could be exercised in the building and adornment of homes. Thus it was, too, when Captain Benjamin W. Clark located on section 22 in Buffalo township in 1833. Previous to this time the soil had been unvexed by the plow, and the woodman's ax, had seldom been heard. The cabin of the settler, with its smoke curling

heavenward, and with an air inviting the weary traveler to come and rest, was not to be seen, nor even the faintest trace of civilization: but instead, boundless emerald seas and luxuriant grasses.

These the gardens of the deserts—these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful.
And fresh as the young earth, ere man had sinned.

Lo! they stretch
In airy undulations far away
As if the ocean in the gentlest swell
Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed,
And motionless forever.

ORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

The original inhabitants of this section were various tribes of Indians, particularly the Sauks or Sacs, and the Musquakees or Foxes. For centuries it is probable that they hunted and fished, and fought each other, tribe conquering tribe, until finally near the beginning of the present century it was in peaceable possession of the Sacs and Foxes.

In 1804 the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States, through General Harrison, all their lands lying upon Rock River, and much elsewhere. The principal Sac village was at a point of land between the junction of the Mississippi and Rock River—a point just below the present site of Davenport, on the Illinois side. There, according to tradition, had been a village for 150 years. The entire country belonging to the tribes, bordered on the Mississippi, and extended about 700 miles down the river from the mouth of the Wisconsin, reaching very nearly to the Missouri River. In 1820, they numbered about 3,000 persons in all, of whom, perhaps, 600 were warriors.

The Sac village alluded to was commanded by the celebrated Black Hawk, *alias* Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak. The Musquakees, or Foxes, lived further north, and had, near the lead mines, their principal village. Still, notwithstanding the separation of the Sacs and Foxes, they were, in reality, but one tribe, as they hunted together, had similar customs, and so far as unity of purpose was concerned in their enmity to the Sioux, and other nations, they were indissoluble.

Black Hawk was the most celebrated "brave" of his nation. He had been in the service of England in 1812; had been an intimate friend of Tecumseh; was ranked among the *braves* at the early age of 16, and at the age of 20, or thereabouts, succeeded his

father as chief, the latter having been killed in a bloody battle with the Cherokees. With such a life, scarcely if ever defeated in battle—proud, imperious, and with a deep tinge of melancholy in his later years—venerated by his braves, and feared by his enemies, he was no common man, nor would his nature admit of such treatment as might be endured patiently by ordinary or less strongly marked men.

Black Hawk would never acknowledge the validity of the treaty of 1804. As the whites did not desire to occupy the country ceded until about the year 1830, the Indians were permitted peacefully to remain. At that time they were ordered across the Mississippi River and took up their abode on the Iowa side. But the spirit of discontent was in Black Hawk, and the same spirit permeated many others among his tribe. They therefore crossed the river into Illinois, took possession of their old villages and murdered several white persons. This movement of Black Hawk excited alarm among the white people who had settled in that part of Illinois, and complaint was made to Governor Reynolds, of that State, against their presence. The complaints represented that the Indians were insolent, and had committed many acts of violence. Governor Ford says the Indians ordered the white settlers away, threw down their fences, unroofed their houses, cut up their grain, drove off and killed their cattle, and threatened the people with death if they remained. These acts of the Indians were considered by Governor Reynolds to be an invasion of the State. He immediately addressed letters to Gen. Gaines, of the United States army, and to Gen. Clark, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, calling upon them to use the influence of the Government to procure the peaceful removal of the Indians, if possible; at all events, to protect the American citizens who had purchased those lands from the United States, and were now about to be ejected by the Indians. Gen. Gaines repaired to Rock Island, and becoming convinced the Indians were intent upon war, he called upon Gov. Reynolds for 700 mounted volunteers. The Governor obeyed the requisition, and issued a call upon the northern and central counties, in obedience to which 1,500 volunteers rushed to his standard at Beardstown, and about the 10th of June were organized and ready to be marched to the seat of war. The whole force was divided into two regiments, an odd battalion and a spy battalion.

Black Hawk, becoming convinced that he could do nothing against the force sent against him, retreated across the river, and

fearing pursuit from Gen. Gaines, returned with his chiefs and braves to Fort Armstrong and sued for peace. A treaty was here formed with them, by which they agreed forever to remain on the west side of the river and never to recross it without the permission of the President or the governor of the State. The treaty of 1804 was thus at last ratified by these Indians. Notwithstanding this treaty, early in the spring of 1832 Black Hawk and the disaffected Indians prepared to reassert their right to the disputed territory, and therefore again crossed the river, and thus was brought on the celebrated Black Hawk war, which resulted so disastrously to himself and tribe.

Speaking of the Black Hawk war, Ford, in his "History of Illinois," says:

"The united Sacs and Fox nations were divided into two parties. Black Hawk commanded the warlike band, and Keokuk, another chief, headed the band which was in favor of peace.

"Keokuk was a bold, sagacious leader of his people; was gifted with a wild and stirring eloquence, sure to be found, even among Indians, by means of which he retained a greater part of his nation in amity with the white people.

"But nearly all the bold, turbulent spirits, who delighted in mischief, arranged themselves under the banner of his rival. Black Hawk had with him the chivalry of his nation, with which he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832.

"He directed his march to the Rock country, and this time aimed, by marching up the river into the countries of the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, to make them his allies. Governor Reynolds, upon being informed of the facts, made another call for volunteers. In a few days 1,800 men rallied under his banner at Beardstown. This force was organized into four regiments and a spy battalion. The whole brigade was put under the command of Brigadier General Samuel Whiteside, of the State militia, who had commanded the spy battalion in the first campaign.

"On the 27th of April General Whiteside, accompanied by Governor Reynolds, took up his line of march. The army proceeded by the way of Oquawka, on the Mississippi, to the mouth of Rock River, and here it was agreed between General Whiteside and General Atkinson, of the regulars, that the volunteers should march up Rock River about 50 miles, to the Prophet's town, and there encamp, to feed and rest their horses and await the arrival of the regular troops in keel boats, with their provisions. Judge William

Thomas, who again acted as quartermaster to the volunteers, made an estimate of the amount of provisions required until the boats could arrive, which were supplied, and then General Whiteside took up his line of march.

"But when he arrived at the Prophet's town, instead of remaining there, his men set fire to the village, which was entirely consumed, and the brigade marched on in the direction of Dixon, 40 miles higher up the river.

"When the volunteers had arrived within a short distance of Dixon, orders were given to leave the baggage wagons behind, so as to reach there by a forced march. And for the relief of the horses, the men left large quantities of provisions behind with the wagons.

"At Dixon General Whiteside came to a halt, to await a junction with General Atkinson, with provisions and the regular forces; and from here parties were sent out to reconnoitre the enemy and ascertain his position. The army here found upon its arrival, two battalions of mounted volunteers, consisting of 275 men, from the counties of Mc Lean, Tazewell, Peoria and Fulton, under the command of Majors Stillman and Bailey. The officers of this force begged to be put forward upon some dangerous service in which they could distinguish themselves.

"To gratify them they were ordered up Rock River to spy out the Indians. Major Stillman began his march on the 12th of May, and pursuing his way on the southeast side he came to "Old Man's" Creek, since called "Stillman's Run," a small stream which rises in White Rock Grove, in Ogle County, and falls into the river near Bloomingdale. Here he encamped just before night; and in a short time a party of Indians on horseback were discovered on a rising ground about a mile distant from the encampment. A party of Stillman's men mounted their horses without orders or commander, and were soon followed by others, stringing along for a quarter of a mile, to pursue the Indians and attack them.

"The Indians retreated after displaying a red flag, the emblem of defiance and war, but were overtaken and three of them slain.

"Here Major Hackelton, being dismounted in the engagement, distinguished himself by a combat with one of the Indians in which the Indian was killed, and Major Hackelton afterward made his way on foot to the camp of General Whiteside.

"Black Hawk was near by with his main force, and being prompt to repel an assault, soon rallied his men, amounting then to about 700 warriors, and moved down upon Major Still-

man's camp, driving the disorderly rabble, the recent pursuers, before him. These valorous gentlemen, lately so hot in pursuit, when the enemy were few, were no less hasty in their retreat, when coming in contact with superior numbers. They came with their horses in a full run, and in this manner broke through the camp of Major Stillman, spreading dismay and terror among the rest of his men, who immediately began to join in the flight, so that no effort to rally them could possibly have succeeded. Major Stillman, now too late to remedy the evils of insubordination and disorder in his command, did all that was practicable, by ordering his men to fall back in order and form on higher ground; but as the prairie rose behind them for more than a mile, the ground for a rally was never discovered; and besides this, when the men once got their backs to the enemy, they commenced a retreat without one thought of making a further stand.

"A retreat of undisciplined militia from the attack of a superior, is apt to be a disorderly and inglorious flight; and so it was here, each man sought his own individual safety, and in the twinkling of an eye the whole detachment was in utter confusion. They were pursued in their flight by 30 or 40 Indians, for 10 or 12 miles the fugitives in the rear keeping up a flying fire as they ran, until the Indians ceased pursuing.

"But there were some good soldiers and brave men in Stillman's detachment, whose individual efforts succeeded in checking the career of the Indians, whereby many escaped that night who would otherwise have been easy victims of the enemy.

"Among these were Major Perkins and Captain Adams, who fell in the rear, bravely fighting to cover the retreat of their fugitive friends.

"But Major Stillman and his men pursued their flight without looking to the right or left until they were safely landed at Dixon.

"The party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each fresh arrival confident that all who had been left behind had been massacred by the Indians.

"The enemy was stated to be just behind in full pursuit, and their arrival was looked for every moment. Eleven of Stillman's men were killed, and it is only astonishing that the number was so few.

This was about the only engagement, if engagement it could be called, in which the Indians were victorious. They at once retreated and were followed for weeks by the whites.

Dispatches were received from Gen. Atkinson, dated Blue Mounds, July 25, 1832, stating that Gen. Henry with his brigade and Gen. Dodge with a regiment of Michigan volunteers, succeeded by forced marches in overtaking Black Hawk on the banks of the Wisconsin on the evening of the 21st of July, 1832; they immediately attacked the Indians, killing about 40 men, and wounding a much larger number, as the Indians were seen during the action bearing a great many wounded off the field. The loss on our part was trifling, amounting to one man killed and nine wounded. Night coming on no pursuit could be attempted, and thus the enemy was saved from entire destruction. Black Hawk passed over to an island in the Wisconsin, to which place he had sent his women.

Genls. Henry and Dodge remained on the ground the succeeding day and night, unable to renew the attack, having neither boats, canoes, nor the means of constructing rafts across the river. * * * The troops under Genls. Henry and Dodge are represented to have behaved with great gallantry, resisting with firmness a charge from the enemy on horseback, and in turn charging him with great promptness, routing the Indians at every point, to which is attributable the very small loss on our side. While our men deserve great credit for gallantry and steadiness, the Indians are entitled to no less consideration for the skill and perseverance displayed by them in their retreat. * * * A squaw captured stated that Black Hawk had lost 200 warriors in the different skirmishes before the battle with Gen. Dodge—that many of those embarking in canoes had been lost in consequence of bad canoes.

Battle of Bad Axe, Aug. 2, 1832. * * * At 2 o'clock precisely the bugle sounded and in a short time all were ready to march.

Gen. Dodge's squadron was honored by being placed in front, the infantry followed next, Gen. Henry's brigade next, Gen. Alexander's next, and Gen. Posey's brigade formed the rear guard.

Gen. Dodge called for, and soon received, 20 volunteer spies to go ahead of the whole army.

In this order the march commenced. They had not gone more than five miles, however, before one of our spies came back, announcing that they had come in sight of the enemy's picket guard. The intelligence was quickly conveyed to Gen. Atkinson and by him to all the commanders of the brigade, and the celerity of the march was instantly increased. In a few minutes more the fire commenced about five hundred yards in front of the army

between our spies and the Indian picket guard. The Indians were driven by our spies from hill to hill, but kept up a tolerably brisk fire from every situation commanding the ground over which our spies had to march. But they were charged and routed from their hiding places, and sought safety by retreating to the main body on the bank of the Mississippi, and joined in one general effort to defend themselves or die on the ground.

Lest some might escape up or down the river Gen. Atkinson, very judiciously ordered Genls. Alexander and Posey to join the right wing of the army and march down to the river above the Indian encampment on the bank, and then move down. Gen. Henry formed the left wing, and marched in the main trail of the enemy. The United States Infantry and Gen. Dodge's squadron of the mining troops marched in the center.

With this order our whole force descended the almost perpendicular bluff into a low valley, heavily timbered, with a large growth of underbrush, weeds and grass. Sloughs, deep ravines and old logs were so plentiful as to afford every facility for the enemy to make a strong defense.

Gen. Henry first commenced a heavy fire, which was returned by the enemy. The Indians being routed from their first hiding places, sought others. Gen. Dodge's squadron and the United States troops soon came into action, and with Gen. Henry's men, rushed into the defiles of the enemy and killed all in their way except a few who succeeded in swimming a slough of the Mississippi, 150 yards wide.

During this time Alexander and Posey's brigades were marching down the river and fell in with another part of the enemy's army, and killed and routed all that opposed them.

The battle lasted upward of three hours. About 50 of the enemy's, women and children were taken prisoners, and many were killed in the battle.

The loss of the Indians can never be ascertained exactly, but according to the best computation it must have exceeded 150. Our loss in killed and wounded was 27.*

From the official report of Gen. Atkinson to Major-General W. Scott, dated Aug. 9, 1832, I make the following extracts: "I marched at 2 o'clock A. M. with the regular troops under Col. Taylor and Gen. Dodge's battalion, leaving the brigades of Genls.

*From the History of the United States, published by C. B. Taylor, in 1837.

Posey, Alexander, and Henry to follow as they were not yet ready to march—their horses having been turned out before the order of the night before had been received by them. After marching about three miles the advance of Dodge's battalion came up with a small part of the enemy and killed eight of them and dispersed the residue." After giving a lengthy report of the events of the battle Gen. Atkinson says: "Both the regular and volunteer troops conducted themselves with the greatest zeal, courage and patriotism, and are entitled to the highest approbation of their country. To Brigadier-Gen. Henry, of the 3d Brigade of Illinois volunteers; to Gen. Dodge, of the Michigan volunteers, and to Col. Taylor, of the United States Infantry, the greatest praise is due for the gallant manner in which they brought their respective corps in, and conducted them through the action. *** Of the United States Infantry five privates were killed and four wounded. Of Genls. Posey's and Alexander's brigades one private in each was wounded. Of Gen. Henry's, one Lieutenant and five privates were wounded. Of Gen. Dodge's, one Captain, one Sergeant and four privates were wounded."

The historian (not Gen. Atkinson) says: "Black Hawk, while the battle waxed warm, had gone up the river on the east side. His valuables, many of them, together with certificates of good character and of his having fought bravely against the United States, in the war of 1812, signed by British officers, were found on the battle ground.

"Black Hawk was captured by some Winnebagoes at the Dalles, on the Wisconsin River, and delivered to Gen. Street at Prairie du Chien, on the 27th of August, 1832. Among the number captured was a son of Black Hawk, and also the Prophet, a noted chief, who formerly resided at Prophet's town, in Whiteside county, and who was one of the principal instigators of the war. Thus ended the Black Hawk war. The militia were sent to Dixon and discharged. Black Hawk and the Prophet were taken east and confined in Fortress Monroe for a time. On the 4th day of June they were set free. Before leaving the fort, Black Hawk delivered the following farewell speech to the commander:

"Brother, I have come on my own part, and in behalf of my companions, to bid you farewell. Our great father has at length been pleased to permit us to return to our hunting grounds. We have buried the tomahawk, and the sound of the rifle hereafter will only bring death to the deer and the buffalo. Brothers, you

have treated the red man very kindly. Your squaws have made them presents; you have given them plenty to eat and drink. The memory of your friendship will remain till the Great Spirit says it is time for Black Hawk to sing his death song. Brother, your houses are as numerous as the leaves on the trees, and your young warriors like the sands upon the shore of the big lake that rolls before us. The red man has but few houses and few warriors, but the red man has a heart which throbs as warmly as the heart of his white brother. The Great Spirit has given us our hunting grounds, and the skin of the deer which we kill there is his favorite, for its color is white, and this is the emblem of peace. This hunting dress and these feathers of the eagle are white. Accept them, my brother. I have given one like this to the White Otter. Accept it as a memorial of Black Hawk. When he is far away this will serve to remind you of him. May the Great Spirit bless you and your children. Farewell.'

"After their release from prison they were conducted, in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty, amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him a dwelling near Des Moines, Iowa, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said, that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her more than 40 years."

Black Hawk died Oct. 3, 1838.

FIRST VISIT OF WHITE MEN.

Father Marquette, the French Missionary, was doubtless the first white man that ever set foot on the soil of Scott County. Long before the discovery of the Mississippi River by Marquette and Joliet, June 17, 1673, tradition says that the spot of ground now occupied by the city of Davenport was a large and populous Indian village. There can be but little doubt from the history of these

missionaries, that it was here they first landed in their voyage down the Mississippi, after they entered it from the mouth of the Wisconsin, on the 17th of June. The first landing made by them on record was on the 21st, four days after they entered the river, and was upon the western bank, where they say: "We discovered foot-prints of some fellow mortals, and a little path (trail) leading into a pleasant meadow." Following the trail a short distance, they heard the savages talking, and, "making their presence known by a loud cry," they were led to a village of the "Illinis."

There could not have been sufficient time between the 17th and 21st for the voyagers to have descended below this point, or to have reached the lower or Des Moines Rapids, which some historians claim to have been their first landing place. There having been an Indian village here from time immemorial, and according to Indian tradition, fixes the fact most conclusively that it was at Davenport that the foot of Iowa, as well as of Scott County, was first pressed by the foot of a white man. The legends of the Indians are full of historic lore, pertaining to this beautiful spot, comprising Davenport, Rock Island and their surroundings.

There were many traces of the aborigines existing when the first settlers came to this country. Several Indian mounds, or burial places, of quite large dimensions, were still used by wandering bands of Indians as late as 1835 and 1836, situated on the banks of the river, about two miles below Davenport, where was formerly the farm of Ebenezer Cook. Indian graves have been found in excavations about the city, and relics of ancient date discovered, showing that this spot has been the home of the red men for centuries, and corroborating the testimony of Black Hawk and others as to the tradition of their fathers.

Black Hawk was ever ready to tell of the traditions of his people, and often dwelt with much interest and excitement on them. He says they came from Gitchie Gamsue, "the big water" (Lake Superior), and Indians that are yet living say that the home of their fathers was at Sunken Creek, that empties into Lake Superior, and that as they traveled westward, they encountered foes whom they fought and conquered, and that in time they were conquered by their enemies, and tribe fought tribe for possession of the land, until they reached the great river, the Massa-Sepo, which signifies "The Father of Rivers."

The tradition of the Sacs, who have always lived upon the prairies is that their name means "Man of the Prairie," or prairie Indian. They also aver that their friends, the Musquakies, which signifies

"Foxes," were a sly and cunning people, and united with them for strength to fight their enemies, the tribes of the Kickapoo and Illini, and that they have ever lived in peace as one tribe and one people. These were the Indians in possession of the country when the United States assumed jurisdiction over it, and of whom it was purchased.

The treaty of Gen. Scott with the Indians was ratified by Congress at its session in the winter of 1833. Thus did the United States come into possession of the soil of Scott County. Of the Indians from whom it was purchased, and of the tribes who had been in possession in earlier days, the Sacs and Foxes were provided with homes in Kansas, and are fast dwindling away. But a remnant is left of the tribes of the Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Menominees, and other powerful bands that were in possession of the country from the lakes to the Missouri, at the termination of the American Revolution. Their destiny is written. The onward march of the Anglo-Saxon race tells with unerring prophecy, the fate of the Red Man! They are doomed to become extinct!

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

At the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, there were no settlements upon the Iowa side of the river. The purchase from the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians of the Territory, now comprising Scott County, was made in common with all the river counties, on the 15th of September, 1832, the treaty being held with Gen. Scott upon the site of the buildings of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad freight depot.

In the spring of 1833 Captain Benjamin W. Clark, a native of Virginia, who had settled and made some improvements on the Illinois shore, where is now the town of Andalusia, came across the Mississippi, planted a crop, built a large cabin, and moved across in December following and commenced a settlement upon the present site of the town of Buffalo, and was doubtless the first settler on the soil of Scott County. He had been a captain of a company of mounted volunteer Rangers in the Black Hawk war, under Gen. Dodge. Here, in Buffalo, he made the first claim, erected the first cabin, broke the first ground, planted the first corn, and raised the first produce in the county. His nearest neighbors at this time, upon the Iowa shore, then known as the "Black Hawk purchase," were at Burlington and Dubuque.

OTHER EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In the fall of 1833 Roswell H. Spencer built a log cabin upon the bank of the river a little below the ferry landing from Hampton, afterward established, on the opposite side of the river to Valley City, a town laid out upon the Iowa side. This was the first settlement in what is now Pleasant Valley township.

In February, 1834, George W. Harlan built a cabin within the limits of the present city of Le Claire, and was the first actual settler of the township. Eleazer Parkhurst came next. Nathan and Martin W. Smith also came the same year.

In the year 1834 Antoine Le Claire settled upon his "reserve" at Davenport. He was followed by others in due time, and one more settlement was formed. Thus began the settlement of Scott County, now one of the wealthiest and most populous counties in the State.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The county slowly grew in numbers until it became evident there was a number living within its boundaries large enough to entitle them to a county organization, when the Legislature of the Territory, then Wisconsin Territory, in the winter of 1837-'38 passed an act creating the county, the boundaries of which were as follows:

"Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, where the line dividing townships 1 and 2, east of the fifth principal meridian intersects the same; thence north with said range-line to the line dividing townships 78 and 79 north; thence west with said line to the fifth principal meridian; thence north with said meridian to the line dividing townships 80 and 81 north; thence east with said line to a point where the said line intersects or crosses the Wapasipinica River; thence down the main channel of said river to its mouth; thence due east to the middle of the main channel to the place of beginning; shall be, and the same is hereby constituted, a separate county, to be called Scott."

It will be seen by reference to the map that the county lacks a township in the southwest corner of being square. The reason of this is easily explained. In the first Territorial Legislature that convened at Burlington in December, 1837, the act was passed creating the boundaries of Scott County as well as many others. Un-

fortunately for the well-being of many a town site and village, this honorable body had too many speculators in town lots among its members. Dr. Reynolds, then living three miles above Bloomington, now Muscatine, had laid off a town called Geneva, upon which all his efforts for the county were centered. The manner and extent of laying off counties were to decide the destiny of many a town site which had been made especially for the county seat. The object of Dr. Reynolds was to press the upper line of Muscatine County up the river as far as possible, so as to make Geneva central, and lessen the chances of Bloomington, which was an applicant for favor. The Davenport and Rockingham member, Alex. W. McGregor, knew that if the Scott County line ran too far down the river, Buffalo, then a rival, and by far the most populous and important town above Burlington, would stand too great a chance, so that a compromise was entered into, and this township given to Muscatine County.

COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

The act by which the county was organized also provided for holding an election for the county seat on the third Monday in February, 1838. Rockingham and Davenport were the only points to be voted for. The contest was a warm and exciting one on the part of the representatives of each town. The leading men on the Rockingham side were Dr. Barrows, Willard Barrows, Gen. G. B. Sargent, Ebenezer Cook, John P. Cook, Benjamin W. Clark, of Buffalo; Mr. Robertson, John Sullivan and John S. Sheller. Under the Davenport standard were rallied G. L. Davenport, James Mc Intosh, Antoine Le Claire, G. C. R. Mitchell, Levi S. Colton, D. C. Eldredge, Sheriff Wilson and Captain Litch.

The great importance of the county seat election is apparent. The fortunate town in the election was to become important from having the seat of justice. The matter had been before the Legislature, and an attempt was made to locate it by that body, but a scheme of bribery and corruption among some of its members was brought to light, and an act then passed to leave it to the people. The Rockingham advocates were confident that if a fair election was held, that town would be victorious in the contest. The southern part of the county at that time was the most populous, and could poll more votes than Davenport, besides which the Le Claire township, at the head of the rapids, took sides with Rockingham,

expecting at some future time to effect an alteration in the county lines on the north, so as to make Le Claire more central, and, of course, it was policy to vote for the most southern point in the election.

The returns of the election were to be made to Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, Iowa then being a part of that Territory. The act specified that the place having the largest number of votes should be declared the county seat, and that it should be the duty of the governor upon such return being made, to issue his proclamation accordingly. It is said that a few days before the close of the contest, the Davenport people suddenly became aware that they were in need of more laborers, and in order to secure them, Dr. Bellows, of Dubuque, was authorized by the Davenport people to send as many as he could gather together. He succeeded in securing the services of several sleigh loads, according to Willard Barrows, "of the most wretched looking rowdies that had ever appeared in the streets of Davenport. They were the dregs of the mining districts of that early day; filled with impudence and profanity, soaked in whisky and done up in rags." According to the same authority, when the election was over "the Dubuque delegation of miners returned home, having drunk 10 barrels of whisky and cost the contracting parties over \$3,000 in cash."

Davenport polled a majority of votes and the rejoicing was most enthusiastic. Bonfires and illuminations were exhibited, and the result was considered a great and final triumph. But while these rejoicings were going on in Davenport, Dr. E. S. Barrows and John C. Higgins were on their way to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to see Gov. Dodge, with documents sufficient to prove the fraud that had been perpetrated at Davenport. Upon this exposure, the governor refused to issue his certificate of election.

Thus things remained, until the Legislature met in June, at Burlington, at which time they passed an act for another election for the county seat, between Davenport and Rockingham, to be held in the following August. This act more particularly defined the manner in which the election should be held, and voters were required to have a residence of 60 days. The returns of this election were to be made by the county commissioner's clerk, Ebenezer Cook, to the sheriff of Dubuque County, and he was to count the votes in the presence of the county commissioners of that county. The place having the greatest number of votes was to be entered on the books of the county commissioners, and such place to become the seat of justice. Says Mr. Barrows:

“At this election, Rockingham, feeling rather sore under its treatment at the last election, laid aside all conscientious scruples in relation to the whole matter, and chose to fight the enemy in its own way, well knowing that the act, by its wording, did not require legal votes. The campaign opened with vigor. The note of preparation was sounded and the contending parties summoned to the field. The county was canvassed and the unstable and wavering were brought into the ranks on one or the other side. Building lots were proffered and accepted for influence and for votes, in both places. Col. Sullivan employed many extra hands around his mill just about that time. The struggle was harder than before, and the corruption much greater, though carried on in a different manner. The day of election came. The officers appointed to attend the polls were either not sworn at all or sworn illegally, so that in case of defeat a plea might be set up for a new election. The ballot-box was stuffed. Illegal voting in various ways was permitted. Non-residents of Scott County swore they were “old settlers,” while the poll-books and ballot-box showed a list of names that no human tongue was ever found to answer to.

“A great mystery seemed to hang over the Rockingham polls. They had been watched by the Davenport party, and yet when the ballot-box was emptied of its contents it showed most astonishing results. The committee sent down from Davenport to watch the polls could never explain where all the votes came from! The names in the box and on the poll-books agreed, but the great difficulty seemed to be that the settlement did not warrant such a tremendous vote. This, however, was afterward explained as being in strict conformity with the oath taken by some of the judges and clerks of the election, which was that they should ‘to the best of their ability, see that votes were polled to elect Rockingham the county seat.’

“The election being over, the returns were made to the sheriff of Dubuque County, and counted in the presence of the commissioners, as provided in the act, when a majority was found for Rockingham. The commissioners, for some cause, failed to make the entry upon their records, as required by the act, but during the week took the liberty of ‘purging the polls,’ throwing out a sufficient number of votes to give Davenport the majority by two votes. One of the votes thus thrown out was that of John W. Brown, who settled on Black Hawk Creek in 1835, and was still living there. By this proceeding Davenport was declared the



Sam. Knox

county seat. Thereupon the Rockingham party made application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus, directed to the County Commissioners of Dubuque County, requiring them to make the proper entry upon their records of election in Scott County, in accordance with the act of the Legislature. On the final hearing of the case, the court decided that they had no original jurisdiction over the case, but at the request of the parties, the case having been fully argued upon its merits, the court examined the whole question and gave an opinion, the effect of which was that Rockingham was the county seat."

The affair not being settled to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned, the Legislature passed an act for another election. At this election there were two other points added to Davenport and Rockingham as aspirants for the county seat. One was the "geographical center," and the other was a quarter-section of land at the mouth of Duck Creek, called "Winfield." Before the election the geographical center was dropped. Davenport and Rockingham then commenced offering town lots, and money for the use of the county, in case the county seat should be located on their ground. Thousands of dollars and donations of lots and lands were made, and bonds given to secure it to the county, in case of the selection of the point desired by either party. At length Rockingham, tiring of the contest, withdrew her claims, and the election was left for decision between Davenport and the "Duck Creek cornfield," as it was called.

As an illustration of the inducements held out for the location of the county seat the following is given. The first was placed in the hands of the county treasurer by parties interested in securing the county seat for a section near the mouth of Duck Creek:

"A donation of 90 acres of land is offered the county at the mouth of Duck Creek, provided that point should be selected at the first election. In addition to the land which the donators have agreed to give, sell and convey to the county, they also offer \$825, mostly materials. The people have both propositions before them, and they will be enabled to decide as to the amount donated for each point. A tax of \$6,000 or \$8,000 on the inhabitants of the county would be oppressive in our present infant and embarrassed state, and it is hardly supposed any person would vote for such a tax when they have the offer of a donation nearly if not amply sufficient to cover all expenses."

Davenport offered the following :

DAVENPORT, August 3, 1840.

Whereas, the question of the location of the county seat in Scott County is to be settled by a vote of the people of said county, the points to be voted for being Davenport, Rockingham, and a place in Pleasant Valley near the mouth of Duck Creek; and whereas, Rockingham and said point in Pleasant Valley, near the mouth of Duck Creek, have each proposed donations to the county to erect public buildings therein, to be paid by the place in which the county seat should be located; this proposition the subscribers believe to have been made with a view of influencing the voters of said county to vote for said points instead of Davenport; and believing Davenport is the most suitable place, and wishing to counteract said undue influence, for the purpose of making a sum equal if not greater than that offered by either of those points, we, the subscribers, agree, and hereby bind ourselves to give and convey in fee simple to the County Commissioners of Scott County the property described by each of us, to be disposed of in raising a fund for the benefit of the county, to be applied exclusively to the erection of a court-house and jail, on condition that the town of Davenport shall be the point selected as county seat of Scott County; and we who do not give lots or land, bind ourselves to pay in cash, or the manner stipulated, the sum affixed opposite our respective names, on the terms therein stated. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

By virtue of a resolution passed by the mayor, recorder and trustees of the town of Davenport, authorizing the mayor, on behalf of the corporation, to subscribe the sum of \$500, to aid in defraying the expense of erecting a court-house and jail in the town of Davenport, I, John H. Thorington, Mayor of the town of Davenport, do promise on the part and in behalf of said corporation, to pay to the Commissioners of Scott County, on or before the first day of August next, the sum of \$500 provided, and it is expressly understood, that the above stipulated subscription is binding only upon condition that the said town of Davenport shall be selected as the permanent seat of justice for Scott County, and not otherwise.

The town of Davenport, by John A. Thorington.....\$500.

I, Antoine LeClaire, promise to convey, on the condition before stipulated, the following described lots and lands, to-wit: Lot 3, block 15; 2, block 38; 3, 4 and 6, block 39; 1, block 12; 8, block 28; 8, block 32; 7, 8, 9 and 10, block 7. Outlots Nos. 3, 10, 19, 22, 24, containing four acres each.

ANTOINE LECLAIRE.

I, Antoine LeClaire, Attorney for P. G. Hambough, promise to convey, on the conditions above stipulated, the following described lots: 5 and 6, block 14; 5 and 6, block 25; 1 and 2, block 37.

P. G. HAMBOUGH,

By Antoine LeClaire.

I, George Davenport, promise to convey on the conditions above stipulated, the following described lots, to-wit: West half of block 23; lots 4, 5 and 6, block 11; 1, 2, 7 and 8, block 35; 5, block 3.

GEORGE DAVENPORT.

I, John Macklot, promise to convey on the conditions above stipulated, the following described lots, to-wit: Lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, block 36, if the court-house is placed on Bolivar Square.

JOHN MACKLOT.

Antoine LeClaire, agent for James May, promises to pay on the conditions before stipulated, the following described lots to-wit: Lots 1 and 2, block 13; 1, block 39; 7 and 8, block 37; 3, block 13.

ANTOINE LECLAIRE.

Agent for James May.

We, James and Robert McIntosh, promise to convey on the conditions before stipulated, the following described lots: 7 and 8, block 12; 3 and 4, in block 14; 7 and 8 in block 36; 5 in block 39; 2 in block 35. J. & R. McINTOSH.

INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

James Hall.....	\$150	E. V. Kerr and G. Tait.....	\$ 10
N. Squires, carpenter work.....	300	W. W. Dodge.....	25
H. Leonard, in brick.....	300	W. B. Watts.....	25
E. Hulse.....	200	Alfred Carter.....	100
A. Logan.....	50	Geo. L. Davenport.....	50
S. B. Steele.....	10	Seth F. Whiting.....	25
Thomas Foster.....	40	James O. Kelly.....	10
A. Green, by R. Bennett.....	25	W. McCammon.....	30
Philip Cody.....	20	W. W. Whittemore.....	25
Eldridge & McCord.....	50	Thomas Dillon.....	50

I, John Litch, agree to give one good, handsome lot in the lower part of Davenport (in Powers' addition), as soon as Davenport shall be made the county seat. JOHN LITCH.

George Bowers.....	\$ 20	James Rumbold.....	\$ 50
W. Parmele.....	20	Charles Leslie.....	25
John Cronkite.....	10	A. L. Beattie.....	10
C. C. Alvord.....	10	Henry Wright.....	15
William M. Moran.....	5	R. S. Craig.....	10
W. G. Ruby.....	10	John W. King.....	10
H. J. Chapman.....	25	James M. Bowling.....	30
John F. Boynton.....	10	John Evans.....	10
J. M. Witherwax.....	50	John Wilson.....	100
William S. Collins.....	15	William Nichols.....	50
Strong Burnell.....	20	Lewis Ebert.....	10
Asa Hale.....	10	J. W. Parker.....	100
Timothy Dillon.....	20	A. W. Perry.....	25
John Pape.....	25	Peter Porter and A. Perry.....	25
Samuel Armitage.....	5	George Francis.....	12
Franklin Culver.....	5	L. J. Center for J. Remer.....	25
William McDade.....	5	L. J. Center.....	10
W. B. Arnold.....	6	James Miller.....	5
A. J. Dawes.....	5	Isaac Squires.....	20
D. Hoge.....	50	William Lovell.....	10
T. S. Hoge.....	50	John H. Thorington.....	25
John D. Evans.....	20	Alex. W. McGregor.....	25
Riddle & Morton.....	100	Walter B. Warren.....	10
George Colt.....	5	George W. Warren.....	20
J. M. D. Burrows.....	50	William Harmon.....	15
John Owens.....	50	Henry Powers.....	50

I, George Davenport, hereby promise to pay to the County Commissioners of Scott County, in lieu of the lots offered above, to aid in erecting the public buildings, the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200), should the commissioners prefer, the same to be paid in installments, as may be required in the progress of the buildings, provided the same shall be erected on Bolivar Square.

GEORGE DAVENPORT

I, Antoine LeClaire, hereby promise to pay to the Commissioners of the County of Scott, in lieu of the lands and lots offered above, to aid in erecting the public buildings, the sum of three thousand dollars in cash, or its equivalent, should the said Commissioners prefer the same, to be paid in such installments as may be required in the progress of the building, as witness my hand and seal this 10th day of August, 1840.

ANTOINE LECLAIRE.

Davenport gained the election, erected the public buildings free of all cost to the county, according to her contract, and thus terminated one of the most exciting questions that had ever disturbed the quiet of the peaceful community. Says Mr. Barrows, a friend of Rockingham:

"The battle was long and spirited. The contending parties withdrew from the bloodless field with happy triumph, each having out-generated the other, and found that even when a victory was won the laurels are not always sure. A peace treaty was held at the Rockingham Hotel in the winter of 1840, where the most prominent actors in the last scenes met as mutual friends, and buried the hatchet forever, ratifying the treaty, as it was called, by a grand ball, where more than 40 couples mingled in the dance and seemed to forget at once all the strife and bickerings of the past, and seal their friendships anew with earnest and willing hearts. During the whole of this controversy, singular as it may appear, the utmost good feeling and gentlemanly conduct prevailed. No personal feuds grew out of it, and to this day, it is often the source of much merriment among the old settlers, and is looked upon as only the freaks and follies of a frontier life."

FIRST COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The act providing for the holding of an election for the county seat on the third Monday in February, 1838, also provided for an election two weeks afterward for county officers, at which election Rockingham elected her candidates. The commissioners elected were B. F. Pike, Alfred Carter, and A. W. Campbell, with Ebenezer Cook for county clerk.

The first session of the Commissioners' Court was held at the store of H. W. Higgins, in Rockingham. The following are the proceedings of this first meeting:

"Present—Benj. F. Pike, and Andrew W. Campbell.

"The board proceeded to the appointment of a clerk.

"Ordered—That Ebenezer Cook be appointed clerk to the board.

"Ebenezer Cook having appeared in pursuance of his appointment, and taken the oath of office, entered upon his duties as clerk.

"Ordered—That the clerk take the necessary steps to procure from the Secretary of the Territory, a seal for the use of this board.

"Ordered—That this board do meet, at its April session, in the town of Rockingham.

"Ordered—That Benj. F. Pike be allowed three dollars for one day's service as county commissioner.

"Ordered—That Andrew W. Campbell be allowed three dollars for one day's service as county commissioner.

"Ordered—That Ebenezer Cook be allowed three dollars for one day's service as clerk.

"And the board adjourned to session in course."

At the April session, 1838, the county was divided into election precincts, and polls were ordered open at Rockingham Hotel, Rockingham and Marmaduke. S. Davenport, William Lings, Lewis Ringlesby, appointed judges of election; at Davenport Hotel, Davenport, Ira Cook, John Forest, Adam Noel, judges of election; at house of Caleb H. Gardener, West Buffalo, Elias Moore, M. M. Bosworth, James Williamson, judges of election; at house of Roswell H. Spencer, Pleasant Valley, Stephen Henley, Jabez A. Birchard, John Work, judges of election; at house of Thomas Hubbard, Elizabeth City, Josiah Scott, William Rowe, Daniel Hyers, judges of election; at house of Ezra Allen, Allen's Grove, Lester Hines, John K. Spicer, Isaiah Hurlburt, judges of election.

Christopher Rowe was appointed county treasurer, but failing to qualify, Ira Cook was appointed at the May term of the board, and at once entered into bonds, and the discharge of the duties of the office.

At this same session Ira Cook was appointed and qualified as assessor in place of Joseph Mounts, who had previously been appointed, but failed to qualify.

The editor of the *Town News*, published at Dubuque, was allowed six dollars for advertising an election to be held for the location of the county seat.

At this session, the board took it upon itself to regulate the price of ferriage across the Mississippi and Wapsipinecon Rivers, the rates of which may be found in another chapter of this work upon the subject of "Ferries."

The county was divided into 11 road districts; the first, second and third begins as follows:

Road District, No. 1, to comprise all the territory lying within the following limits: Townships 77 and 78, range 2 east, except the east tier of sections.

Road District, No. 2, the east tier of sections, townships 77 and 78, and sections 36 and 25, township 79, the west half of townships 77 and 78, range 3, and sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, township 79, range 3.

Road District, No. 3, one half of township 78, and southeast quarter of township 79, range 3; the west tier of section in township 78, range 4, and sections 19, 30, 31, township 79, range 4.

Mathias Mounts was appointed supervisor of District No. 1; Otto G. McClaim, of No. 2; John Forrest, of No. 3.

Polls were ordered opened at the town of Parkhurst, and Martin W. Smith, Eleazer Parkhurst and Thomas C. Eads appointed judges.

Polling places were also established for Clinton County, which was attached to Scott County at this time.

Grand and petit juries were selected at this session, for the first term of the District Court, the names of which are given in the chapter on "Courts."

At the July session, a two-mill tax was ordered levied on the real estate of the county, for opening and repairing public high ways, and five mills for general purposes.

The first tavern licenses were granted at this session, one to Samuel Barkley, in Davenport, and one to H. W. Higgins, in Rockingham.

November 12, the commissioners met in Rockingham and adjourned to meet in Davenport, that town being declared the county seat, an election having previously been held for that purpose. Only one of the three members went over to Davenport, and therefore there was no quorum, and the lone member adjourned.

A special session was called for Nov. 26, at Davenport, the newly elected county seat. Alfred Carter was the only member present. A. W. Campbell sent in his resignation as a member of the board. B. F. Pike, the third member, was in Rockingham and would not honor Davenport with his presence; therefore Mr. Carter, on the principle that "if the mountain would not go to Mahomet, Mahomet would have to go to the mountain," adjourned to meet in Rockingham. But little business was transacted other than granting licenses for taverns and ferries.

In January, 1839, the board met again at Rockingham, no cause being assigned why they did not meet in Davenport. The full board was present, including A. W. Campbell, whose resignation had never been acted upon, and was probably withdrawn.

At the annual election this year, John Work was elected in place of B. F. Pike, whose term had expired.

At the January meeting in 1840, Ebenezer Cook, the commissioners' clerk, was ordered to bring suit against John Litch, of Davenport, for violation of the license law. Mr. Litch persisting in selling liquor without a license.

At the annual election in the spring of 1840 the ticket favored by the Rockingham party for county commissioners was elected.

At a special session of the Board of County Commissioners held March 25, 1840, a proposition was read from Adrian H. Davenport and John H. Sullivan in which they offered to build a court-house and jail upon certain conditions. The commissioners were bound to have a jail in Rockingham, as will be seen by the following notice published in the *Iowa Sun*, published in Davenport, of May 12, 1840:

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Scott County, for building of a JAIL in the town of Rockingham, until the first day of July next, on which day the proposal will be opened and the contract let.

A plan and specifications may be seen by calling on John H. Sullivan, Esq., Commissioner to superintend the erection.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Erecting a Jail in Scott County," and directed to "John H. Sullivan, Esq., Commissioner to superintend the erection of a jail in Rockingham."

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Scott County.

EBENEZER COOK, *Clerk.*

Rockingham, May 12, 1840.

It is needless to say the jail was never erected.

The commissioners made a proposition to A. H. Davenport and J. H. Sullivan, in which it was provided that in case of failure or non-acceptance J. H. Sullivan and A. H. Davenport were to convey 160 lots to the county which were to be sold and amount expended for the erection of a court-house and jail. The proposition was accepted.

The commissioners' clerk was ordered to insert proposals for the erection of a jail in the *Iowa Territorial Gazette*, published at Burlington, and also to advertise the sale of town lots in four different newspapers, the sale to take place July 4, 1840.

The county-seat question being settled in favor of Davenport the Board of County Commissioners met at Davenport in special session Oct. 26, 1840.

But little business of public interest was transacted by the board for several years, the sessions being taken up in auditing bills and appointing committees and hearing reports on locations of public roads.

In 1845 steps were taken to organize the county into townships, and at the January meeting of the board in 1846 it was ordered that township lines as organized remain the same as precinct lines heretofore organized, except a slight change made in the line between Rockingham and Davenport. The name of Parkhurst precinct was changed to Fairview township, and Point Pleasant precinct was called Winfield township.

At the April, 1846, meeting of the board part of Pleasant Valley township was added to Fairview, and the name of the latter was changed to Le Claire.

At the October meeting of the same year Allen's Grove township was divided, the western part taking the name of Liberty and the eastern, Allen's Grove.

By act of General Assembly, approved January, 1851, the County Commissioners' Court was abolished, and all the powers developing upon that body were transferred to the county judge.

From the organization of the county to this time the following named served as county commissioners:

1838—Benjamin F. Pike, Andrew W. Campbell, Alfred Carter.

1839—A. W. Campbell, Alfred Carter, John Work.

1840—A. W. Campbell, Alfred Carter,* John Work.

1841—Same as in 1840.

1842—John Work, John C. Quinn, Otho G. Mc Clain.

1843—Same as in 1842.

1844—John C. Quinn, Asahel Hubbard, Otho G. Mc Clain.

1845—Otho G. Mc Clain, John C. Quinn, Cyrus G. Blood.

1846—John C. Quinn, C. G. Blood, Asa Foster.

1847—C. G. Blood, Asa Foster, Stephen Thompson.

1848—C. G. Blood, Asa Foster, E. S. Wing.

1849—Asa Foster, E. S. Wing, A. C. Fulton.

1850—E. S. Wing, A. C. Fulton, John W. Wiley.

* Resigned, and John C. Quinn elected to fill vacancy.

COUNTY JUDGES.

The business of the county was transacted by the county judges from 1851 to 1861, a period of 10 years. See County Courts in Chapter IV., for list of county judges.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

In accordance with an act of the General Assembly entitled, "An act creating a County Board of Supervisors, defining their duties and the duties of certain county officers," passed March 22, 1860, the county of Scott was organized under the new law, and at the election held Nov. 6, 1860, supervisors were elected. Each township was entitled to one supervisor without regard to the number of inhabitants. Davenport having over 12,000 inhabitants was entitled to three members of the board.

The first meeting of the board was held Monday, Jan. 7, 1861. C. Stewart Ells was elected president.

The representation was continued at one from each township and three from Davenport until 1866, when one more was added to the latter's representation. In 1868 the number was increased to five.

The law in 1870 was changed, and instead of a Board of Supervisors, composed of a representative from each township, there were three elected by the entire county, who had vested in them the same powers as the old board.

In 1874 the county availed itself of the privilege offered by the State law to increase the number of representatives on the board to five, which number is yet retained.

The following is a complete list of the members of the Board from 1861 to 1882 inclusive:

1861.

Davenport— { C. Stewart Ells,
 { Thomas K. Fluke,
 { Mathias J. Rohlf's.

Le Claire—Horace Carpenter.

Winfield—Henry G. Neal.

Princeton—Giles M. Pinneo.

Buffalo—Dan B. Shaw.

Blue Grass—Daniel L. Lyon.

Hickory Grove—James H. Ross.

Pleasant Valley—Philip Earhart.

Allen's Grove—Ephraim Snyder.

Liberty—Azotus M. Frost.
 Cleona—Benjamin P. Putnam.
 Rockingham—Elisha S. Mowrey.

1862.

Davenport— { C. Stewart Ells,
 { Thomas K. Fluke,
 { George M. Matthews.

Le Claire—Horace Carpenter.
 Winfield—John C. Quinn.
 Princeton—Giles M. Pinneo.
 Buffalo—Dan B. Shaw.
 Blue Grass—Daniel L. Lyon.
 Hickory Grove—James H. Ross.
 Pleasant Valley—Philip Earhart.
 Allen's Grove—Ephraim Snyder.
 Liberty—Azotus M. Frost.
 Cleona—Benjamin P. Putnam.
 Rockingham—Elisha S. Mowrey.*

1863.

Davenport— { John L. Davies,
 { Thomas H. Fluke,
 { George M. Matthews.

Le Claire—Horace Carpenter.
 Winfield—Henry G. Neal.
 Princeton—Giles M. Pinneo.
 Buffalo—Warner L. Clark.
 Blue Grass—Daniel H. Lyon.
 Hickory Grove—James H. Ross.
 Pleasant Valley—Philip Earhart.
 Allen's Grove—Montgomery Thompson.
 Liberty—Azotus M. Frost.
 Cleona—William M. Murray.
 Rockingham—John Coleman.

1864.

Davenport— { John L. Davies,
 { George M. Matthews,
 { Moses C. Farber.

Le Claire—Horace Carpenter.
 Winfield—Alexander Brownlee, Sr.
 Princeton—James McConnell.
 Buffalo—Warner L. Clark.

*Died and John Coleman elected to fill the vacancy.

Blue Grass—Samuel Little.
 Hickory Grove—James H. Ross.
 Pleasant Valley—Jesse L. Henley.
 Allen's Grove—Montgomery Thompson.
 Liberty—Don C. Gates.
 Cleona—William M. Murray.
 Rockingham—Enoch Mead.

1865.

Davenport { John L. Davies,
 Moses C. Farber,
 George W. Matthews.

Le Claire—Robert Scott.
 Winfield—E. S. Wing.
 Princeton—James McConnell.
 Buffalo—William Posten.
 Blue Grass—Samuel Little.
 Hickory Grove—James H. Ross.
 Pleasant Valley—Jesse L. Henley.
 Allen's Grove—William Nutting.
 Liberty—Don C. Gates.
 Cleona—William M. Murray.
 Rockingham—George P. Whitcomb.

1866.

Davenport { John L. Davies,
 Moses C. Farber,
 George M. Matthews,
 Charles S. Watkins.

Le Claire—Robert Smith.
 Winfield—C. H. Ficke.
 Princeton—Joseph McConnell.
 Buffalo—William Posten.
 Blue Grass—Samuel Little.
 Hickory Grove—James H. Ross.
 Pleasant Valley—Bachus Birchard.
 Allen's Grove—William Nutting.
 Liberty—James H. Freeman.
 Cleona—William M. Murray.
 Rockingham—Edward Ricker.
 Ben Butler—E. S. Wing.

1867

Davenport { John L. Davies,
 Peter N. Lau,
 George M. Matthews,
 Chas S. Watkins.

Le Claire—C. C. Applegate.
 Winfield—James McManus.
 Princeton—G. W. Pinneo.
 Buffalo—G. W. Baker.
 Blue Grass—William S. Schmidt.
 Hickory Grove—James H. Ross.
 Pleasant Valley—Bachus Birchard.
 Allen's Grove—John Heller.
 Liberty—Joseph Freeman.
 Cleona—George W. Murray.
 Rockingham—Edward Ricker.
 Butler—D. R. Stearns.
 Lincoln—John Larrimer.
 Sheridan—H. H. Fry.

1868.

Davenport—{ John L. Davies,
 { Th. Sindt,
 { Christ. Kruse,
 { Thomas Robeson,
 { G. M. Matthews.

Le Claire—C. C. Applegate.
 Princeton—Michael Moore.
 Buffalo—Geo. W. Baker.
 Blue Grass—James Herron.
 Pleasant Valley—J. W. Means.
 Allen's Grove—E. S. Newton.
 Liberty—A. M. Aplin.
 Cleona—F. Theodore Blunck.
 Rockingham—S. Bawden.
 Butler—D. R. Stearns.
 Lincoln—W. B. Murray.
 Sheridan—William Rigg.
 Winfield—Alexander Williamson.
 Hickory Grove—Julius Langheim.

1869.

Davenport—{ Th. Sindt,
 { Chris. Kruse,
 { Thomas Robeson,
 { Edwin Smith,
 { B. H. Lahrman.

Le Claire—C. C. Applegate.
 Princeton—Mark Matthews.
 Buffalo—Horace Miller.

Blue Grass—Henry Goering.
Pleasant Valley—James W. Means.
Allen's Grove—E. S. Newton.
Liberty—J. H. Freeman.
Cleona—F. Theodore Blunck.
Rockingham—S. Bawden.
Butler—William Cressler.
Lincoln—Wm. B. Murray.
Sheridan—William Rigg.
Winfield—Alex. Williamson.
Hickory Grove—Julius Langheim.

1870.

Davenport — { Th. Sindt,
John M. Lyter,
John Lambert,
H. A. Runge,
B. H. Lahrman.

Le Claire—Erastus Decker.
Princeton—Mark Matthews.
Buffalo—Horace Miller.
Blue Grass—Henry Goering.
Pleasant Valley—James W. Means.
Allen's Grove—E. S. Newton.
Liberty—J. H. Freeman.
Cleona—John A. Gifford.
Rockingham—Stephen Bawden.
Lincoln—William B. Murray.
Sheridan—William Rigg.
Winfield—John Madden.
Hickory Grove—Julius Langheim.
Butler—William Cressler.

1571.

Julius Langheim. John L. Davies.
Erastus Decker.

1872.

Julius Langheim. John L. Davies.*
Erastus Decker.

1873.

George S. Shaw. George Murray
Julius Langheim.

*Died and George S. Shaw appointed to fill the vacancy.

1874.

Julius Langheim.

George Murray.

John Madden.

1875.

George Murray.

John Madden.

Julius Langheim.

Frederick Kautz.

George L. Dennis.

1876.

John Madden.

Julius Langheim.

George G. Dennis.

Frederick Kautz.

George Murray.

1877.

George Murray.

Julius Langheim.

Fred. Kautz.

A. J. Emeis.

Thomas W. McCausland.

1878.

George Murray,

A. J. Emeis,

Thomas W. McCausland,

E. S. Newton,

H. S. Garlock.

1879.

T. W. McCausland,

E. S. Newton,

H. S. Garlock,

H. Thomson,

Louis Schworm.

1880.

H. F. Laverenz,

T. W. McCausland,

H. S. Garlock,

E. S. Newton,

Louis Schworm.

1881.

T. W. McCausland,

Louis Schworm,

H. F. Laverenz,

John S. Ackley,

F. A. Quistorf.

1882.

T. W. McCausland,

John S. Ackley,

F. A. Quistorf,

Caspar Foster,

Henry C. Chapman.

CHAPTER II.

SCIENTIFIC.

GEOLOGY OF SCOTT COUNTY, BY A. S. TIFFANY.

Scott County is bounded on the south and east by the Mississippi River, and on the north by the Wapsipinecon. These streams have cut through the superficial deposits and have invaded the underlying rocks for a considerable depth. The lowest rocks exposed in the county are the Niagara limestone, Upper, Silurian series, which is exposed from east of Crow Creek, in Pleasant Valley township, through the eastern and northern boundaries of the county. It is also exposed in the beds of most of the tributaries to the above named rivers throughout the northern and eastern portions of the county. It is a light-buff crystalline magnesian limestone, which makes a superior quality of quicklime. The organic remains it contains are, some of them, common to that group of rocks throughout the United States, and some of them are common in the same group of rocks in Europe.

The next rock, in ascending order, is the Le Claire quarry rock. It deserves more than a passing notice, for its economic value as a dimension stone. It is easier wrought into the required shape, and more enduring than any other stone that has been used in the county. This stone may be examined at the corner of Brady and Seventh streets, Davenport, where it has been exposed to the most severe test for 27 years, yet shows no signs of disintegration.

Able geologists differ in regard to the geological horizon of this rock. Prof. James Hall, in his Report on the Geology of Iowa, page 74, regards it as the equivalent of the Onondaga salt group, and Prof. A. H. Worthen and Prof. C. A. White regard it as belonging to the Niagara group. The rock is almost destitute of organic remains, which leaves the student at sea with only lithology and super-position to determine its horizon. Its super-position cannot be studied successfully at Le Claire. There are, however, many places in Scott, Cedar, Clinton and Jones Counties where the super-position of this formation can be studied with some success, with the conclusion that it is superior to the Niagara. The Niagara rocks had been land, and consequently subject to denuding

agencies, for a long period before the formation under consideration had begun to be deposited. These older rocks had been deeply scored and grooved by the channels of drainage. During this period many hundreds of feet of Silurian rock were deposited in the State of New York.

When subsidence had brought the Niagara group below the ocean again, the deposition of the rocks under consideration took place, filling the interstices in the Niagara group. Being thus protected by the older and harder Niagara rocks, they have escaped subsequent erosion, while the higher portions, which once connected these numerous outlines, have been swept away.

There is a fine exposure of this rock on the south side of the Wapsipinecon River, six miles above Oxford Mills, where a hundred feet of strata may be seen, the top thin and fissile and somewhat porous, the strata becoming thicker as you descend to the base, where they attain a thickness of 20 to 30 inches, close and compact, the lines of bedding being a perfect plane, resting on the rough Niagara, which is elevated above the water line of the river; the bottom layers contain cavities lined with caleshar, and in some places flint concretions. Prof. Hall, in the New York Report of the Geology of the Fourth District, page 142, Fig. 57, in describing the water line group, figures some acicular crystals of sulphate of baryta, which are numerous in this group of rocks at Anamosa. I regard this group as the equivalent of the New York water line. It is calcareous in the west, and contains too little silica and alumina for a cement.

The Devonian comes next in ascending order. The lower member is known as the Corniferous or Upper Helderberg. It makes its appearance a little below the mouth of Crow Creek, on the river shore, in Pleasant Valley township, and has extended west of the city limits of Davenport. Duck Creek has cut its channel through this formation from where the Harrison street road crosses it to its mouth. It is for the most part a hard, compact, heavy-bedded limestone, breaking with a rough fracture. It endures exposure well, and makes a strong but dark-colored quicklime. There are a few feet of its strata variegated with drab and gray, which have been exposed near the Great Western Brewery.

The most of this formation is destitute of organic remains. A few feet of the upper section of rock at the quarries west of Davenport have furnished many fossils, which are characteristic of the group in other States, among which we have *Terabraturia-hur-*



Mr. L. Cook

monia, *Platystrophia-centrifica*, *Naticopsis-humilis*, *Paroceras-ohioensis*, *Protos-ularus*, and fish remains. We have at this time collections of them in the hands of Professors St. John and Worthen, at Springfield, Illinois, for identification and description.

The Hamilton group reposes on the Corniferous, where it has not been removed by erosion. The Hamilton shales make their first appearance in Le Claire's ravine, in Davenport. They are unknown east of that point in this county. The quarries previously mentioned have a light covering of Hamilton remaining, which has not been removed by erosion.

All the ravines in Buffalo township have made deep cuts through the Hamilton shales. On the Sauer farm, on section 13, the shales are largely made up of crinoid stems and bryozoa corals. The stems are for the most part white, set in buff and blue gangue. When polished they are very ornamental and have received the name of Iowa marble.

At Buffalo the shales are developed at their full force. They are literally filled with organic remains, and have furnished a great variety of good fossils to illustrate the life of the Devonian ocean. They become more calcareous west of Buffalo, and extend to the western extremity of the county adjacent to the river.

The Kinderhook has been assigned to the sub-carboniferous by Professors A. H. Worthen and C. A. White. There are only a few small outlines remaining of this formation in the west end of the county. It is generally yellow and drab, soft arenaceous shale. It is exposed in several ravines in Buffalo township between the Hamilton group and the Coal Measures.

COAL MEASURES.

The Mississippi River has abraded its channel from about two miles below Le Claire to the western extremity of Scott County, through the Coal Measures, leaving remnants of shale and conglomerate sand rock on either shore, generally remote from its margin. The lower coal vein, No. 1, which lies above and near the conglomerate sand rock, is the only one which has been deposited in this county, and time justified Professor Hall's report. In his "Geology of Iowa," page 125, he says: "From all examinations made in this region, no evidence has been obtained of a second coal seam."

Coal has been successfully mined in sections 2, 3, 9, 10 and 11, in Buffalo township, for many years. It is generally of excellent quality. This small outline will soon become exhausted and leave the people of this county dependent for their indispensable fuel to be brought from the Illinois or Central Iowa coal fields. There has already been a good deal of fruitless labor expended in searching for coal in Buffalo, Blue Grass, Pleasant Valley and Le Claire townships. It is possible there may be some small pockets of coal that would be productive in this long field of thin outlyers, but the chances of the expense being rewarded is exceedingly small. The Coal Measures rest unconformably on the Kinderhook, Hamilton, Corniferous, and the Niagara groups—on the latter alone in Pleasant Valley and Le Claire townships.

QUATERNARY.

A large portion of the country is heavily covered with drift, the boulder-clay forming the base reposing on the underlying rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and small boulders. It is unstratified and attains a thickness in some places of 60 to 80 feet. The gravel it contains is for the most part primitive, but some of it is from the Palaeozoic rocks, and not unfrequently places of coal. Upon this boulder clay grew the old conifer forest. It is the period of the elephant and mastodon. This forest-bed was finally covered with the layers, probably to a depth of more than 100 feet. Subsequent erosion has removed this as well as the underlying boulder-clay along the river valleys, and has reduced its thickness on the divides, or high prairie land, to from 40 to 60 feet. The loess is composed of clay, very finely commuted silica, with a little lime and oxide of iron. It furnishes all the brick stock of this country. The loess has been described by some authors to be unstratified, which proves to be a mistake. It is only when long and deep cuts have been made in the loess where its stratified character is made to appear. It is usually modified by slides from ten to fifteen hundred feet from its outcrop, which destroys the lines of deposition.

GEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A SECTION OF BLUFFS AT DAVENPORT.

BY PROF. W. H. PRATT.

I have taken occasion to watch the progress of the excavation of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. track through the bluff west of Davenport and to note the arrangement and position of the deposits ex-

posed, and to collect specimens of all the relics of the ages which are to be found there.

The surface of the prairie, which at this point extends to the edge of the bluffs, is somewhat undulating, highest almost at the extreme edge, and gently sloping backward toward the north. The cut is nearly in a north and south direction, and the deepest part is 44 feet below the prairie surface.

Beneath the recent soil, which is one foot in depth, is about 20 feet of the usual "yellow clay" No. 2. The lines of stratification in this stratum consist principally of iron-stained streaks, and occasional thin layers of sand interstratified, and frequently a distinctly laminated structure, the laminae being much curved. Many calcareous sandy concretions of one or two ounces in weight are found in this yellow loam, which in all respects corresponds very closely with the *loess* of the valley of the Rhine, as described by Sir Charles Lyell, and indeed he also alludes to the formation "which borders on the great plain of the Mississippi," as being of the same character. This loam also contains some shells, among which are found *Succinea obliqua*, *S. avara*, *Helicena occulta*, *Pupa fallax* and *Helix striatella*, extremely fragile, but unbroken, which latter fact, in connection with the general uniformity and horizontal position in the strata, shows that the whole must have been deposited in comparatively still waters. This clay makes excellent brick.

Next below the yellow clay, the line of division being in some places not very distinct, is a layer, varying from three to five feet in thickness of bluish clay, No. 3, containing a few shells of some of the above-named species. This clay presents no lines of stratification whatever, and there seems to be strong indication of its having been thrown down rapidly and very soon after the submergence or overflow which changed this whole region into an immense fresh-water lake.

The above described layer rests directly upon a bed, one foot thick, of brown peat, No. 4, which, when thoroughly dried, will burn, though it is very poor fuel. In some places the forms of the peat-moss, *Hypnum aduncum*, as determined by Prof. C. H. Peck, State Botanist of New York, are preserved; and considerable quantities of much decomposed corniferous wood, some pieces being several inches in diameter, are found distributed through the peat bed. As no roots are found penetrating the soil, it seems doubtful whether the wood grew in the immediate locality.

Below the peat is the "ancient soil," No. 5, two feet in depth. This is a rich vegetable mold, of a dark brown color, much resembling the peat itself, but more decomposed, more earthy, and darker.

Both the soil and peat are of very uniform thickness, and exactly horizontal, while the overlying strata correspond in some degree to the contour of the prairie surface. No shells or other fossils have as yet been observed in this soil.

Underlying the old soil and extending to the bottom of the excavation—about 18 feet, and probably much lower—is the boulder drift, No. 6, consisting of a very tenacious "blue clay," intimately mixed with fine sand, and containing much gravel and small boulders, and growing coarser as we descend. No shells or other organic remains have been discovered here. The pebbles and boulders of this formation have all been smoothly water-worn, and very many of them have subsequently been scratched and ground by glacial action, of the prevalence of which, in this latitude, at some remote period, they afford good additional evidence, fully in accordance with the "glacial theory" so ably maintained by Prof. Agassiz, and now generally accepted as a truth.

It is quite apparent that all these strata were deposited before the mighty river, which, at a later period, filled the valley from hillside to hillside, had excavated its broad channel, and the bluffs had assumed their present form, and before any strong currents were established in the waters which accomplished the work. This is shown from the fact that all the strata, including the old soil and peat bed, extend entirely unchanged to the edge of the bluff, outcropping when not hidden from view by land slides, or by the recent soil.

A tusk, several molars and some bones of a mammoth (*Elephas primi genius*) of a race whose last individual roamed over the continent ages ago, were exhumed sometime since by the steain excavator, and traces were observed of other portions of the skeleton entirely decomposed. This was found at the junction of the yellow and bluish clays, three feet above the peat bed, indicating that the skeleton was deposited after the blue stratum, the body having floated there upon the waters, or the creature perhaps having "waded in" to his destruction. The tusk was considerably broken by the machine, but was nearly all secured. It was nearly seven feet in length, very much curved, and measures four and three-fourths inches in diameter at the base. One of the molars weighs nine and a half pounds.

One of the chief circumstances indicating that the clay No. 3, next above the forest bed, was deposited suddenly, is the appearance of an ancient ditch, which was cut through the peat bed and soil, and considerably below, its whole depth being about six feet. It would seem that if this had been exposed to the action of a flood of still waters for any considerable time, the black soil at its sides would have been softened and disintegrated, and settled down somewhat into the bottom, and the light-colored clay in settling gradually into the ditch, would necessarily have become more mixed with it, and if in running water it would still more certainly have been so. It is, however, distinct all the way down, the line between them being as sharp as a lead-pencil mark on paper.

The clay within the ditch is as clean, and every way precisely the same, as that extending over the whole surface, and perfectly continuous with it, and without the slightest appearance of separation.

A sudden overflow of the clay upon this region might account for the position of the elephant bones several feet above the old surface, by the animal being overwhelmed by it, and perishing there.

MOUND NO. 3, COOK'S FARM GROUP.*

BY REV. J. GASS.

Mound No. 3 is the largest of this group, and is situated on the highest ground in the vicinity. Its diameter at the base is about 60 feet and height three and one-half feet above the natural grade. Having been many years under cultivation, its height has doubtless been thereby somewhat reduced. The form is not conical, but considerably flattened. It is a so-called double mound, there being in the central portion two graves, extending east and west, and parallel to each other, separated by three to four feet of earth, and excavated to a depth of two and one-half feet below the natural surface, reaching to the hard clay in the middle of the excavation, which is sloping on all sides, giving it a concave form, though flattened at the bottom. The actual mound raised over the whole is now only three to four feet above the original surface, and presents somewhat the form of a cone.

When in the latter part of 1874 I, with the assistance of W. Engelbrecht, E. Borgelt and H. Decker, who were at that time theological students, explored the other mounds of this group, I

* From the Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Science.

opened at the same time the southern grave of this mound, the details of which work I here give in full, from notes taken at the time.

We made an opening several feet in width, and, as we afterward found, three or four feet to the south of the grave, in the southern part. At the depth of one foot we found a scattered layer of limestone, under which was a stratum of earth about one foot deep. At the southern side of this opening, one and one-half feet from the surface, we discovered two human skeletons. From the condition of these skeletons, and from their arrangement, and the nature of the objects found associated with them, it is clearly shown that they belong to our century, and not to the age of Mound-Builders, the bones being in a good state of preservation, and, as is often found in Indian graves, covered with the boughs of oak-trees.

The objects found with these bones were a fine steel, a common clay pipe, a number of shell and glass beads and a silver ear-ring. A few of the bones exhibit some cuts, made apparently by sharp teeth or some cutting instrument. It should also be remarked that fragments of human bones were found scattered through the earth at about the same depth as the skeletons above referred to,—one and one-half feet below the surface.

Immediately beneath the above mentioned skeletons was found a thin layer of river shells, from one to two inches in thickness, which sloped slightly toward the north. At the south side of this excavation, about two feet below the surface, we found a large quantity of ashes. This bed of ashes was beyond the circumference of the shell layer, hence we cannot positively determine whether the ashes had been placed there by the Mound-Builders.

The layer of shells above mentioned rested upon a stratum of earth 12 inches in depth, under which was found a second bed of shells, three or four inches in thickness. This second layer of shells sloped more abruptly to the northward, which induced us to proceed in that direction, until we reached what proved to be the south side of the grave. There, at the depth of about two feet below the second shell bed, about five and one-half feet below the surface, were discovered three skeletons, two of adults, and the third that of a child, lying in a horizontal position on the hard clay, with the heads to the west and the feet to the east. The small skeleton was lying between the two larger ones.

At the east end of the grave we found several small fragments of skulls. All of the bones were covered with loose black earth, occupying the space between them and the lower shell bed. Im-

mediately in contact with the bones of the child's skeleton were a large number of copper beads. About three inches above the southernmost of the two larger skeletons and near the right shoulder were discovered two copper axes lying side by side, with the sharp edges toward the south.

Near the northernmost skeleton were found three copper axes in the same relative position except that they were about two feet above the bottom of the grave, and immediately beneath the lower layer of shells. Nos. 1 and 2 were lying side by side with the sharp edge toward the south, and No. 4 lying across them with the edge westward. All the axes had been wrapped in cloth, which was more or less imperfectly preserved. A few of the bones of the child were of a greenish color, quite well preserved, probably by the action of the copper; while the rest of them, as well as those of other skeletons, crumbled in pieces as soon as removed. Just north of the northernmost large skeleton, and in a small cavity excavated at the north side of the grave, were found the following articles: 1st, A number of small red stones arranged in the form of a star, about three inches in diameter; 2d, Two carved stone pipes, one having the form of the ground hog and the other a plain one; 3d, Several canine teeth of the bear, etc.; 4th, One arrow head; 5th, One large broken pot, with bones of the turtle adhering to the inside of the fragments; 6th, Two pieces of galena; 7th, A lump of yellow ochre. Here I would also mention that at each end of this grave were found several stones of a few pounds weight each.

The fact that the bottom of this grave sloped upward and outward in all directions, confirmed our opinion that all the contents of this mound had been discovered and a further search would be useless. Messrs. Farquharson, Tiffany and Pratt, to whom full permission was given to prosecute a further search, concurred in this opinion, and did not think it advisable to avail themselves of the opportunity. The work on this mound was therefore discontinued, and operations commenced in an adjacent one.

In tilling the field containing these mounds, many shells were turned up by the plow, on the north side of mound No. 3. This circumstance led me to believe that the shell layer extended further to the north than I had formerly supposed, and to consider it probable that on the side opposite to the former excavation, on the northern slope of the mound, a second grave might be found north of the first, or some other reason must exist for the extension of the shell layer so far in this direction.

My intention to begin in the latter part of the summer the work of a second excavation was repeatedly frustrated by the unusual wetness of the ground and various private hindrances, until the early settings of severe winter weather made it seem advisable to postpone operations until spring. Learning, however, in December, that the farm was rented to a new tenant, who was to take possession on the first of March, 1877, and that after that date the permission to excavate, which had heretofore been freely granted, could no longer be obtained, the shortness of the time remaining induced me to commence a new exploration, in spite of the difficulties attending such work in winter, the ground being frozen to the depth of about two and one-half feet. Accordingly, on the 10th of January, the weather having somewhat moderated, I commenced the work, assisted by Messrs. Willrodt and Stroltzenan, aided also by five other men, whose curiosity attracted them to the spot.

Commencing on the north side of the mound, about 15 feet northwest of one grave, and, as we afterward found, about six feet from another grave, we made an opening several feet in diameter. Five or six inches below the surface we came upon a shell layer one or two inches in thickness, which sloped downward toward the southeast, until at a distance of four or five feet it reached the depth of two feet, or rather more, from the surface.

Between the surface and this first layer of shells a number of human bones were found scattered through the soil; also a number of stones, which, as was afterward observed, were more numerous over the second grave. Associated with these bones, which, like those on the other side of the mound, were doubtless of modern times, we found a few glass beads and fragments of a brass ring. This layer of shells rested upon a stratum of earth from 12 to 15 inches in thickness; and beneath this was a second layer of shells. This layer was from three to four inches thick, and in a sloping position, nearly parallel with the upper layer. These indications caused us to continue our excavations in this direction, and so we reached the northwest corner of the second grave. Here the shell layer was five inches thick. Below this layer was a stratum of loose, black soil or vegetable mold, of 18 or 20 inches, resting on the firm, undisturbed clay. In this soil were discovered fragments of human bones, and small pieces of "coal slate," or bituminous shale.

These circumstances arrested particular attention, and caused me to proceed with more caution, until soon after—about five o'clock in the afternoon—we discovered the two inscribed tablets of coal slate, which, with other relics from the mound, are now in the museum of the Academy. The two tablets were lying close together on the hard clay, in the northwest corner of the grave, about five and one-half feet below the surface of the mound, the larger one to the southward and the smaller one north of it. The smaller one is engraved on one side only, and the larger one on both sides. The larger one was lying with that side upward which was somewhat injured by a stroke of the spade, and the smaller one with the engraved side upward. They were covered on both sides with clay, on removal of which the markings were for the first time discovered. A number of fragments of the coal slate lay in the immediate vicinity of the tablets. It should also be remarked that I did not leave the mound, after penetrating through the frost, until the tablets were discovered and taken from their resting-place with my own hands.

South of the tablets, in the southwest corner of the grave, were found a few pieces of skull-bones, of which one piece was saturated with the green carbonate of copper. Also, several pieces of human cervical vertebræ, a small bit of copper, and an artificially wrought bone. In this grave were a great number of bones of the body, and also in the northeast corner, as in the southwest corner above mentioned, some pieces of skull and bones of the neck. It seems probable that here had been two skeletons, lying one with the head to the west and the other to the east, but this cannot be positively determined.

About two and one-half feet east of the west end, at the south side of the grave, and about three inches from the bottom, we found a copper ax, which exhibited no indications of having been wrapped in cloth, and two feet still farther east, on the same side of the grave, a few copper beads, fragments of pottery, and a piece of yellow pigment. A piece of mica, two crystals of "dog-tooth," some flakes of selenite, and a flint arrow-head were afterward found. In all parts of this grave, above the bones, we found many pieces of rotten wood, and, in one instance, a piece of bone about three inches in length, apparently artificially wrought.

The two shell layers over the second grave were united toward the middle of the mound, and formed a continuous layer with the shells in the southern part, showing that both of the graves were

covered at the same time. These layers were lowest immediately over each grave. The shell-beds are composed of the species of river shells common in this vicinity, having been separated. They extend about two or three feet beyond the graves in every direction, terminating in a border of stone, fitted closely together, and forming on the north and south sides a layer of about two feet in width, and on the east and west sides consisting of only a single row.

Over the middle of the broad layer of stones on the north side was found a bed of ashes and a number of human bones, at the junction of the layer of shells and stones at the northwest corner, and immediately beneath them a few fragments of bones, with cuts or scratches, like those described, found on the south side. It was remarked that in the earth near the surface of all parts of the mound were found more or less of human bones, showing that it was used as a burial place in comparatively modern times. Pieces of pottery were found at the top of this mound, also at the top of other mounds of this group.

I subsequently made a further exploration of the mound, and it was at this time that the copper ax, a number of copper-beads and fragments of pottery and yellow pigment, mentioned in the description of this mound, were obtained. The value of these articles in themselves is scarcely commensurate with the expense incurred, but the opportunity thus afforded for further observations upon the structure of the mound was very desirable, and has given us a better understanding of the whole, and I would present my thanks to the Academy for thus having enabled me to prosecute the work to completion, and to present a fuller description of the entire structure.

After finding the tablets, some intruders entered the excavation in our absence and took some relics, which, however, I was fortunate enough to obtain from them. These were some pieces of mica, some crystals of dog-tooth-spar, flakes of selenite, and an arrow head, which are also in the Academy Museum, with the ax and other articles above mentioned.

I now have to also report that in other places in the immediate vicinity, and to the southward of this group, where mounds are supposed to exist, I have made a careful examination by boring a great number of holes and examining the earth from different depths. We found in each case a number of stones, as in the other mounds, and below these stones only sand and gravel and the hard clay, but no indications of shells, human bones or other artificial deposits, and hence concluded them to be only natural elevations.

CHAPTER III.

PIONEER LIFE.

One of the most interesting phases of national or local history is that of a settlement of a new country. What was the original state in which the pioneer found the country, and how was it made to blossom as the rose?

Pioneer life in Scott County finds its parallel in almost every county in the State, and throughout the entire West. The beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their natural ornaments and the hand of art was to assist in their decoration. Who was to undertake this work? Were they qualified for the task? What will be the effect of their labors upon future generations?

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The young men and women of to-day have little conception of the mode of life among the early settlers of the country. One can hardly conceive how great a change has taken place in so short a time. In no respect are the habits and manners of the people similar to those of 60 years ago. The clothing, the dwellings, the diet, the social customs, have undergone a total revolution, as though a new race had taken possession of the land.

In a new country, far removed from the conveniences of civilization, where all are compelled to build their own houses, make their own clothing and procure for themselves the means of subsistence, it is to be expected that their dwellings and garments will be rude. These were matters controlled by surrounding circumstances and the means at their disposal. The earliest settlers constructed what were termed "three-faced camps," or, in other words, three walls, leaving one side open. They are described as follows: The walls were built about seven feet high, when poles were laid across at a distance of about three feet apart, and on these a roof of clapboards was laid, which were kept in place by weight poles placed on them. The clapboards were about four feet in length and from eight inches to 12 inches in width, split out of white oak timber. No floor was laid in the "camp." The structure required neither door,

window, nor chimney. The one side left out of the cabin answered for all these purposes. In front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served for warmth in cold weather and for cooking purposes in all seasons. Of course there was an abundance of light, and, on either side of the fire, space to enter in and out. These "three-faced camps" were probably more easily constructed than the ordinary cabin, and was not the usual style of a dwelling-house.

The cabin was considered a material advance for comfort and home life. This was, in almost every case, built of logs, the space between the logs being filled in with split sticks of wood, called "chinks," and then daubed over, both in side and outside, with mortar made of clay. The floor, sometimes, was nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but commonly made of "puncheons," or split logs, with the split side turned upward. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridge-pole, and, on cross pieces, laying the "clapboards," which, being several feet in length, instead of being nailed, were held in place by poles laid on them, called "weight poles," reaching the length of the cabin. For a fire-place, a space was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient; if not, then earth. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered over with clay, and when finished was called a "cat-and-clay" chimney. The door space was also made by cutting an aperture in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins to two cross-pieces. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastening consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch-bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door, it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfayer were made welcome. The living room was of good size, but to a large extent it was all—kitchen, bed-room, parlor and arsenal, with fitches of bacon and rings of dried pumpkin suspended from the rafters. In one corner were the loom and other implements used in the manufacture of clothing, and around the ample fireplace was collected the kitchen

furniture. The clothing lined one side of the sleeping apartment, suspended from pegs driven in the logs. Hemp and flax were generally raised, and a few sheep kept. Out of these the clothing for the family and the sheets and coverlets were made by the females of the house. Over the door was placed the trusty rifle, and just back of it hung the powder-horn and hunting-pouch. In the well-to-do families, or when crowded on the ground floor, a loft was sometimes made to the cabin for a sleeping place and the storage of "traps" and articles not in common use. The loft was reached by a ladder secured to the wall. Generally the bed-rooms were separated from the living-room by sheets and coverlets suspended from the rafters, but until the means of making these partition walls were ample, they lived and slept in the same room.

Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but as soon as the improvement could be made, there was added to the cabin an additional room, or a "double log cabin," being substantially a "three-faced camp," with a log room on each end and containing a loft. The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as can be imagined. A "Dutch oven," or skillet, a long-handled frying pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee-pot, constituted the utensils of the best furnished kitchen. A little later, when a stone wall formed the base of the chimney, a long iron "crane" swung in the chimney-place, which on its "pot-hook" carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot. The cooking was all done on the fire-place and at the fire, and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian, or corn meal was the common flour, which was made into "pone" or "corn-dodger," or "hoe-cake," as the occasion or variety demanded. The "pone" and the "dodger" was baked in the Dutch oven, which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled with the dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with hot embers and ashes. When the bread was done it was taken from the oven and placed near the fire to keep warm while some other food was being prepared in the same oven for the forthcoming meal. The "hoe-cake" was prepared in the same way as the dodger—that is, a stiff dough was made of the meal and water, and, taking as much as could conveniently be held in both hands, it was molded into the desired shape by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone placed at an angle before the fire and patted down to the required thickness. In the fall and

early winter, cooked pumpkin was added to the meal dough, giving a flavor and richness to the bread not attained by the modern methods. In the oven from which the bread was taken, the venison or ham was then fried, and, in the winter, lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. The woods abounded in honey, and of this the early settlers had an abundance the year round. For some years after settlements were made, the corn meal formed the staple commodity for bread.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind domestic industry and happiness rarely elsewhere to be found.

It is well for "Young America" to look back on those early days. It involved a life of toil, hardship, and the lack of many comforts, but it was the life that made men of character. Scott County to-day has no better men than the immediate descendants of those who built their cabins in the forest, and by patient endurance wrought out of the wilderness the landmarks for a prosperous commonwealth. One of these writes that "the boys were required to do their share of the hard labor of clearing up the farm, for much of the country now under the plow was at one time heavily timbered, or was covered with a dense thicket of hazel and young timber. Our visits were made with ox teams, and we walked, or rode on horseback, or in wagons to 'meeting.' The boys 'pulled,' 'broke' and 'hackled' flax, wore tow shirts, and indulged aristocratic feelings in fringed 'hunting-shirts,' 'coon-skin caps,' 'picked' and 'carded' wool by hand, and 'spooled' and 'quilled' yarn for the weaving till the back ached."

Industry such as this, supported by an economy and frugality from which there was then no escape, necessarily brought its own reward. The hard toil made men old before their time, but beneath their sturdy blows they saw not only the forest pass away, but the fields white with the grain. Change and alterations were to be expected, but the reality has distanced the wildest conjecture; and, stranger still, multitudes are still living who witnessed not only the face of nature undergoing a change, about them, but the manners, customs and industries of a whole people almost wholly changed. Many an old pioneer sits by his fireside in his easy chair, with closed eyes, and dreams of the scenes of the long ago.

WEDDINGS.

The wedding was an attractive feature of pioneer life. There was no distinction of life and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impressions of love generally resulted in marriage. The

family establishment cost but little labor—nothing more. The marriage was always celebrated at the house of the bride, and she was generally left to choose the officiating clergyman. A wedding, however, engaged the attention of the whole neighborhood. It was anticipated by both old and young with eager expectation. In the morning of the wedding day the groom and his intimate friends assembled at the house of his father, and after due preparation, departed, *en masse*, for the “mansion” of his bride. The journey was sometimes made on horseback, sometimes on foot, and some times in farm wagons and carts. It was always a merry journey; and to insure merriment the bottle was always taken along. On reaching the house of the bride the marriage ceremony took place, and then dinner or supper was served. After the meal the dancing commenced, and generally lasted until the following morning. The figures of the dances were three and four handed reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what pioneers called “jigging;” that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couple. The jigs were often accompanied by what was called “cutting out,” that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation, the place was supplied by some one of the company, without interruption of the dance. In this way the reel was often continued until the musician was exhausted. About nine or ten o'clock in the evening a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this they had to ascend a ladder from the kitchen, which was composed of loose boards. Here, in the pioneer bridal chamber, the young, simple-hearted girl was put to bed by her enthusiastic friends. This done, a deputation of young men escorted the groom to the same department, and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued, and if the seats were scarce, which was generally the case, says a local witness, every young man, when not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls, and this offer was sure to be accepted. During the night's festivities spirits were freely used, but seldom to excess. The infare was held on the following evening, where the same order of exercises was observed.

SHAKES.

Another feature of pioneer life which every old settler will vividly recall was the “chills and fever,” “fever and ague,” or “shakes,” as it was variously called. It was a terror to new comers,

for in the fall of the year almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody looked pale and sallow as though frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which was always developed in the opening up of a new country of rank soil like that of Scott County. The impurities continued to absorb from day to day, and from week to week, until the whole corporate body becomes saturated with it as with electricity; and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and ending, coming on in some cases each day, but generally on alternate days, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shakes came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first;" it was a burning hot fever and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect — indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any contingency; not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sundays or holidays. After the fever went down you still didn't feel much better; you felt as though you had gone through some sort of a collision, threshing machine, or jarring machine, and came out, not killed, but next thing to it. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and sore, and was down in the mouth and heel, and partially raveled out. Your back was out of fix, your head ached and your appetite was crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them; your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good for nothing. You didn't think much of yourself and didn't believe that other people did either; and you didn't care. You didn't quite make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined that even the dogs looked at you with a sort of commiseration. You thought the sun had a sort of sickly shine about it. About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not take the whole State as a gift; and if you had the strength and means you would pick up Hannah and the baby, and your traps, and go back "yander" to "Old Virginny," the "Jarseys," Maryland or "Pennsylvania."



Samuel Sumner

And to-day, the swallows flitting
 Round my cabin, see me sitting
 Moodily within the sunshine,
 Just inside my silent door,
 Waiting for the 'ager,' seeming
 Like a man forever dreaming;
 And the sunlight on me streaming
 Throws no shadow on the floor;
 For I am too thin and sallow
 To make shadows on the floor—
 Nary shadow any more!

The foregoing is not a mere picture of the imagination. It is simply recounting in quaint phrase what actually occurred in hundreds of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time, and not one member at all able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took General Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. These were the days for swallowing all sorts of roots and "yarbs" and whisky straight, with some faint hope of relief. Finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy got the credit of the cure.

WOLF HUNTING.

"In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of the mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the "circular wolf hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle, comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center field of operation, gathering, not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves, by this means, would be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a small army, everyone being posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the

hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

RELIGION.

The religious element in the life of the pioneer was such as to attract the attention of those living in more favored places. The pioneer was no hypocrite. If he believed in horse-racing, whisky-drinking, card-playing, or anything of like character, he practiced them openly and above board. If he was of a religious turn of mind he was not ashamed to own it. He could truthfully sing,

I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or blush to speak his name.

But the pioneer clung to the faith of his fathers, for a time, at least. If he was a Presbyterian he was not ashamed of it, but rather prided himself on being one of the elect. If a Methodist, he was one to the fullest extent. He prayed long and loud if the spirit moved him, and cared nothing for the empty forms of religion:

A traveling Presbyterian minister, visiting this region of country at a very early day, thus speaks of the sectarian feeling which then existed.

"In these new religions, too, of the most absolute independence, you see all the wanderings of human thought, every shade of faith, every degree of the most persevering attachment to preconceived opinions. You see, too, all degrees of pretension in religion, followed by unhappy manifestations of the hollowness of such pretensions. You meet, it is true, with more cheering circumstances, and we sometimes are able to see that which we strongly wish to see. At one point you meet with a respectable Methodist and begin to feel an attachment to the profession. He next meets you with harmony and co-operation on his lips, and the next thing which you hear is you are being charged of being a fierce Calvinist, and that you have preached that "hell is paved with infants' skulls." While, perhaps, the society with which you are connected hear from an opposite quarter, and from a pretended friend, that in such a sermon you departed from the dicta of the great Master and are leading the people to the gulf of Armenianism. The Baptists are as exclusive as in the older regions. Even among our own brethren, it is well known that there is some feeling of a

questionable nature, some rivalry between the pupils, the doctors and schools of Andover and Princeton. The Cumberland Presbyterians, with all the freshness of a new sect, are not found lacking in this order of things. Lastly, there are the Catholics, abundantly more united in faith, in spirit, and in purpose than we are, who claim a kind of proscriptive right to the ground, on the pretext of prior possession. Add to these the followers of Elias Smith, and the multitudes of men who would be founders of new sects, and you will have some idea of the sectarian feelings that you will have to encounter."

But these sectarian feelings were not to last. Separated from the religious influences of the land of their birth, and seldom hearing the gospel message, they were literally starving for the "bread of life," and the worthy minister, of whatever denomination, that chanced to call received a cordial welcome. The best the early pioneers had to give was at his service. All they required was that he be a true and faithful follower of Christ, and preach to them of a common salvation.



CHAPTER IV.

COURTS OF SCOTT COUNTY.

When Adam and Eve were placed in the garden of Eden, the Lord gave unto them laws requiring implicit obedience on pain of punishment for violation thereof. The existence of laws implies that there shall be courts of justice and officers to execute the laws.

DISTRICT COURT.

Scott County, on its organization, was made part of the second judicial district of the Territory of Wisconsin, Hon. David Irwin being the presiding judge thereof. In a small but well-preserved court record book, still among the archives of the clerk's office, at the court-house, can be seen the original records of the first District Court held in this county, in the fair hand-writing of the lamented Ebenezer Cook.

The first entry made upon the records of the District Court is a certificate of the appointment of Ebenezer Cook, clerk of the court, bearing date May 30, 1838, and signed by David Irwin, presiding judge of the second judicial district of Wisconsin Territory, and associate judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Cook accepted the appointment and entered into bonds with John H. Sullivan and Adrian H. Davenport. This appointment was continued by Judge Joseph Williams, the first presiding judge of the second judicial district of the Territory of Iowa, under date Oct. 4, 1838.

It was further ordered by Judge Irwin that the seal "hereunto attached" be until further notice recognized as the seal of the second judicial district for Scott County. This seal, be it known, bears no judicial impress, no scales of Justice, not even a vestige of Justice herself, in her usual blindfolded condition; but simply the coat of arms of the United States as represented on one side of a good round silver quarter dollar, such money, in those primitive days being in vogue. As a seal of the court it is believed to have been as good as any other for the time being.

So much having been effected in the interest of justice unto some, and law for everybody, nothing further appears to have been done until the following October.

In 1838 Hon. Joseph Williams was appointed judge of the second judicial district. Judge Williams was from Pennsylvania, and settled in Muscatine early in the year 1838. He was a man of good talents, though not of judicial mind. As a public speaker, he was considered one of the best in the Territory. He was said to have been a natural orator, his powers of mimicry and facial expression being almost perfect. While on a visit East some years after, he met an old schoolmate and companion of his boyhood. The two together spent some happy hours in recalling the scenes of long ago. Judge Williams wrote upon one of the books of his friend the following :

‘O, Jerry, Jerry, I’ve found you at last,
And memory goes back to the scenes of the past,
And I think of old Somerset’s mountain of snow,
When you were but Jerry, and I was but Joe.

Judge Williams opened court here on the 4th day of October, 1838. The appointment of E. Cook as clerk was re-affirmed, and the “two bit” seal declared in full virtue. The court met in St. Anthony’s church, a small building still standing in St. Anthony’s church grounds and now used as a part of a school-house. Father Palamorgues, the then Catholic priest in charge, deemed it no desecration of the holy place to have it temporarily used as a temple of justice. It was a building of a single room, and small at that, hence afforded no accommodations for juries. Down Front street, three doors east of Main, was a low, two-story building, the property of Geo. L. Davenport, but partially completed, though the *Iowa Sun* had been darting its rays from the upper story since the previous August;—here was found a room in which the first Scott County grand and petit juries held their deliberations. The building was afterward finished, and became the first family residence of Mr. Davenport. }

Frazer Wilson was appointed deputy marshal for this term of court, the marshal of the Territory not being present.

The first business transacted was the issuing of a venire for a grand jury returnable forthwith, whereupon the marshal subpoenaed the following named jurors: John Work, James O. Kelley, J. A. Birchard, L. S. Colton, R. H. Spencer, James McIntosh, Walter B. Warren, Caleb H. Gardner, James Hall, Andrew Logan,

Luman, M. Strong, Benjamin W. Clark, Jacob Heller, Philip Suites, William L. Cook, Samuel Hedges, A. J. Hyde, John Robinson, Isaac Hantley, John Lewis, Ira Cook and Smith Mounts. R. H. Spencer was appointed foreman.

After being charged the jury retired, and after spending some time returned into court, and by their foreman reported that they had no business before them. They were each allowed for one day's attendance and mileage from their place of residence, after which they were discharged from any further attendance at this term as grand jurors.

On motion of Gilbert C. R. Mitchell, Rufus Harvey, of Rock Island, Ill., was admitted to practice at the Scott County bar, the first to be admitted before the local court.

On motion by the same, Simeon Meredith was also admitted, and there being no district attorney, he was by the judge appointed to that position *pro tempore*.

Jonathan W. Parker was also admitted to practice.

On motion of the district attorney the venire for the original grand jury was set aside, and a venire *de novo* for a grand jury was awarded, and made returnable forthwith. The sheriff reported as follows:

Wheeler Hedges, W. B. V. Franks, Samuel Hedges, Alfred White, M. J. Lyman, J. M. Robertson, John R. Spicer, Isaac Hawley, W. L. Cook, L. S. Cotton, John Forrest, L. M. Strong, John Work, John Robinson, Ephraim Knapp, James Thompson, A. J. Patten, W. H. Patten, Cheney Munger, Seth F. Whiting.

Wheeler Hedges and W. B. V. Franks were excused from attendance. The jury as impaneled were sworn in, with Samuel Hedges as foreman. The jury was charged and retired to consider business.

The first term of the Scott County District Court lasted for three days. On the third day the venire which was placed in the hands of the sheriff on the first day for a petit jury was returned. The names of those selected were as follows: Roswell H. Spencer, A. J. Patten, James Mackintosh, Walter B. Warren, Jacob Heller, Ephraim Lane, John Lewis, Andrew J. Hyde, William H. Baker, Caleb A. Gardner, Robert Mackintosh, Daniel Wilson, Richard Peace, John Squires, M. A. Harrington, James Hall, Cheney Munger.

Why there were but 18 is an open question. The jury was returned Oct. 6, 1838, but on examination of the records of the county commissioners, we find that on the fourth of the preceding

May, a panel of 24 was announced as "the petit jury of the first term of the District Court of Scott County." There are no records of such a term being held, and no one now living whom the writer has met can give any account of it. The records of the commissioners show that of the 24 called by the board only 11 came.

The jury impaneled Oct. 7 was discharged on the same day, and the proper allowance of *per diem* and mileage allowed.

The first case docketed in the District Court was that of J. A. Birchard, Jr., Administrator, *vs.* Horatio G. Stone, C. C. Applegate, William Stacy, and Alfred White, in which leave to file declaration was granted.

The second was that of Paul Fullmer, *vs.* Martin W. Smith and Philip Suiter. The defendants were the owners of a mill, just below the present city of Le Claire. Various cases followed, in which Elias Moore, Jacob Parlin, Benjamin W. Clark, William Gibbons, Otis Bennett, Philana Brown, Smith Mounts, John Henning, and various other parties were mixed up in the meshes of the law. The most interesting one, probably, was that of Alexander W. McGregor *vs.* John Wilson. In speaking of this case, the *Democrat*, of Davenport, says: "Now the plaintiff was a lawyer, or had been before his coming West. He came with a considerable stock of goods, which he soon disposed of and then settled on a farm in the lower part of the township. As all men are liable to be elected to places of honor, so was McGregor elected to the Territorial Legislature which then had its sessions at Burlington. Men had axes to grind in those days as well as in this more advanced generation, and John Wilson had a dull implement of that sort in connection with a coveted ferry franchise between Davenport and Rock Island. The story goes that Wilson induced McGregor to lend him a helping hand in this ferry job, with an understanding that honest toil should not go unrequited. In fact, it is said some notes of hand were passed—the consideration of which had to do with able services to be rendered in Wilson's interest. There is a tradition among the old settlers that the labor was duly performed; but somehow Wilson became a defendant in court, the bone of contention being these promissory notes already alluded to. The suit was brought before John Forrest, Justice of the Peace, who after hearing the testimony and looking up the law points, satisfactorily, decided in favor of the plaintiff.

"It is pretty generally noticed, even in this day, that when a party in a law suit loses his case, he thinks the judge, or jury, or the attorneys haven't done their duty by him, and he wants to ap-

peal. If he has property to stand the racket of the law, there are plenty of good attorneys who will stand by him to the end—the end of the cash balance anyhow. Wilson's pocket was thrifty and his blood up. He would appeal. But the justice could see no use in that. He had decided the case just right, as he verily believed, and he would hear to nothing of the sort. But the records of the court show Judge Williams' order, that the inferior court have all the papers and proceedings thereof touching the McGregor-Wilson case brought before him by the opening of the court the next morning, or be attached. It is probable that the papers were forthcoming.

“The judge and the parties to the suit are all dead and gone. The justice, now a venerable old man, is still a good citizen of Davenport. Mr. McGregor, having retired from farming several years after the time hereof written, moved into the city and established a law office, and in time drifted into the banking business. Speaking of Mr. McGregor, it may be in order to relate a practical joke in which he and Ebenezer Cook had a slight interest. McGregor being away from Davenport awhile, sought to surprise his friend, Mr. Cook, who, going to the postoffice one day, was surprised when Postmaster Eldridge handed him out a considerable package, on which the postage amounted to \$5.40. Postage was not prepaid then as now. The parcel was from Pekin, Ill. Mr. Cook looked it over in astonishment. He knew no one at Pekin; the handwriting, moreover, was not familiar. He was not a Rothschild, and \$5.40 for the single item of postage was a good deal of specie. After much hesitation and not without some misgivings, he paid the postage and opened the package. Pebbles and sawdust! that and nothing more, save a mere scrap of writing, which revealed the identity of the sender. Whether Mr. Cook ever retaliated or not is not known.

The cases already mentioned pertained to the first day's session of the District Court of the County of Scott, Territory of Iowa. A grand jury had been called, also a petit jury, and the machinery of the court placed in running order, though the petit jury venire had not been returned when the court adjourned for the day, on the fourth day of October, 1838.

The court convened the next morning. The first case on the docket was that of William Gibbons *vs.* Otis Bennett, entitled “Trespass in the case”—probably a “claim jumping” case, involving, as the plaintiff swears in an affidavit for bail, about

§700 The parties were Clinton County people, that county being attached to Scott for judicial purposes. The noted firm of Rorer & Starr, of Burlington, appeared for defendant. Plaintiff non-suited and the order of the court entered up "that the defendant go hence without delay, and recover against plaintiff the costs by him, about his defense, in this behalf expended." Whether he ever succeeded in getting even with said plaintiff is not recorded upon the papers at hand. The court papers fail to show the name of the plaintiff's attorney, if he had any. Of the defendants, Mr. Rorer was regarded as one of the first judicial minds of the commonwealth. Mr. Starr is dead. When the lamp of his life went out, one of the rarest, brightest intellects of the State was taken.

Some very important business was transacted on the second day; for on motion of Gilbert C. R. Mitchell, W. B. Conway, the first Territorial Secretary of Iowa, James Grant and J. Wilson Drury were admitted to practice at the Scott County bar. Conway, during his short residence here, took up the quarter section now known as the Camp McClellan tract. He died in Burlington, the Territorial capital, the following year, 1839. His body was brought to Davenport for burial, the funeral rites being performed by Rev. Father Palamorgues, of St. Anthony's Church. James Grant has ever since been a citizen of Scott County, while J. Wilson Drury has resided here and in Rock Island. Both have become noted lawyers and have occupied the judicial bench, the former in this district, the latter in that of Rock Island. At this time Mr. Grant had but recently come in from Chicago, then part corn field and nearly all mud hole. He was a farmer also, having located on a farm in Blue Grass township. It will also be seen that Judge Grant's membership of the Scott County bar ante dates all its living members. His practice commenced with his admission and has continued without interruption ever since. On his coming into this district he brought the most extensive law library then in the Territory, and has held the reputation of keeping the best private one ever since.

On this same day of court the grand jury which had been in session, made the first report of indictments, as follows: The first finding was not "a true bill," in the case of Jemima Bennett for adultery; and the same was true of Otis Bennett; Catherine Miller, having been considered by that body on a charge of "assault with attempt to kill," was likewise found not guilty. William

Gibbons was prosecuting witness in the first two cases. The fourth case reported was that of Philena Brown, for arson, against whom "a true bill" was found. George Eldred was prosecuting witness. This latter case, like the first two, originated in Clinton County before William Hogan, a justice of the peace there, and was founded on a charge that "on the night of the third day of September, 1838, she did burn one certain log house or cabin, which was the property and residence of this deponent (George Eldred) with a number of other articles; or that he believes the above named Philena Brown is guilty of the act, and further deponent saith not." She was held to bail in \$500 to appear at the next term of the District Court, Matthew A. Harrington and R. C. Brown, sureties. The case came on for hearing before Judge Williams, with Simeon Meredith, prosecuting attorney, and Rorer & Starr, attorneys for defendant, who cleared their client, and an attachment was issued against Mr. Eldred for the costs, amounting to \$100.31, which Deputy Sheriff Broddleston returned with "no property found." The fee bill may not be uninteresting. It was as follows:

CLERK'S FEES.

Entering defendant's appearance.....	\$.12½
Discharging bail.....	.25
Entering suit on court calendar.....	.12½
Docketing cause.....	.18¾
Filing papers.....	.31¼
Swearing and impaneling jury.....	.50
Taxing costs.....	.37½
Entering motions.....	.11¾
Issuing subpoenas.....	.37½
Issuing writ of executions.....	.25
Taking two recognizances.....	.50
Entering discharge.....	.12½
Total.....	<hr/> \$5.31¼

SHERIFF'S FEES.

Attending prisoners before court.....	\$.25
Making out jury list.....	.25
Appearance of defendants.....	.12½

Opening court.....	.12½
Serving on nine witnesses.....	1.68¾
Mileage, 40 miles.....	3.20
Total.....	<hr/> \$5.63¼

OTHER FEES.

District Attorney's fee.....	\$ 6.00
Witness fees.....	83.36
Total fee bill.....	<hr/> \$100.31

All of which Uncle Sam had to pay himself, as he undoubtedly did. Thus ended the first criminal prosecution in the Scott County District Court. Nobody convicted, nobody responsible for costs but the Government.

Next followed an indictment for perjury. Then the grand jury retired, but, finding no further business, was discharged with two days' fees and mileage, excepting John Work, who, having taken himself off without leave, stood attached to appear at the next term of court for contempt.

As previously stated, the first case docketed in Scott County District Court was entitled: "Jabez A. Birchard, Jr., Administrator, vs. H. G. Stone, C. C. Applegate, William Stacey and Alfred White." The suit was brought on a certain promissory note of defendants, made to the plaintiff, as administrator of the estate of one Daniel Wyman, deceased, whereby they "jointly and severally promised to pay \$550 without defalcation or stay of execution, value received in a quit-claim to a certain tract of land lying at the mouth of Sycamore Creek." The note was drawn July 1, 1837, payable nine months after date. It was not paid as agreed, and suit was brought for the October term, 1838—the first court held in the county. James W. Grimes, of Burlington, was the plaintiff's attorney, and G. C. R. Mitchell and Jonathan W. Parker, of the law firm of Parker & Mitchell, of Davenport, for defendants.

The musty old papers in the office of the clerk of the District Court contain the usual proceedings—the original petition in the lawyer-like hand-writing of the future governor of Iowa and senator of the United States; the answer of the defendants in the more plain and leisurely written hand of the future judge, Mr. Mitchell. The subpoena by which Roswell H. Spencer, Andrew J. Hyde,

Medad J. Lyman, George Carpenter and Ira F. Smith, were summoned to appear, is made out on a roughly printed blank from the *Iowa Sun* printing office, by D. Hoge, Clerk of the Court in the May term of 1839.

The answer contains the usual denials, denying everything that the plaintiff's petition contains, slick and clean. The case went for the plaintiff, and execution was issued for the sum of \$353.73, which was paid July 5, 1839, to Mr. Birchard, and the execution was declared satisfied in full, by A. H. Davenport, Sheriff, by Richard Hamer, Deputy. The entire cost of the suit amounted to \$17.12½. This would be considered a very moderate bill in these late days of more expensive litigation. A scrap of paper in the bundles shows that the witness, Carpenter, did not live to collect his witness fee, but that it was collected into the estate after his decease by William Nichols, Administrator.

In December, 1873, the *Democrat* of Davenport had this to say of this case: "Thirty-five years have elapsed since James W. Grimes drew up the petition and Ebenezer Cook filed it. The judges, the two clerks of the court (Ebenezer Cook and David Hope), the attorneys on both sides, the plaintiff and two of the defendants (Stacey and White), have passed beyond the bench and bar of earthly tribunals; the two sheriffs and two of the defendants are yet among the living. Frazer Wilson, the first sheriff of Scott County, is a resident of Rock Island, we believe; and A. H. Davenport is a merchant residing in Le Claire, where also lives Applegate, and (we believe) Mr. Stone. Two of the witnesses, Roswell H. Spencer and Andrew J. Hyde, are yet living, the former in Rock Island, the latter on the same farm of many broad acres on which he lived at the time of which we write.

The original papers before us, in all their mustiness, seem not to have been opened out to the light for a third of a century. The paper is coarse, dingy white, rough of surface, and guiltless of ruled lines. The seal bears the impress of the "silver quarter," and wherever used is denominated the "temporary seal."

Exceedingly has the business of this court swelled since the filing of these original papers. Numerous judges have occupied the same bench since then, one of them, G. C. R. Mitchell, one of the attorneys in the case. Lawyers by the hundreds have appeared within the bar since then, and clients by the thousands have sought justice thereat, sometimes in vain, more often, let us hope, sought and found; millions have rained from the pockets of those who

thought to secure their rights or defend their wrongs, and still the court sits on, the suing and the sued ; lawyers and clients gain in numbers year after year as the earth revolves, and the world increases in light and knowledge. So it has and does ; so it will until the mystic millennial day, when the lion plaintiff and the lamb-like defendant shall lie down together in peace, and the child-like lawyer shall lead them—no more forever. ”

The second session of the District Court of Scott County was opened May 27, 1839, and as before, in St. Anthony's church. Hon. Thomas S. Wilson had succeeded Judge Williams upon the bench ; A. H. Davenport had been appointed sheriff by the Territorial Legislature ; and at chambers in Dubuque, on the 21st of the previous February, David Hoge was by Judge Wilson appointed clerk of the court, and John V. Berry was appointed district attorney. This was an entire re-organization of the tribunal of justice in this Judicial District, which embraced the counties of Scott, Clinton, Dubuque and Johnson.

There was no lack of business on the docket. In fact, for a community so young and a population so sparse the alacrity with which it embraced the courts was highly gratifying—to the lawyers. On the first day of the court James Grant, an attorney for the village of Rockingham, moved that “this court do now remove to the village of Rockingham, for reasons by him filed.” The records assert, “Therefore, the court, after having heard the argument of the counsel on the part of the motion and that of counsel opposed, took the same under advisement until to-morrow morning.” Again we quote from the *Democrat*:

“Right diligently have we searched the old papers of the court in quest of the ‘reasons by him filed,’ but all in vain. Of course the record books show nothing of the stir that the motion made in court. But what naturally would be the result of such a high-handed attempt to forever wipe the then infant metropolis of the State out of existence, and by the removal of the court condemn it to everlasting odium and disgrace, may be easily imagined. It was not enough that Judge Irwin, of the United States District Court, had turned his back on the infant city, because of the unexampled nastiness and discomfort of the local tavern, and opened court in Rockingham, that he might fare sumptuously every day at the more magnificently kept caravansary of Henry W. Higgins ; it was not enough that the legislative triumvirate of the county had hoisted its flag at the doomed village, utterly refusing to acknowl-

edge Davenport, save as a neighboring dependency; all this humiliation was not enough; but this belligerent gentleman, then as now the farmer-lawyer, must rise in his place, and in a loud voice, a motion make that this court adjourn to Rockingham! The only reason that can be assigned for this willful attempt at uricide is found in the fact that Mr. Grant's farm was two miles nearer Rockingham than Davenport, and consequently, if his motion prevailed he would have a full hour more in each day of the session in milking his cows and hoeing his bean patch.

"But the motion didn't prevail, and Davenport was saved from the very brink of everlasting disgrace! The friends of Davenport arose in their might. It is not necessary to say that the pure-minded judge was in any way influenced, for judges never are; nor yet will it suffice for the Rockinghamers to say that he was a Dubuque man, and in all matters between Davenport and Rockingham, Dubuque sided with the former. We will say nothing about the reason for the refusal to grant the motion, but simply to reproduce the words of the court as recorded in the Court Record:

"The application to remove the District Court of the United States in and for Scott County from Davenport to Rockingham.

"For that it seems to the court that the subject matter of this motion does not come before the court in the proper form; it is therefore considered by this court that the relators take nothing by their motion, and that the same be overruled."

"It is needless here to depict the chagrin that mantled the expectant Rockinghamers, or the exultant joy that thrilled the Davenport heart, as the decision fell from the lips of this noble Daniel of the law. The town rang out with rejoicing, and an old settler informs us that some of the 'boys' didn't get well over the excitement for as much as a day or two, so intense was their enthusiasm.

"The District Court never adjourned to Rockingham. Mr. Grant took the case up to the higher tribunals, but while it was stewing in the court the pluck of the good people of Rockingham gave out; they abandoned the idea of making it the county seat, withdrew all proposals to the county commissioners to build a courthouse and jail at their own expense, and so the matter of removal ended forever."

Hon Thomas S. Wilson, the second judge of the district, was identified with the interests of Iowa before it became a State. While it was a Territory he was appointed one of its judges; and

there are persons now living who recollect him, with his boyish look, sitting on the bench about 40 years ago. His history presents points of no inconsiderable interest.

He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, on the 13th of October, 1813, and was the son of Peter Wilson and Frances (Stokley) Wilson. He was educated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., and graduated in 1832.

After studying law two years he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in his native town. In a short time he came West, stopping first at Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he had a brother, Capt. George Wilson, of the United States Infantry, under command of Colonel, afterward General, Taylor.

In the autumn of 1836 he selected Dubuque for his home. Here he has resided for over 40 years, and has often been the recipient of political honors. It was in 1838, when but 25 years of age, that he received from President Van Buren the appointment of one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory. In June of the same year he was nominated as a candidate for Congress by the northern counties, and was preparing to commence the canvass when the news came of his judicial appointment.

Judge Wilson sat on the supreme bench till 1847, one year after Iowa assumed her sovereignty, when he left that high position to form a law partnership with Platt Smith and his brother, David S. Wilson.

In April, 1852, he was elected judge of the ninth judicial district, and held the office 10 years. Judge Wilson was in the Iowa Legislature two terms, in 1866 and 1868, and at the former session was offered the complimentary vote of the Democratic members for United States Senator, but declined the honor.

Judge Wilson married Miss Anna Hoge, of Steubenville, Ohio, before he left his native State. She died in 1854, and 10 years later he married Miss Mary Stokley, a native of Derbyshire, England.

On the admission of Iowa into the Union, and under its first constitution, Scott County formed a part of the second district, together with the counties of Buchanan, Cedar, Clayton, Clinton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Jackson, Jones and Muscatine. In 1847 Allamakee and Winneshiek were added to the district, and in 1851 Black Hawk, Bremen, Butler and Grundy.

James Grant, of Scott County, was the first judge of the district, and was elected April 5, 1847, and commissioned April 27.

James Grant was born on a plantation near the village of Enfield, Halifax Co., North Carolina, Dec. 12, 1812. His father, James Grant, was the son of James Grant, who belonged to the Highland class of Grants, fought for the Pretender at the battle Culloden, and was transported for the good of King George II., with 1,500 others of like rebellious opinions, to the colony of North Carolina. His mother, Elizabeth Whitaker Grant, was the daughter of Mat. C. Whitaker, of Halifax County, who emigrated to North Carolina from Warwick Co., Virginia, and who was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Alexander Whitaker, an Episcopal minister who was one of the first Virginia colonists, and who baptized Pocahontas. Probably the portrait of Alexander Whitaker in the act of baptizing Pocahontas, in the rotunda of the capitol, at Washington, is an imaginary one, but many people think it bears a striking resemblance to the Whitaker family, now very numerous in North Carolina, and which numbers among its members Mat. Whitaker Ransom, a senator from North Carolina, and a son of a sister of James Grant's mother.

James Grant, in size and personal appearance, with a broad forehead and small features below, bears a marked resemblance to his mother, and from her inherits both mental and physical peculiarities. He bears no resemblance to his father, except in certain expressions of the countenance when in repose. His father was a man of large body, six feet high, bony and muscular; he was born to affluence, and was fatherless from his infancy. Like most Southern young men, he was not inured to labor; and without parents to guide him, and possessed of abundance, he studied no profession, followed the business of a planter, and lost his estate from sheer improvidence, before his son was 12 years old.

Judge Grant was the second of eight children. There was nothing peculiar about him in infancy. His first recollection is not unlike the picture we see of the boy in new boots. He remembers when his frock, as it was called, was discarded for breeches. He commenced going to school the January after he was eight years old. On Monday, before he began, his mother taught him his letters. In 10 months he could spell every word in Walker's dictionary. He was precocious. It was no trouble to him to learn, no matter what the study. He would occupy no place in his class but first, and when his lessons were learned no boy was more ready for play. He was always ready to play, to fish, to hunt, to ride. He was never truant from school, or from any duty, but always wanted his



James A. Boutwell



own way. His plays were the amusements of men. He wanted a gun to shoot large game, not birds; to hunt the fox on horse-back, and not the hare on foot. The schools at which he was taught were called academies, where boys were fitted for college, and where Greek and Latin were taught, to the exclusion of many studies now properly deemed essential to a common education.

At 13 he was prepared for college, and taken to the university of his native State, at Chapel Hill, to join the freshman class; but he was so small that the venerable president, who had taught his father, advised the latter to retain him at home for two years, then have him join an advanced class. This advice was followed, and James Grant entered the sophomore class of 1828, having for school-mates, among others, J. D. Hooper, Thomas Owen, Allen and Calvin Jones, Jacob Tompson, Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, James M. Williamson, now of Memphis, Tennessee. Grant was taken sick in his senior year, and graduated, with a class of 13 others in 1831. As he was not a student for part of the year, the distinctions of the class, the highest of which would have been his, were conferred on Hooper and Calvin Jones.

Young Grant was a diligent student, and still in size a boy, with classmates young men. In the study of mathematics he had no equal, and his teachers pronounced him the best mathematician ever in the college up to that time.

It will be seen that Grant graduated while he was under 18. After graduating, he taught school three years at Raleigh, and emigrated to the West when he was 21. He is the only one of his class who emigrated to the Northwest, and he emigrated because he hated to live in a slave State.

He reached Illinois in December, 1833, obtained license to practice law in January, 1834, and settled in Chicago, then a village of 500 inhabitants, in April, 1834.

Shortly after he went to Chicago, a fist-fight about his first client brought him into notice, and he soon acquired reputation in his business. His combativeness has been sobered by age, but it has not left him entirely yet. He remained in Chicago until June, 1838, when he discovered that the lake winds impaired his health, and he emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, selecting Davenport, in Scott County, for his future home, on the 18th of June, 1838. On the 23d of June Congress created the Territory of Iowa. On the 8th of July, 1839, he married his first wife, Sarah E. Hub-

bard, who was born within sound of the waves of Plymouth Rock; and thus the Puritan of Massachusetts and the Cavalier of Virginia were united in the cold country of the Northwest.

His first wife gave birth to a daughter, who died in 1841, and the mother followed her to the grave in 1842.

In January, 1844, he was married to Ada C. Hubbard, who emigrated from Windsor, Vt., to Scott County. She died in childbirth, in June, 1846, leaving a daughter, who survived her mother a year.

On June 10, 1848, he was married to his present wife, Elizabeth Brown Leonard. She was born Dec. 21, 1825, in the town of Griswold, New London Co., Conn. Her parents were James and Betsy K. (Brown) Leonard. Her father emigrated from Connecticut with his family in October, 1838. After a long and tedious journey of eight weeks by New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, the Ohio River, and St. Louis, they all crossed in safety the great Father of Waters on an ice bridge, from Savannah, Ill., to Charleston (now Sabula), Iowa, the 12th of December, 1838. Sabula was the home of her father, James Leonard, till his death, which occurred suddenly at Iowa City, in May, 1845, while a member of the Legislature, then in session at this place, and was the home of his only daughter (Mrs. Grant) until her marriage in June, 1848.

Judge Grant has met with great success in his profession. In 1834 he was appointed by Governor Joseph Duncan prosecuting attorney for the sixth district of Illinois, comprising all the north part of the State from Chicago to Galena, to Rock Island, Peoria, Hennepin, La Salle, Iroquois. He traveled this circuit on horseback, and rode about 3,000 miles a year. In June, 1836, he resigned his office, finding that it interfered with his home business.

When he first emigrated to Iowa, he lived on a farm, near Davenport, and was disposed to give up his practice, but his profession would not leave him.

In 1841 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, of the fourth Iowa Territorial Legislative Assembly, from the district composed of Scott and Clinton Counties, his colleague being Joseph M. Robertson. In 1844 the people of Scott County elected him to represent them, with Andrew W. Campbell and Ebenezer Cook, in the first Constitutional Convention, and in 1846 he was again sent by the people of Scott County as their sole representative to the second Constitutional Convention, and in both sessions he drew up the section embracing the bill of rights.

The Legislatures of Territories are apt to have difficulties with an executive appointment by the President. Governor Robert Lucas had his, not only with the Legislature, but with his secretary. Governor Chambers, a Whig, who succeeded Lucas, a Democrat, had a refractory council, who could not confirm his appointments, and in 1845 or 1846, when his quarrel with the council was at its height, he met Grant in the Supreme Court room. He knew that Grant, though a Democrat, cared nothing for politics, and had no political ambition, and he sent his name to the council for prosecuting attorney in his district. The council confirmed the appointment, after rejecting several others, and Grant had to take the office, or offend both governor and council, the former of whom thought he was doing a gracious act, and the latter, that one of their own party ought to accept their confirmation.

After the adoption of the constitution framed in 1847, under which Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State, Grant was elected, April 5, 1847, a judge for the district composed of the counties of Allamakee, Black Hawk, Bremer, Butler, Buchanan, Cedar, Clayton, Clinton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Grundy, Jackson, Muscatine, Scott, and Winneshiek, and held the office during the term of five years, declining a re-election. But although such a man as Grant can easily decline an office, it is not so easy to put off a title, and that of judge has clung to him ever since his elevation to the bench, and by it we designate him in this sketch. In 1851 Judge Grant gave life and vigor to the project of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, was its first president, and made a contract with Sheffield & Farnum to build it. In 1852, he was again a member of the House of Representatives in the Iowa Legislature from Scott County, with Captain Leroy Dodge as his colleague, and was elected speaker. Since that time he has kept aloof from office.

During the years from 1853 till now he has been engaged in the largest and most lucrative practice of any attorney in the Northwest, and in 1873 his firm received and realized, in a single law suit, a fee exceeding \$100,000.

Hon. John F. Dillon, ex-Judge of the United States Circuit Court, who, as man and boy, has known Judge Grant from almost the first day of his arrival in Iowa, says of him:

"Judge Grant's life has been given essentially to the law. All outside of this has been merely accidental. His political career and his public services, except those upon the bench, are mere episodes in his life. Although he has kept alive his classical attainments in a degree quite unusual among men who have become eminent

in the law, his main energies and his chief studies have been in the line of his profession. By this we do not mean that he has been divorced from the world and closeted in his law library; on the contrary, he has always taken a lively interest in the current events of the day.

“ Few men have a better practical knowledge of mechanics and of agriculture, or acquaintance with the wonderful achievements of modern science, than he. If his professional life had been cast in some of the older States or larger cities, his tastes would probably have led him to have made the laws of patents for inventions a special study, and he would have become eminent in it to a remarkable degree.

“ Early in life he discovered the advantages to be derived from the possession of law books, which are the most effective implements in a lawyer’s vocation. It is a fact well-known that he is the owner of the most complete and valuable private law library in the West, perhaps in the United States. But it is not so generally known that he commenced to gather this library years ago, when he was young and poor, and that a large portion of his surplus earnings went steadily into it from year to year, at a time when most lawyers, under similar circumstances, would have considered themselves unable to buy books. I cannot speak as to the exact value of his law library, but I suppose it cannot fall short of \$30,000, and may much exceed this sum. I cannot permit this occasion to pass without an expression of the sense of my great obligation to him for the free use of his library. This valuable privilege he has not only willingly extended, but the favor has been heightened by the warmth and courtesy with which the acceptance of it has always been invited. But my own experience in this respect is not singular, and I share it in common with hundreds. To every lawyer and to every judge his library doors stand always wide open.

“ It illustrates his public spirit to recur to a fact well known in Iowa. When the Legislature required a term of the Supreme Court of the State to be held twice a year at Davenport, it was made a condition that it should be without cost to the State,—a species of economy, by the way, which has nothing to recommend it. The better to accommodate the court and the bar, Judge Grant fitted up a room for the use of the court above his library, and set it apart for them for several years, neither receiving nor expecting compensation. The judges and bar of the State cannot but feel how much they are indebted to him for access to a library which was until recently the only one in the State at all complete.

“Judge Grant combines the essential qualities of a successful lawyer. And first among these I place *integrity*, without which no man can be a great lawyer, nor for any considerable length of time a successful one. He is utterly incapable of consciously mis-stating to a court a fact, or the effect of a decision, or concealing adverse decisions.

“He has the zeal and courage necessary to great success at the bar. In addition to this, nature has gifted him with most felicitous powers of expression. In the use of strong, pure, vigorous English, it is rare, indeed, to find one who equals him. I have heard him make a law argument of an hour’s length, without, as it seemed to me, hesitating for a word, and without using a superfluous one. Every sentence was short, and, unconsciously to him, clearly cut and finely chiseled—in its way a work of art that I have often admired.

“He is a man of strong and tender emotions, and occasionally, when the subject is such as to enlist his feelings, truly eloquent in the highest sense of this expression. His eulogy of the lamented Stockton, which was unpremeditated, pronounced at a meeting of the bar of Scott County, brought tears to eyes unused to weep, and will never be forgotten by any who heard it. Though characterized by less feeling, and therefore not so impressive, his remarks on the death of the late chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Circuit Court at Des Moines, were scarcely less happy. If nature had given him a more mellifluous voice, he would have gained distinction as a mere orator whether he coveted it or not.

“But his great success in his profession has not been alone owing to the qualities and gifts I have named. He has a *practical sagacity* so marked as justly to entitle it to the name of *genius*. I cannot descend into details, but it is this quality which enabled him so early to discern that the tide of municipal railway-aid-bond litigation taken at the flood would lead on to fortune and to fame. He fought that battle for years. Every inch of ground was hotly contested. The State Courts were against his views. The lower Federal Courts were likewise against him; but in general he was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States; but he had to carry his points one by one, and the contest extended through many years. Whatever may be thought of the legal merits of the controversy in its varied phases, all will agree that for Judge Grant

it was a splendid professional victory, one which has justly given him great distinction and a satisfaction which is not diminished by the more substantial rewards with which it has been attended.

“What I have called his genius, is as strikingly exemplified by what is known as the Mark Howard case, arising out of the sale of the old Mississippi & Missouri Railroad to the Rock Island company, in which his sagacity and prompt action secured to his clients near a million of dollars, and to himself and partner a fee which is understood to be not less than \$100,000.

“His success as a lawyer is by nothing more conclusively shown than by the circumstance that although living in a new State and comparatively small city, his legitimate professional income is probably not exceeded by that of any lawyer in the United States.

“He had ceased to be a judge before I was admitted to the bar, and hence I cannot speak of him in this respect of my personal knowledge.

“But it is concurrent testimony of the bar that he evinced great capacity for the prompt dispatch of public business (a most valuable quality in a *nisi prius* judge), and that his decisions marked an independent mind, disposed to follow the law found in the books where it promoted justice in the particular case, but restive somewhat under precedent when not conducive to this end. Like Mansfield, he tempered the law with equity, and if a judge must err in this respect, this is an error on the right side, and one which it is easy to pardon, and not difficult even to admire.”

In referring to the personal characteristics and peculiarities of Judge Grant, Hon. George G. Wright says, in substance:

“Judge Grant is a man of very strong feelings and convictions; quick, frank, and outspoken, and hence by some thought to be a man of strong prejudice. In his judicial capacity, if convinced that wrong or oppression was attempted by one party, his detestation of it was so strong that if the least doubt obtained, he was apt to solve it in favor of the wronged.

“He conceals nothing; you know where he is all the time. He never leaves you in doubt. If you ask his opinion of friend or foe, with unequaled frankness he tells you, setting down in his judgment ‘naught in malice,’ and withholding nothing from you.

“He is large-hearted and most liberal, and exceedingly devoted to his family. Without children of his own, he has always had his house filled with them, of relations on both sides. In this respect there is no one like him in all my acquaintance. He has absolutely added to his before large and most commodious house

to accommodate his adopted children, and no one can see the least thing in all his conduct toward them to show that they are other than 'bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh.' Constituted as I have hinted, he knows no such thing as denying them any want, or refusing them any request.

"He is a fine classical scholar. It is seldom one meets any one so thoroughly at home in the classics, and he has a memory which enables him to retain not only his early but his later studies and learning. With ancient as well as modern history he is quite familiar, using readily, and often with the best effect, the finest efforts and perorations of the best authors, whether of this or ancient times, of this country or abroad.

"Judge Grant has a voice which makes him notable wherever he goes. Clear, strong, ringing, he commands attention in any crowd and before any tribunal. It is said that he once led an unsophisticated officer—outside of a crowded court-room—to believe that a fight was in progress or imminent. by his tone and manner in addressing a jury; and so excited was the official, and so active his efforts to get in and separate the supposed combatants (court at that day being held in a building used as a store-room) that he stepped to the top and sank to the bottom of a *molasses barrel*. Or, if this incident is not well-authenticated, it is true that after he and Gen. James Wilson had defended the Indians charged with the murder of a white man, and after the chiefs had refused to pay the General anything more, they proposed to pay the '*little lawyer with the big voice*' \$300 more. The Judge laughingly says that this was the only time when his *voice* brought him any money. His friends, however, know better, and that it has been of not a little value to him all through his most active life. And he has led a real active life. He can do now more work than half the young men in the State. As a farmer,—and he has had large interests as such ever since he has been in Iowa, if not before—actively engaged in breeding the best horses, sheep, cattle and game chickens; as a member of the school board; as a lawyer, whether at *nisi prius*, in the Supreme Court of the State, or in Federal Courts; as a member of a deliberative body, wherever he is or in whatever engaged, he has always been a leading, working man, allowing no one to do his part, always at his post, *always ready with his cases*, and yet always genial, accommodating, courteous and polite. I doubt whether any one ever heard him, however sore his disappointment, say an unkind word of a court deciding against him, or knew him to do ought to bring the decisions of a judicial tribunal into reproach or disrespect.

"He was well fitted for pioneer life. Able, dignified, and fully imbued with that strong feeling of self-respect which makes the true gentleman, he could and did accommodate himself to his surroundings, taking life as he found it, and yet always laboring to elevate society and make it better and truer. If he could not have the most elegant court-room, he nevertheless held his court and dispatched business, giving to all a hearing, and administering justice to the rich and poor alike. It is told of him that on one occasion he could not reach the county seat of a new county, situated on a rising river and without houses, but could the opposite bank of the stream, which was too high to cross; that there was but one, and that a divorce case, on the docket; that he ordered the sheriff (on the other side of the stream) to open court, heard the testimony and arguments across the water, announced the decision, and adjourned the court, and then struck for the next court. For this I do not vouch, but it is not unlike him (if the circumstances rendered it necessary), nor the least to his disparagement.

"Judge Grant likes to make money, not for the money, but because he likes to contribute to the welfare and happiness of those dependent upon him, and because he is truly a liberal and public-spirited man. Few lawyers in Iowa, by their profession, have made so much. His habits are the very best. He never dissipates in any way, either by the cup, dice-box, cards, or otherwise. In view of his active life, mixing or brought into contact with all kinds and classes of people, subjected to all the trials and inconveniences of pioneer life in his profession, not a member of a Church, it may well be doubted whether this could be asserted with equal truth of any of his fellows. He is remarkable for his utter abhorrence of bad men, lewd society, and I verily believe he would rather have any young man dependent upon him go to an early grave than to fall into the habits of too many young men in drinking, gaming, and indolence, for he has a most sovereign contempt and dislike of all *laziness*. His influence has been largely for our good on our institutions and laws. A man so active is always accomplishing something. More than once I have suggested to him that he should retire, quit work, and enjoy rest and quiet. But this I knew he could not do. He finds the most happiness, the most comfort, the *most rest, in work*. He will go on just as he has for much more than one-fourth of a century, until life's pilgrimage is closed, always with head and hands full, doing more and resting less than any man around him. He appears as young and active as he did 30 years ago.

"Of his apparel he never seems to take a thought. If he had the most costly he would never look dressed. While he cultivates cleanliness of person, he never takes a second thought whether boots are polished or otherwise; whether collar or necktie is on or off; whether the hat is in style or not, or whether his clothes are old or new. In some respects he may be called eccentric, and yet he is ever true to himself and to his true nature."

Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, who served for several years as Territorial judge, a sketch of whom appears on a preceding page, succeeded Judge Grant. He was elected April 5, 1852, and served until legislated out of office the following year.

On the 9th of February, 1853, a new district was formed named the eighth, composed of the counties of Scott, Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Jones and Muscatine. William E. Leffingwell, of Clinton County, was elected April 4, 1853, judge of this new district. He subsequently resigned and John B. Booth, of Jackson County, was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy, and qualified April 15, 1854. He served until the election of his successor, William H. Tuthill, of Cedar County, who was elected in April and qualified May 3, 1855. The following sketch of Judge Tuthill is from the *American Biographical Directory*.

The Tuthills in this country are of English pedigree, and descended from John Tuthill, who settled at Southold, Long Island, in 1640. The grandfather and great-grandfather of William Henry Tuthill were participants in the struggle for American independence. His father was James M. Tuthill, for many years a merchant in New York City, where the son was born on the 5th of December, 1808.

His mother was Emma Townsend, a descendant of a prominent English family, a representative of it early settling on Long Island.

The subject of this biographical sketch was educated in a private school in New York City, receiving instruction, in addition to the rudimentary branches, in Latin, French and the higher mathematics. From early youth he had a very studious disposition, and mastered other branches after leaving school. Having completed his school education young Tuthill learned the art of copper and steel-plate engraving, working at it a few years, when his health gave away, and he was obliged to quit the business. In 1832, during the first year the cholera was in the country, he acted, by appointment, as assistant secretary of the New York Board of Health, as secretary of the special medical councils; and among his duties

was the compiling of the daily reports of cholera cases. Subsequently he entered the Chemical Bank, now the Chemical National Bank, of his native city, and was a clerk there a number of years.

In 1840 Dr. Tuthill immigrated to Cedar County, Iowa Territory, spending one year in the southern part, and in the spring of 1841 located permanently in Tipton. When he first came to Cedar County there was not a house of any kind on the present seat of justice. Tipton was surveyed and laid out early in the spring of 1840, and when he opened a store there the next year there was not more than a dozen families in the place. After continuing in trade about two years he turned his attention to law, which he had read some before, and on the 13th of November, 1846, was admitted to practice in the United States Court. He continued in practice until elected judge of the eighth district in 1855, wearing the ermine five or six years. During this period he was also engaged in banking. He has been in that business since 1850 and is known as the literary banker of Iowa.

Dr. Tuthill was prosecuting attorney at an early period in his legal profession, and has been notary public constantly for over 36 years.

He was originally a Whig, and attended all the State conventions of that party in Iowa, until its dissolution in 1854, when he united with the Republicans. He has been nominated at different times for both Houses of the General Assembly when a nomination was equivalent to an election, but he peremptorily refused to accept the nomination. The offices which he has held were urged upon him.

Judge Tuthill is an Odd-Fellow, and has been grand master of Iowa, and grand representative of the Grand Lodge of the United States. He is honorary member of several historical and literary societies; is an ardent bibliopholist and an antiquarian; has a large law library, and more than 5,000 miscellaneous volumes—one of the largest and best collections of scientific and literary works in the State. His collections in genealogy and heraldry are quite extensive. His editions of the ancient classics, Livy, Virgil, etc., are of the richest kind. He possesses numerous editions of the Bible, from the "Breeches," 300 years old, down to the present time. One edition is in six royal folio volumes, the pages being the size of an ordinary quarto newspaper, with numerous engravings by the best British artists. Only a few of the productions from the pen of Judge Tuthill have been published, among them a very able and exhaustive review of the "Dred Scott decis-

ion" delivered as an address in 1860, and which is said to have swelled the Republican vote of that year; a few historical sketches for the "Annals of Iowa," and an address delivered on the occasion of the gathering of the Tuthill family at Southold in 1876.

Physically, he is small and frail, having more mind than body. A stranger conversing with him would say that the engine is much stouter than the machinery that holds it. Although five feet and eight inches tall, his greatest weight ever reached was 126 pounds. Of late years it has averaged 108 pounds.

He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a man of very pure character.

Judge Tuthill has had two wives. The first wife was Miss Sarah Smith, of New York City. She was married in 1833, and died in 1841. The second was Miss Dorothy Platner, of Cedar County, married in 1843. She had one child. The 6th of February, 1857, a new district was created composed of the counties of Scott, Clinton and Jackson. Gilbert C. R. Mitchell, of Scott County, was elected Judge of the district, April 6, 1857, and qualified May 20, but subsequently resigned, and Asahel H. Bennett was appointed by the governor, and served until the district was abolished and new districts organized under the constitution of 1857. A sketch of Judge Mitchell will be found under head of "Illustrious and Prominent Dead." A reference is also made to Judge Bennett in the "Bar History."

In accordance with Article V. of the constitution of 1857, 11 new districts were created, and Scott, Clinton, Jackson and Muscatine comprised the seventh judicial district.

John F. Dillon, of Scott County, was elected judge of this district, Oct. 12, 1858, and re-elected Oct. 15, 1862. He subsequently resigned, his resignation to take effect Dec. 25, 1863, having been elected Judge of the Supreme Court. J. Scott Richman succeeded Judge Dillon, having been appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy, Oct. 27, 1863, and elected by the people Nov. 8, 1864. He was re-elected Oct. 9, 1867. Sketches of Judges Dillon and Richman will be found in a succeeding chapter on the "Bar."

W. F. Brannan, of Muscatine County, succeeded Judge Dillon and served until 1875.

Walter I. Hayes, of Clinton County, succeeded Judge Brannan, and yet serves the district as judge.

Walter Ingalls Hayes, Judge of the seventh judicial district of Iowa, was born at Marshall, Mich., on the 9th of December, 1841, and is the son of Dr. Andrew L. and Clarissa Seldon (Hart) Hayes.

His father was a native of New Hampshire, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a scion of the New England Hayes family, his mother being a Sanborn, of Sanbornton, N. H.

Dr. Hayes was educated and bred to the profession of medicine in his native State, but commenced his professional life in Michigan, of which State he was an early settler, taking an earnest and active interest in its initial concerns. He was a member of the Legislature that first sent Gen. Cass to the United States Senate; was a brigadier-general of the State militia, and took a lively interest in military affairs; served in the Texan war, and rendered important aid in the raising of troops at the commencement of the late Rebellion, but died in 1861, before he had time to buckle on his sword in defense of his country. Although a practicing physician throughout his life, yet he was commonly known in Michigan as General Hayes. The mother of our subject was born in Durham, N. Y., of English descent, her ancestry running back to the early Puritan stock of New England.

His parents being in easy circumstances, the early life of our subject was pleasant and smooth, free from the bitter but often beneficial experiences with which the early lives of many men of distinction have been fraught. He received his early education at the common schools of his neighborhood, commenced the study of law at the early age of 19 years in the office of Hughes & Woolley, at Marshall, Mich., the senior member of which was the Hon. D. Darwin Hughes, now of Grand Rapids, of that State. He subsequently graduated at the law school of Ann Arbor in Michigan, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1863. A year later he became a member of the firm of his late preceptors, which then went under the style of Hughes, Woolley & Hayes.

In 1866, being offered a desirable partnership by General N. B. Baker, late adjutant-general of Iowa, he removed to Clinton, Iowa, where he has ever since resided, and at once entered into active practice, the firm being Baker & Hayes. This partnership continued for about two years, and until General Baker removed permanently to Des Moines, after which he was without a partner until 1872, when he became associated with the Hon. George B. Young, then circuit judge, which position the latter resigned in order to resume his practice. This alliance, under the name of Hayes & Young, continued with great success until August, 1875, when upon the recommendation of the bar of the seventh judicial district, he was, although a Democrat, appointed by Governor Carpenter to complete

the unexpired term of Judge Brannan, resigned, and in October following he was elected to the same position by the people, without opposition. His professional career has been characterized by steady, onward and upward progress. He has never deviated into special grooves, but has always been a court and trial lawyer, and eminently successful.

He was United States commissioner for the eastern district of Michigan from 1864 until he left the State, and was city attorney of his native city for the year 1865. He was appointed U. S. Commissioner for Iowa in 1867, and held the office till appointed district judge. He was city attorney for Clinton, Iowa, during 1869, and city solicitor during 1870 and 1871, and was again elected to that office in 1875, holding it until his elevation to the bench. He was then the Democratic candidate for circuit judge in the seventh district in 1868, but was defeated by Judge Young, afterward his law partner. In 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for a seat on the supreme bench of the State, having been nominated by acclamation. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention of Michigan in 1864; also the Iowa Democratic State Conventions as a rule since 1868, and to all of the Congressional Conventions of his district since that period. In 1872 he was an alternate delegate to, and acted in, the Baltimore convention that nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency, and when appointed judge was chairman of the Clinton County Democratic Committee, a member of the District Congressional Committee, and a member of the State Democratic Committee. He is a stock holder and director of Clinton National Bank.

In accepting the office which he now fills with so much ability, Judge Hayes made a serious pecuniary sacrifice, relinquishing a practice inferior to but few in the State, and yielding a revenue of more than twice his official salary, and retains the position only at the request of the bar of the district, unanimously expressed in public meeting held at Davenport in the summer of 1876.

It is superfluous to say that Judge Hayes has given universal satisfaction on the bench. He is not only a well-read lawyer, but is also gifted with a master mind.

In his decisions he is eminently equitable, looking only to the legal points and true issues of the controversy, irrespective of the standing of litigants or the prominence of attorneys, and fortifying them by sound reasoning and established precedent. As a result of this his judgments have been sustained with remarkable uniformity by the Supreme Court where appeals have been taken. He

is as active in mind as in body; thinks quickly, and decides promptly all questions submitted to him, and is the same courteous gentleman on the bench as in the social circle, never having been known to utter a harsh word to any attorney practicing before him. Whether in official or private life, he is characterized by the most thorough independence, tempered in all cases by the courtesy and blandness of the gentleman. His honesty as a gentleman, and his ability as a jurist are of the highest order.

On the 28th of June, 1865, he married Miss Frances L., daughter of William F. Coan, President of the Clinton National Bank, Iowa.

However great the volume of business now before the District Court, there have been times in the history of the county when little was done. In April, 1846, the court met, and adjourned the same day, there being only one case on the common law docket, and none on the criminal. In September, 1847, the *Gazette*, under date of the 9th, said:

"The District Court adjourned last Tuesday for want of business, it having been organized the day previously. When we take into consideration that on account of the sickness of Judge Wilson we had no court last term, this speaks well for the peaceful character of Scott County."

The clerk of the District Court in his annual report Nov. 1, 1848, says:

"I have the pleasure to report that there has been no conviction for crimes or misdemeanors since my last annual report in said court, and would add further, that there have been but five indictments in all found for the past year.

JAMES THORINGTON, *Clerk*."

These five indictments proved to be, two malicious, two abandoned by the prosecuting attorney, and the other party was acquitted without the jury leaving the box. But the business of the court has increased since that day, and the criminal record has grown, though taking its population and other circumstances into consideration, Scott County will favorably compare with any county in the State.

In 1877 the following convictions were had: 1 vagrancy; 4 petit larceny; 1 assault with intent to do bodily injury; 11 nuisance; 2 falsely assuming to be constables; 3 common assault; 2 malicious mischief; 2 man-slaughter; 1 house-breaking; 1 keeping house of ill-fame; 1 forgery; 1 uttering forged bond; 1 breaking into building and larceny; 2 securing property under false pretense.

In 1878 there were 10 assaults; 3 riot; 2 keeping gambling house; 1 maiming; 11 larceny; 3 burglary; 1 obtaining property under false pretense; 3 robbery; 1 malicious mischief; 3 breaking and entering; 1 manslaughter.

In 1879 there were 8 breaking and entering to commit public offense; 2 assault; 8 larceny; 6 assault with intent to do bodily injury; 1 nuisance; 3 malicious mischief; 1 resisting an officer; 1 permitting gambling; 2 keeping house of ill-fame; 2 adultery.

In 1880 there were convictions for the following crimes: Stealing from person, 1; larceny, 2; assault with intent to inflict bodily injury, 4; assault with intent to commit murder, 1; breaking and entering into store building, 2; stealing from a public building, 2; assault, 1; breaking and entering building to commit public offense, 1; larceny from private building, 3.

In 1881 the convictions were for the following crimes: Burglary, 2; robbery, 2; breaking and entering buildings, 7; stealing, 3; larceny, 13; assault with intent to commit rape 1; assault with intent to commit bodily injury, 2; keeping house of ill-fame, 3; assault, 3; obtaining money under false pretenses, 1.

From the annual report of the clerk of the District Court, it is found that in 1878 the total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions, including amount paid the District Attorney, was \$2,166.15. In 1879 the amount was \$4,692.94; in 1880 it had increased to \$9,407.51; which was still further increased in 1881 to \$10,812.28.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In 1868 Circuit Courts were created having jurisdiction in all common law cases together with probate jurisdiction. The circuit comprised the same counties composing the District Court—Scott, Muscatine, Clinton and Jackson. Henry H. Benson, then of Muscatine, but now of Scott, was the first Circuit Judge in this circuit, being elected in the fall of 1868, and beginning the discharge of his duties in January, 1869.

D. W. Ellis succeeded Judge Benson January, 1873, and was re-elected in 1876. In 1878 the district was divided into two circuits, Clinton and Jackson comprising the first circuit, and Scott and Muscatine the second circuit. Mr. Ellis, living in Clinton County, was continued as judge of the first circuit of the seventh judicial district; D. C. Richman was elected for the second circuit and yet serves as circuit judge.

De Witt Clinton Richman was born at Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, on the 1st of September, 1826, and is the seventh child of Everet and Mary (Scott) Richman, natives of Pennsylvania, and brother of Hon. J. Scott Richman.

The father of our subject was a Methodist minister, and died when the latter was but three years of age, leaving the care of a family of seven children upon his wife, who seems to have been one of the noblest of her sex. Her genealogy has not been preserved beyond the fact that she was descended of Scotch ancestors, and that she exhibited many of the traits of character for which that utilitarian race are noted. Her watchful care for her children was unceasing, and her widowed life was apparently planned and lived for the main purpose of rearing her offspring so that they might be prepared for honorable and useful lives. And after they had grown up and gone out into the world she often expressed great satisfaction that her care and watchfulness had been so richly rewarded. She died among her loved ones at a good old age.

De Witt C. was educated at the primitive public schools of Buck Co., Pennsylvania, where his mother moved soon after the death of his father, from which schools he graduated at the age of 12. He was always fond of reading and committing to memory long poems. Scott's poetical and prose writings were his favorite works; and he committed almost the whole of "Guy Mannering" to memory.

From the age of 12 to 16 years he worked on a farm in Bucks County, except a few months spent in a store in Philadelphia. He served about a year as clerk in Trenton, New Jersey.

At the age of 18 he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where his oldest brother, John W., was in the grocery business. Here he remained two years clerking for his brother, after which he returned to Trenton, N. J., and resumed his clerkship and remained there till 1853, when at the request of his brother, J. Scott, he returned to Muscatine to pursue the study of law in his office. He had previously read a little of Blackstone and Kent, but now set about it in good earnest, and in the year following was admitted to the bar. Being at the time on a visit to friends at Knoxville, Ill., at the suggestion of Judge Hannaman, of that city, he was examined and admitted to the bar there, and afterward at Muscatine.

He was subsequently admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Iowa; and in March, 1869, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.



Mrs M H Cook

In 1855 he became a partner with his brother, J. Scott Richman, which partnership continued until December, 1863, when the latter accepted a seat on the bench of the District Court of the seventh judicial district of Iowa, whereupon our subject formed a co-partnership with J. Carskaden. Though naturally averse to active litigation, it has seemed to be his lot to be engaged in some of the most important and hotly contested suits arising in his district, among which may be mentioned the special railroad tax case growing out of the special tax voted in aid of the Muscatine Western Railroad, in 1871, the collection of which was strongly resisted by many taxpayers and a great many other very intricate cases.

In politics, our subject was raised a Whig, and on the expiration of that party united with the Republican, to which he still adheres, though he has never held nor sought an office.

During the late war he was among the staunchest supporters of the Government, and gave time, money and labor, toward the raising of recruits for the army, and for the benefit of sick and disabled soldiers and their families.

He was married at Brooklyn, New York, on the 1st of September, 1855, to Miss Mary Berdine.

As a lawyer, he takes rank with the foremost at the bar where he has practiced. He puts himself in full sympathy with his client, and throws into his argument an earnestness and energy which seldom fail of effect. He has a high appreciation of professional honor, and would scorn to do an act dishonorable or unfair; nor will he on any consideration shield a known criminal from justice. But though an eminently successful lawyer, it must be confessed that his natural tastes seem more adapted to the peaceful and quieter walks of literary life than to excited forensic debate. Such tastes and habits have doubtless kept him out of politics, where he might have made rapid advancement and won greater renown.

PROBATE COURTS.

A Probate Court was established in Scott County at the time of its organization, and Jonathan W. Parker was the first judge of probate, receiving his appointment from the governor of Wisconsin Territory of which it formed a part. He served about one year and was succeeded by Ebenezer Cook.

The first term of the court under Judge Parker was held May, 14, 1838. The first business transacted was the filing probating

the will of Abraham Trucks, who died in Davenport a few months previous.

In May, 1839, Judge Cook held his first term. He served until 1842, when James Thorington was elected. Judge Thorington served until 1851, when the office was abolished by law, the duties of which under the new law devolved upon the county judge.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1851 county courts were established and the office of county judge created. By the same act the office of probate judge was abolished, as were also the offices of county commissioners, the duties of the commissioners and probate judge devolving upon the county judge. William Burris was the first county judge. He was elected in the fall of 1851, qualified, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. Judge Burris served four years, and was succeeded by William L. Cook, who also served a term of two years. Charles Weston was elected in 1857 and served two years. R. Linderman was first elected in 1859 and re-elected in 1863. In 1867 he was succeeded by T. D. Eagal, who served until the office was abolished, January, 1869.

Charles Weston was born in May, 1811, in Washington Co., N. Y. He was the youngest son of Hon. Roswell Weston, Judge in the Court of Common Pleas. He graduated at an early age at the Rensselaer Institute, of Troy, and in 1832 commenced reading law under his father and Gen. Orville Clark, who were then in partnership. He remained with them some two years and then transferred his studies to the office of Hon. Esek Cowen, who was afterward one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State.

Several of the highest lawyers of the day were cotemporary with Judge Weston at the time—Hon. Mark Skinner, now of Chicago, and Nicholas Hill, of Albany, N. Y., studying in the same office, and Hon. Daniel Ullman and Hon. Ed. Sandford being admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in the same class of examination in 1836.

CHAPTER V.

THE BAR OF SCOTT COUNTY.

In reviewing the history of the bar it must be borne in mind that as the prosperity and well-being of every community depends upon the wise interpretation, as well as upon the judicious framing of its laws, it must necessarily follow that a record of the members of the bar must form no unimportant part in the county's history. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law, tending to meet the wants and subserve the interests of all alike. The business of the lawyer is not to make the laws, but to apply them to the daily affairs of men. But the interests of men are diversified, and where so many interests and counter-interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the lawyer and judge are presented many interesting and complex problems.

Change is everywhere imminent. The laws of yesterday do not meet the wants and necessities of the people of to-day. for the old relations do not exist. New and satisfactory laws must be established. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the invention of new contrivance for labor, the enlargement of industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of commerce are without precedence, and the science of law must keep pace with them all; nay, it must even forecast the event, and so frame its laws as will most adequately subserve the wants and provide for the necessities of the new conditions. Hence the lawyer is a man of to-day. The exigencies he must meet are those of his own time. His capital is his ability and individuality. He cannot bequeath to his successors the characteristics that distinguished him, and at his going, as a general thing, the very evidences of his work disappear.

Anthony Thornton, President of the Illinois State Bar Association, in 1878, in an address before the association, thus speaks of the lawyer: "In the American State the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the forces which move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular

rights, the champion of freedom, regulated by law, the firm support of good government. In times of danger it has stood like a rock and breasted the mad passions of the hour, and firmly resisted tumult and faction. No political preferment, no mere place, can add to the power or increase the honor which belong to the pure and educated lawyer. The fame of Mansfield and Marshall and Story can never die. 'Times iron feet can print no ruin-trace' upon their character. Their learning and luminous exposition of our jurisprudence will always light our pathway. It is our duty to preserve the prestige of the profession. The past, at least, is secure; the present and future summon us to action. With the progress of society and the increase of population, wealth and trade, varied interests arise, and novel questions requiring more thought confront us. A disregard of the law has been developed, crime meets us unabashed, and corruption stands unmasked in the high places of the land. It is no fancy picture that the law has, to some extent, lost its authority, and it is only the shade of that which once was great. Hence, new duties are imposed, and a firmer courage is required. * * * The exaltation of the profession is a duty enjoined upon us. It is a debt which only death can discharge. Lord Bacon has said, 'Every man is a debtor to his profession; from the which, as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto.' Every lawyer is a debtor to his profession. If worthy, it gives him an honorable character and high position. The lawyer should prize and love his profession. He should value its past renown, and cherish the memory of great men whose gigantic shadows walk by us still. He should love it for the intrinsic worth and innate truth of the fundamental truths which adorn it."

In compiling a history of the bar one is astonished at the small amount of material for a memoir of those who have been so intimately connected with and exerted such influence upon the country's welfare and progress. Aside from the few who have become great, whose names are emblazoned on history's page, but little is known of many who at one time were very prominent in the legal profession in the county.

THE EARLY BAR.

Scott County was organized in 1838, but previous to this time several members of the profession had settled in the county first,

of whom was Gilbert C. R. Mitchell, who subsequently became judge of the District Court, and who for many years, and until his death, was an honored member of the bar of the county. A sketch of Judge Mitchell will be found in another part of this work.

Alexander W. McGregor came about the same time with Judge Mitchell, and it is a disputed question with many of the oldest settlers as to which of the two arrived first. Suffice it to say that it was not Mr. McGregor's intention when he settled here to engage in the practice of law. He first went on a farm, where he remained several years, and then moved into Davenport, where he hung out his shingle, and served his clients to the best of his ability. Mr. McGregor served a term in the General Assembly of the Territory. He died about 1859.

S. B. Hastings came to the county in 1836 and settled at Buffalo, then the metropolis of the county, where he remained about one year and then moved to Muscatine County. He was a good lawyer, and afterward rose to high rank as a lawyer and judge. He served as judge of the Supreme Court in this State for some years, and in the beginning of the gold excitement in California he moved to that State, where he became distinguished, serving for many years as judge of the Supreme Court.

Jonathan W. Parker came in 1837, and was here on the organization of the county, and at the first term of court was, on motion, admitted to practice at the Scott County bar. Mr. Parker never took high rank as a lawyer, but was highly esteemed as a citizen. He served the county in the General Assembly, and at one time was the presiding officer of the Senate. He died of cholera in Cincinnati.

Simeon Meredith was here at the first term of the District Court for Scott County, and, on motion of Judge Mitchell, was licensed to practice and was appointed by Judge Williams District Attorney *pro tem*. He remained but a short time, as the "picking" for lawyers was very slim at that day. He is now dead.

James Grant was the next attorney to claim a residence in Scott County. Coming here for the sake of his health, and with the intention of being a farmer, he settled in Blue Grass township; but his talents were not allowed to remain idle, and he was almost compelled to resume the practice of his profession. A sketch of the Judge will be found in the chapter on "Courts of Scott County."

Ebenezer Cook was admitted to the bar about 1840, and was identified with it to a greater or less extent until his death, though

he, in later years, gave his attention almost exclusively to banking and real estate business. A sketch of Mr. Cook will be found among the prominent dead of the county.

Charles Weston came to the county and purchased a farm, and also engaged in the practice of his profession. A sketch of Mr. Weston will be found in the chapter on "Courts."

John P. Cook was an able member of the bar of the past, and did a large and lucrative business. Various references are made to Mr. Cook in this volume: a speech delivered by him at the Old Settlers' Meeting on the occasion of its first festival is given in full; and a sketch of him is given in the chapter of the "Prominent Dead."

John L. Davies was a practitioner at the Scott County bar for some years. He is now dead. A sketch of him appears among the "Prominent Dead."

John F. Dillon, ex-judge of the United States Circuit Court for the eighth judicial circuit, was born in Washington Co., N. Y. on the 25th of December, 1831. His father was Thomas Dillon. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were each born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country at an early age, and settled in the State of New York, from whence his father immigrated to Iowa.

In 1838, when he was little over seven years old, his parents removed from Herkimer Co., N. Y., to Davenport, in the then Territory of Iowa, in which city he has resided ever since. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of 17 years, under the direction of Egbert S. Barrows, M. D., then the leading physician of Davenport. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the Keokuk Medical College, and graduated at the age of 21 years. He entered upon the practice of his profession, but finding after a trial of a few months that it did not accord with his tastes, he commenced reading law in the office where his sign as a physician was displayed. He was licensed as an attorney in Scott County, Iowa, in 1852, and at once commenced the practice of his new profession. This year he was elected prosecuting attorney for Scott County.

In 1858, when 27 years of age, he was elected by a majority greatly exceeding the majority of his party as the Republican candidate for judge of the seventh judicial district of Iowa, a district then composed of the four populous counties of Scott, Muscatine, Jackson and Clinton. The first work he did after his election was the giving of a close, critical study to all the then reported

decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. This resulted in the preparation of his first legal work, "A Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa." In 1862 he was re-elected without any opposition, the bar of the district, without distinction of party, uniting in a request to him to continue in the office. During the year following his second election, he was nominated by the Republican party of his State for one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and was elected for a term of six years, taking his seat the 1st of January, 1863. In 1869 he was unanimously re-nominated and re-elected for another term of six years without any considerable opposition, but before he qualified under his second election, and while still holding the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court, he was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as circuit judge of the United States for the eighth judicial circuit, embracing the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, and recently, also, the newly admitted State of Colorado.

During the time he was on the Supreme Bench of the State he commenced collecting data for a work on "Municipal Corporations" and having become bound to the publishers to prepare the treatise, he was compelled to write it out after his accession to the Federal Bench.

The work had an extraordinary sale. The first edition of 2,500 copies, published in the year 1872, was exhausted in a few months, and the second edition, expanded into two volumes, is already gone. The royalty to Judge Dillon on the two editions was the sum of \$10,000.

In 1872, seeing the necessity for a first-class law journal in the valley of the Mississippi, he was instrumental in setting on foot the publication of the *Central Law Journal*, himself sketching out the plan and for a time contributing much of the material. Having given it a fair start, and being unable longer to give it supervision, he committed the management of it to Seymore D. Tompson, of St. Louis.

He has held 13 terms of court every year for the last six years in seven judicial districts and six States. In addition to his other labors he has edited and published three volumes of "Circuit Court Reports," mostly his own opinions.

Judge Dillon's opinions on the Supreme Bench of the State may be found in the 12 volumes of "Iowa Reports" from the 15th to the 28th volumes. During this period the judges adopted and rig-

idly maintained the habit of consulting thoroughly upon every case before the opinion was written. These consultations extended to an agreement upon the facts of the case, upon the judgment to be rendered, and upon the grounds on which the judgments should be placed. This system of voluntarily enforced discipline could not fail to be productive of important results, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa naturally acquired a high standing throughout the Union and carried with them at home the additional weight which attaches to the understanding that an opinion of the court was not merely the opinion of a single judge.

On the 10th of November, 1853, Judge Dillon married Miss Anna, daughter of the Hon. Hiram Price, for many years member of Congress for the second district of Iowa.

Samuel Francis Smith was born at Waterville, Maine, on the 5th of September, 1836, and is the son of the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D.D., a distinguished Baptist clergyman, of Boston, Mass., and Mary (White) Smith. On both sides he is descended from Puritan ancestors, who settled in Massachusetts early in the 17th century, from whom have sprung some of the noblest names that adorn the annals of their country. His father is the author of the national hymn of the Republic, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," an ode which has found a merited response in every Christian heart, not only in this "sweet land of liberty," but throughout the globe, which has been rendered into the dialect of almost every civilized country in the world, and which is sung as frequently in the Alpine valleys and on the slopes of the Himalayas as in the fair land that gave birth to its venerated author. To be the author of that hymn is glory enough for one man and one life time.

A brother of our subject, the Rev. D. A. W. Smith, D. D., is president of the Baptist Theological Seminary, at Rangoon, Indiana, a gentleman of rare literary attainments, and of the highest mental endowments, whose name is known and honored in all the churches. Nor is his ancestry on the female side less distinguished, his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Hezekiah Smith, D.D., having been an indefatigable chaplain in the Revolutionary army, during the memorable struggle for liberty, while many others of the same line have occupied conspicuous places in sundry departments during the intervening century.

Samuel Francis Smith was fitted for Harvard College and carried through the freshman year by his father, but failing health,

superinduced by excessive application, obliged him to discontinue study for several years. From the earliest period of his recollection he desired to be a lawyer; this was the grand aim of his ambition; his tastes ran in the direction of books and studies in that line, and all his intermediate efforts were but so many steps toward the attainment of his cherished aim. When he could no longer study he resolved to earn his own living, and ease his father of the burden of his support, and for two years served as clerk in various capacities. At the age of 19 he made up his mind to go West for the benefit of his health, and as likely to afford him better facilities for the pursuit of his favorite studies.

He halted for a few months in Chicago, and afterward settled in Davenport, Iowa, which has ever since been his home. He found employment in the law office of Hon. James Grant, where he assiduously devoted his leisure moments to study, the library of his employer having been kindly placed at his disposal; in this way he completed the college course commenced under the direction of his father. In 1857 he commenced in earnestness the practical study of the law, and in the following year was admitted to the bar, thus attaining the end he so earnestly desired and so eagerly sought. Two years later he went into partnership with his preceptor, Judge Grant. The firm engaged largely in the collection of repudiated corporation bonds and were eminently successful, this branch of the business being the specialty of Mr. Smith. During the first year of his connection with the firm his proportion of the earnings amounted to \$240, but under the steady and persistent growth of business his emoluments increased also, and during the last year of his active partnership his share of the proceeds amounted to over \$50,000.

In 1873 his health gave way under a nervous attack, and relaxation and change being necessary for his restoration, he made a visit to Europe in that year with his family, and remained two and a half years absent; visiting the principal cities in that part of the globe. Since his return he has engaged in banking operations in connection with the Davenport National Bank, of which he is an officer and large stockholder.

Mr. Smith is still in the prime of life, a most amiable and accomplished gentleman, courteous and modest. As a financier he has few superiors, while all his transactions are governed by probity and wisdom. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since he was 15, and is one of the most successful workers and gener-

ous contributors in its ranks. In politics he has always been Republican. On the 17th of August, 1863, he married Miss Mary, daughter of the Rev. Julius A. Reed, of Davenport, Iowa, a graduate of Yale College, who came West in 1831, and who for nearly 25 years was connected with the Congregational home mission cause in Iowa.

Hans Reiner Claussen was born in a village of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Feb. 23, 1804. His father was the owner of a farm on which Hans worked, enjoying the advantages of a common-school education up to 1820, when he entered a college at Meldorf. Leaving Meldorf he became a student at the University at Kiel, in 1824, and passed examination as a law student in 1829, and in 1830 was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of law in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and in 1834 located at Kiel, where the sessions of the Supreme Court for the province were held; he practiced law up to 1851, when he was exiled by the king of Denmark, who then ruled over Schleswig-Holstein, which is now a province of Prussia.

Mr. Claussen was a member of the Legislature of Holstein from 1840 to 1851, and in 1848 and 1849 a member of the German Parliament, which convened in May, 1848, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and framed a constitution for a united Germany. That constitution, however, was repudiated by the German kings, but the present constitution of United Germany contains many of the essential parts of that framed in 1848. The cause of the exile of Mr. Claussen was participation in the struggle of Schleswig-Holstein for independence from the Danish king. When a Republic was established in France, in 1848, the people of the old world were greatly aroused, and revolutions broke out in Vienna, Hungary, Berlin, Saxony, Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein. The Legislature of the latter Province elected five members, who were sent to Copenhagen to present the grievances of that Province to the king, and ask for relief. Mr. Claussen was one of those delegates. The father of Theodore Guelich, and Theodore Olshausen, for some time editor of *Der Demokrat*, were also of the number. These then were exiled by the Danish king. When these delegates arrived at the Danish capital they were in great danger of being mobbed by the infuriated Danish people. The hotel where they lodged was surrounded by thousands of greatly excited Danes who called the delegates traitors and disloyal to their king. When they drove to the palace of the king, the streets were densely crowded with an infuriated mob, who attempted to overthrow their vehicle and kill

the delegates. The better classes, however, made strenuous and successful efforts to save their lives. The king received them courteously, but refused to grant their petitions.

When the delegates returned, they found the people of Schleswig-Holstein in arms against the Danish king. A government of the people had been established, and Mr. Claussen was sent to Berlin to obtain aid from Prussia. The long struggle in Schleswig-Holstein against the tyranny of the Danish king had created throughout Germany great sympathy for the oppressed. In consequence of the revolution in that capital, a liberal ministry was appointed in Berlin. Favored by these circumstances Mr. Claussen was successful in his mission, and the armies of Prussia were sent to occupy the province and protect the people against Danish aggression. This army was withdrawn about a year after, but the army of Schleswig-Holstein was alone able to hold out against the Danish till 1851. The enthusiasm to battle for independence was great, and boys 16 years of age would voluntarily enter the army. Among the latter was Ernst Claussen, now an attorney in Davenport. But the Danish king fully recovered his sway over Schleswig-Holstein, and exiled a large number, among whom was Mr. Claussen. Numerous citizens, who could not and would not stand the tyranny of the Danes, emigrated to the United States, many of whom settled in Scott County.

Mr. Claussen arrived in the United States in August, 1851, and located in Davenport. He began the study of the English language and law, and was admitted to the bar about two years after his arrival. In 1855 he erected a steam grist-mill in Lyons, Clinton Co., and was in the milling business until 1858. In this he was not successful, and lost nearly all his means during the monetary crisis of 1857. He sold his mill and re-commenced the practice of law. In the fall of 1858 he was elected justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1860. As his law business continued to grow he took his son, Ernst Claussen, as a partner. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate and served four years. He was a member of the Judiciary, University, Orphan's House, and Constitutional Amendment Committees of that body, and took an active part in the revision of the code in 1873. In the Senate he opposed female suffrage, and every attempt to make the prohibitory liquor laws more stringent, and would have advocated a license law if there had been any prospect of its passage. Since 1856 he has been a Republican.

While Mr. Claussen was practicing law in Kiel, he gave instructions in law to students in the University, and wrote a treatise about *Prælegata*, a difficult matter of the Roman law, which was favorably noticed, and which has since created a great deal of discussion among eminent learned professors in Germany.

Mr. Claussen was united in marriage in May, 1832, with Anniere Rahber, a daughter of a Danish civil officer, and niece of a celebrated Danish poet. Four children were born unto them, two of whom died in infancy, and two living—Ernst Claussen, an attorney in Davenport, and Elfrieda, wife of Christian Mueller.

Frank Perrin practiced here about 1840, and subsequently moved to New Orleans.

W. J. A. Bradford commenced practice here in 1841, and remained two years, then removed to Clinton County.

Mr. Firor came about 1844 from Ohio, and subsequently returned to the same State.

James Baker practiced about the same time. He is now living in Springfield, Mo.

Avery Thomas lived in Princeton from 1839 to 1841 and practiced at the Scott County bar.

Charles J. Rogers came to Le Claire in 1855 and remained until 1860, when he removed to Dubuque, where he now resides.

R. Linderman was also a resident of Le Claire and was for some years county judge. He now resides in Colorado.

Among others of the bar of the past was Frank Plumer, Alfred Edwards, I. N. Talmage, John Johns, James A. Buchanan, Alfred Church, John W. Van Hoesen, George M. Van Hoesen, D. S. True-James Thorington, H. F. Suksdorf, James Armstrong, L. G. Johnson, A. H. Bennett.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The bar of to-day is represented by a class of men that reflect honor and credit upon the profession. The following comprises the list as it now stands in the spring of 1882: W. R. H. Alexander, H. H. Ascherman, George W. Bowden, Benson Bros., Bills & Block, W. J. Birchard, Brown & Campbell, G. G. Carstens, Clark & Heywood, Ernst Claussen, C. H. Clemmer, Cook & Dodge, Davison & Lane, W. T. Dittoe, L. P. Dosh, C. A. Ficke, L. M. Fisher, W. A. Foster, H. C. Fulton, T. W. Gilrath, Gannon & McGuirk, George E. Gould, Grant & Grant, Green & Peters, Carl F. Hass, Fred Heinz, Hadley, M. Henley J. Howard Henry, Hirschl

& Preston, George E. Hubbell, Jenkins & Pratt, H. C. F. Jenson, Carl Kuehl, C. N. Lanman, Martin, Murphy & Lynch, N. S. Mitchell, D. B. Nash, P. L. O'Meare, Samuel Porter, Putnam & Rogers, Frank E. Richman, J. Scott Richman, Roderick Rose, W. O. Schmidt, L. M. Smith, Otto Smith, M. D. Snyder, Stewart & White, P. Stoltenberg, M. S. Stuyvesant, Thompson & French, Waterman & Boyle, W. H. Wilson, Wing & Finke, Charles Whitaker.

Ernst Claussen, attorney-at-law, commenced practice in 1860, and has been an active member since. He is a native of Holstein, Germany, born in 1833, and was educated at that place. In 1851, after the dissolution of the revolutionary army of Schleswig-Holstein, in whose ranks, although then quite young, he had fought as a volunteer, he came to America, and spent the first two years of his residence in this country in St. Louis, Mo., coming to Iowa in 1853, and locating in Davenport, Scott Co. He went to Lyons, Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1855, and remained there until 1858, when he returned to Davenport. He enlisted, on the first call of the President for 75,000 three months' troops, as a member of the First Iowa Infantry, and served as First Sergeant of Co. G during the term of his enlistment, then retired from the service, and resumed the practice of his profession and has devoted his attention to the law since. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He was quite active in politics in earlier years, but since the Liberal Greeley movement, of which he was a member, he has taken no part in politics. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and several German societies. His parents came to Davenport with him, and still reside here. His father, H. R. Claussen, was for many years an active member of the Scott County bar, practicing at intervals from the time of his arrival here until 1870, when he retired. Mr. Ernst Claussen married his first wife in 1862; she died in January, 1875, leaving two children, a daughter, now deceased, and a son. He married his present wife in the fall of 1874, and by her had three children, two living and one deceased.

Jacob W. Stewart, attorney of the firm of Stewart & White, came to Scott County in April, 1853, and has been actively connected with the bar from then to the present time. He first associated himself with J. W. Sennet, an old classmate, for about two years, with varied success; he then remained alone until 1859, when he formed a partnership with James Armstrong; this firm dissolved

in January, 1873; then remained alone until Jan. 1, 1875, when the present partnership with Wm. K. White was formed. Mr. Stewart has been with the bar of Scott County nearly 30 years, and is the third oldest member of the bar now practicing. Mr. Stewart was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1828. He descended from Scotch ancestry on the paternal side. His parents, Simeon M. and Susan (Gillette) Stewart, were also born in Danbury. Mr. Stewart spent the first 14 years of his life there, when his parents moved to Ohio and settled in Akron. He was graduated at Dennison University, Granville, in the class of 1850. He read law in Peekskill, N. Y.; was admitted to practice in 1852; came West that fall and taught school in Burlington, Iowa, the winter of 1852-'3. He then came to Davenport, landing April 26, 1853, and at once opened an office for the practice of law. He was chosen prosecuting attorney in 1856, for the term of two years. In 1866 he was appointed by Andrew Johnson as Collector of United States Internal Revenue, for the Second Congressional District, composed of six counties, which position he filled one year. He was elected Mayor of the city of Davenport in 1874, at the end of which time he moved outside of the city limits which disqualified him for reelection. Since that time he has studiously avoided all official connection with politics, and has zealously pursued his profession. In the spring of 1875 he purchased a homestead of 40 acres about one mile east of the city limits, which is known as Pahquioque, laid out and ornamented by a practical landscape gardener, and is one of the most beautiful places in this part of the West. He married Fannie A. Ferguson in 1856, who is also of Scotch descent. They have one son and one daughter, both adults.

George E. Hubbell, attorney, was born in Salisbury, Conn., on April 7, 1828. His father was John L. Hubbell, a native of Connecticut; his mother was Sophia R. Morse, a distant relative of Prof. Morse, of telegraph fame. Her father was sheriff of New Haven Co., Conn., many years. George's parents reside at Albuquerque, N. M., the former 87 and the latter 77 years of age. The subject of this record was reared and educated in Connecticut and graduated from Yale law school in 1851, and, opening a law office, practiced in New Haven a little over a year. He was married June 10, 1852, to Mary Brewster Pease, granddaughter of James Brewster. Soon after his marriage he opened a law office at No. 80 Nassau street, New York, and practiced there in contact with Charles O'Connor, James T. Brady, and other celebrated legal lights.

His health failing, he came West and located in Davenport, in 1853, and has been actively engaged in the prosecution of his profession since. In the spring of 1864, he entered into partnership with his brother, Judge S. A. Hubbell, which continued one year, the Judge being appointed by President Johnson, as judge of the Territorial Court of New Mexico; he died there in April, 1879. Mr. Hubbell has refused to become a candidate for any political office, preferring rather to devote himself studiously to his profession. He is the oldest member of the Scott County bar now in active practice, save one. When he came to Davenport it contained 4,000 inhabitants and now has 22,000. There is but one business firm in the city that was in existence when he came. Mr. Hubbell buried his first wife in February, 1873. She left four children, viz.: George E. Jr., Charles H., Carrie H. and James P. In June, 1874, Mr. Hubbell married his present wife, Mary C. Worthington, a daughter of Rev. S. G. J. Worthington, a Methodist clergyman at Onarga, Ill. Mr. Hubbell has been actively engaged in the temperance cause for many years; joined the Sons of Temperance in 1863, and was Grand Worthy Patriarch of the State, at one time. He is active and outspoken in behalf of the Prohibition movement from conscientious principles, and is a fearless advocate of his convictions in private circles, and from the rostrum.

John C. Bills, attorney, of the law firm of Bills & Block, has been a member of the Scott Co. bar since May, 1856. He is a native of Wyoming Co., New York, born in 1833. After receiving an academic education, he read law in Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. The spring following he came West and located in Davenport, Iowa, and has been an active and prominent member of the Scott County bar to the present time. He was twice elected mayor of Davenport, in 1870 and 1871, on the Republican ticket. He was married in July, 1861, to Clara B. Bliss, a native of Wyoming Co., New York.

Samuel Edward Brown, attorney, of the firm of Brown & Campbell, has been a practitioner of the law since 1855, but was not admitted to the bar of New York, until 1857; was admitted at the May term, 1857, and after a year of practice in that State he came to Davenport, June 1, 1858, and this has been his home since. He was born in Owego, New York, on Nov. 26, 1833. He attended the Owego Academy, and Amherst College, Massachusetts, graduating in the class of 1855. He at once entered upon the study of law in his native place, under B. F. Tracey, and was admitted as above

stated. He was offered a partnership by Col. N. W. Davis, of New York State, one of his examiners, the same day of his admission, which he accepted. He remained there until June 1, 1858, then started for the West. James Armstrong an old schoolmate, came with him as a partner. They remained together until March 1, 1860, Mr. Brown being then offered a partnership in the law firm of Corbin & Dow, which he accepted. Mr. Corbin being engaged in the banking business, soon after retired from the firm, leaving it Dow & Brown; a year or two later Mr. Dow retired leaving Mr. Brown alone. He took Alfred Sully as a partner, in March, 1864. In June, 1870, James D. Campbell being admitted, the firm became Brown, Campbell & Sully; Mr. Sully withdrew from the firm in March, 1874, and George E. Gould was taken as a partner in the firm from 1874 until 1876, since which time the firm has continued as it now exists. Mr. Campbell's attention for the past two years has been almost exclusively engaged in railroad business, and there has been a division of business since January, 1881. Mr. Brown devotes his energies almost exclusively to Federal Courts, and practices over a circuit that embraces Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, looking after foreclosure of mortgages, railroad matters and municipal bonds. Mr. Brown's is one of the finest law offices in the West, it together with E. E. Cook's being planned and built according to their idea. He married in Owego, Miss Mary Louise Davis, a daughter of his old law partner, in August, 1859. They have five sons and two daughters. Mr. Brown losing his father early in life, became self-supporting at 13 years of age. He has a fine residence at the corner of 16th and Brady streets, comprising a fractional square, beautifully improved and ornamented.

Daniel B. Nash was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 9, 1826. His parents were Stephen and Bashua (Belknap) Nash; the former born and bred in Massachusetts, the latter in Vermont. They were married in the East, and moved to Morgan Co., Ill., in 1820. His mother died in her 86th year on Feb. 9, 1874; his father, aged 89 years, died Oct. 19, 1878. The subject of this record graduated from Illinois College in June, 1854. Began reading law with his cousin, Chauncy Nash, in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1855. He entered into partnership with his cousin there, in which relation he continued for three years; he then moved to Davenport, where he has been actively engaged in his profession ever since. In November, 1875, he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the district of Iowa,



James Grant

1841, 1842



which position he still holds, not having entirely completed the old business. He has, in such judicial position, done much service for the United States and litigants throughout the State during his official labors. His habit has been to write regular opinions on the more important cases, some of which have been reported and quoted by courts as authority, and in some instances have been embodied in legal digests. He has paid but little attention to politics, having devoted all his energies and talents to his profession. He has, however, ever been a pronounced Republican. He was married, after settling in Davenport, to Margaret A. Hutchinson, a native of New York State, on Sept. 3, 1864. Their married life has been blessed with two children, Martin Belknap, born Oct. 28, 1866, and Mary Caroline, Nov. 15, 1871. The family are connected with the Episcopal Church. The son, Martin Belknap, is attending Griswold College.

John W. Thompson, attorney, of the firm of Thompson & French, 209 Main street, was born in Huntington Co., Pa., Oct. 14, 1823. He was a son of Joseph and Ann (Johuston) Thompson, natives of Pennsylvania. He was a carpenter by trade; she was a member of the Presbyterian Church. They had six children, five are still living. John W. attended school until 19, then taught school until 21, when he began the study of law in Huntington, Pa., in the office of Thomas P. Campbell; was admitted to the bar when 23 years of age, in April, 1847, practicing law in Williamsburg and Holidaysburg, Pa., until the spring of 1854; then traveled in Texas and other States until April, 1855, when he located in Davenport and formed a partnership with Horatio B. Barner, which continued until 1861; then continued alone until 1866, when he and J. D. Campbell were partners until 1870, when he continued alone until 1877, then formed his present partnership with Nathaniel French. Mr. Thompson married Miss Margaret A. Wallace, May 12, 1874, a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa. She was a daughter of John and Martha (Ross) Wallace. Mrs. John W. Thompson died March 12, 1875. She was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. John W. Thompson is one of the leading representatives of the Davenport bar, having been identified with it since April 3, 1855. In politics a "free soil" Whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay, but since the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its strongest supporters. Mr. Thompson was elected a Republican Representative to the Iowa Legislature in 1857, and to the Senate in 1859.

He was a member of the convention of 1860 that nominated Lincoln for President, and also a member of the convention of 1880 that nominated Garfield for President of the United States.

Edward E. Cook, attorney, of the firm of Cook and Dodge (Frank L. Dodge), has been an active member of the Scott County bar since May, 1863. He was born in Scott Co., Iowa, Aug. 13, 1843. He is the son of John P. Cook, a native of New York State, and one of Scott County's earliest attorneys. He came to Davenport in 1836, read law, and was admitted to practice about 1841, in Cedar Co., Iowa, where he located in 1840; he was one of the earliest settlers of that county and one of the first settlers in the town of Tipton, and helped to make some of the first improvements in the place. In October, 1842, he married Eliza A. Rowe, a daughter of Christian Rowe, and a citizen of Scott County, to which she came with her parents in 1836, from Steuben Co., N. Y. In March, 1851, Mr. J. P. Cook moved his family to Davenport, where he remained an active member of the legal profession until his death, April 16, 1872. He was a member of the 33d Congress from this district, served in the sessions of 1853-'4, and 1854-'5. The subject of this memoir was educated in the cities of Washington, D. C., Rochester, Geneva, and Albany, N. Y.; was also a year in Griswold College, Davenport, and was the first student in the collegiate department in that institution. He graduated from the Albany Law School in May, 1863, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York. He came home to Davenport, and was admitted on motion at the May term of the District Court of 1863. He then entered the office of his father, for law practice, and Jan. 1, 1865, he became a member of the law firm of Cook & Drury. Jan. 1, 1871, the firm changed to Cook & Bruning. This relation continued until the death of Mr. Cook, Sr. In May, 1872, Mr. C. formed a partnership with Judge J. S. Richman, under the firm name of Cook, Richman & Bruning, continuing until Dec. 1, 1875, when Mr. Bruning retired, the firm remaining Cook & Richman till May 1, 1880, when the present partnership was formed. This firm does a general law practice, have been attorneys for the C. R. I. & P. Ry., and its predecessor, the Miss. & Mo. Co., and have paid considerable attention to corporation law. Mr. Cook affiliates with the Democratic party politically, and has done considerable committee work in an official way in its behalf and as an expositor of its principles, but has refused to become a candidate for any office.

W. A. Foster, attorney, began the practice of law in Scott County in October, 1866, and has been an active member of the bar to the present time in both State and United States courts. Mr. Foster is a native of Scott Co., Iowa, born in 1842; he is a son of Asa Foster, born in Ohio, and married a Miss Wray, a native of Kentucky. They came from Indiana in 1839 and settled in what is now Blue Grass township, where he followed farming. He died in 1855, his wife in 1880. The subject of this memoir was educated in Davenport, and read law with Davison & True in this city, and was admitted to the bar in 1866 and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession. The year following he married Lucy Birchard, a resident of Scott County. Mr. Foster was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket, and served from Jan. 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1882; this is the only office he has been a candidate for, and declined a re-nomination. He has attained quite a reputation as a criminal lawyer, in the higher grades of criminal cases, and has been called to try capital suits in Iowa and adjacent States; he also does a general court practice.

Hugh M. Martin, lawyer, of the firm of Martin, Murphy & Lynch, read law in Tiffin, Ohio, with Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, and was admitted in 1855. The following year he moved West and located in Marengo, Iowa, and there practiced till 1867. He came to Davenport in company with his present partner, G. H. Murphy, in June, 1867. In 1876 Mr. Lynch became a member of the firm. They have a large general court practice. Mr. Martin has rather avoided than courted politics, but has held several local positions. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Iowa County at the August election in 1857, and served until the office was abolished by the then new constitution, which took effect in 1858. He represented Iowa County in the Ninth General Assembly of the State, as a member of the House and as a war Democrat; was a candidate for Congress in the campaign of 1862, in what was then known as the fourth congressional district; had a majority of the home vote of 1,100 as a candidate against Hon. J. B. Grinnell, and was defeated by the soldiers' vote outside the State, by a majority of 1,300; was a candidate in 1868 for attorney general of the State on the Democratic ticket and was only beaten, he says, by about 60,000 majority. He has served as city attorney of Davenport from 1873 to 1881, except the year 1879. Mr. Martin was born near Tiffin, Ohio, and was reared on a farm. His education was obtained in the common schools, the Republic Academy and Heidel-

berg College, Ohio. He was married at Marengo, Iowa, May 10, 1859, to Ellen A. Parker, a native of Massachusetts, and reared in Virginia.

Herman Block, of the law firm of Bills & Block, has been an active member of the Scott County bar since 1865. He was born in 1840, in the duchy of Lauenburg, Germany. He was educated in the Gymnasium of Kiel, in Holstein, and at 18 years of age immigrated to the United States and located at Davenport. Dependent upon his own resources, he worked at such employments as were accessible to earn a livelihood and enable him to prosecute the study of law, in which he zealously engaged without the advantage of an instructor. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar and soon after commenced practice, having desk-room in the office of Parker and McNeal the first year. He practiced alone until 1870, when a law partnership was formed with John C. Bills, which still continues. The firm of Bills & Block is one of the ablest and most prosperous in this part of Iowa. Mr. Block is a Republican in sentiment, but has eschewed politics, and has applied himself steadily to his profession. He was united in marriage on Christmas day, 1867, with Miss R. V. VanEpps, a native of New York State. Two sons, Louis, born in June, 1869, and John C., born in May, 1871, comprise their family. Mr. Block served six years, consecutively, as a member of the City School Board, and from 1873 to 1876 he served as its president. He has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. since 1866; was chosen Grand Patriarch of the State in 1874, serving one term; in October, 1876, he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa for one year. He has filled the office of Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of that order for four years.

William K. White, attorney, of the firm of Stewart & White, has been an active member of the Scott County bar since 1868. He was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1844. His early life was passed there, and he attended the Saratoga schools. He read law with Chancellor Reuben H. Walworth, of New York; finished reading with J. A. Shoudy, now a prominent attorney of New York City; was admitted in the early part of 1865, at the general term of the Supreme Court at Plattsburg, N. Y.; went South soon after and served by appointment as assistant in the Freedmen's Bureau; filled the position until 1868, was then mustered out and came to Davenport, stopping accidentally, and, forming some acquaintances he opened a law office that fall. After practicing some time alone

he took John Ackley as a partner, which continued about a year; he then practiced alone until January, 1873, when he took charge of the District and Circuit Courts to which he had been elected clerk the fall before. He served one term. Previous to the termination of his official career he formed the present law partnership, and upon retiring from the clerkship resumed the practice of law in which he has been since actively engaged. Mr. White was married in 1872, in Ottawa, Ill., to Nellie Barger, a native of that city. They have one daughter aged six years. His residence is a beautiful structure, erected by him in 1876. It is located at 1,026 Brady street, on the bluffs, and overlooks the Mississippi Valley. He has always been a Republican, but was elected on the Liberal or Greeley ticket; since then has been identified with the Republican party, but has not been a candidate for any office.

John W. Green, attorney at law, has been a citizen of Scott County since 1852 and a member of the Scott County bar since 1868. He was born in Vernon, Ind., in 1842. He came to this county when 10 years of age. He was educated at, and graduated from, Monmouth College, Ill., in 1862. He entered the army soon after as a private in the 83d Ill. Infantry, and served three years; was promoted to adjutant in 1863, and held that position when mustered out in 1865. He was chiefly in the army of the Tennessee. Soon after retiring from the army, he went to Albany and entered the law school there, from which he graduated in 1867. He came to Davenport and was a student with Putnam & Rogers until 1868, when he commenced practice on his own account. The present law partnership of Green & Peters was formed about eight years ago. He was elected twice to the Iowa Legislature, served in 1870 and 1872, and the special session of 1873. In 1869 he was elected city attorney, which office he resigned when elected to the Legislature. He was appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue by James A. Garfield on March 10, 1881. His district embraces 10 counties. Mr. Green is a decided and pronounced Republican in political views. His father, Adam Green, spent the last years of his life in this city, dying here in 1876. During life he was engaged in railroad and canal contracting. His wife, a native of Kentucky, is still a resident of the city.

Charles M. Waterman, attorney, of the firm of Waterman & Boyle, was admitted to the bar in Scott County in 1871, and has been in active practice ever since. He practiced alone until 1877, when the partnership above named was formed. Mr. Waterman

is a native of Frankfort, Ky., born in January, 1847; was educated in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. After traveling about considerably he became a resident of Scott County in 1864; began reading law in the spring of 1869 with Davison & True, and was admitted to the bar in 1871; remained with his preceptors until 1873 before opening a law office. Mr. W. is a Republican and has taken quite an interest in politics. He was elected representative from Scott County to the State Legislature, and served in the session of 1878. Mr. Waterman's mother is a resident of this county.

Wm. A. Lynch, attorney, of the law firm of Martin, Murphy & Lynch, has been for 10 years an active practitioner at the bar of Scott County, and a member of the above-named firm since January, 1876. He is a native of Virginia, born in Greenbriar County in 1846. His parents moved West in 1849, and settled in Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa. There the subject of this record received his education in Iowa Wesleyan College, read law in Mt. Pleasant one year, then entered the law department of the Iowa State University, from which he graduated in June, 1871, and located in Davenport one year later. He has been a close student and a very successful practitioner. He has studiously avoided politics but votes the Democratic ticket. He married in Davenport, Iowa, in February, 1875, Josephine McConnell, a native of Indiana. They have one child, a daughter.

Roderick Rose, attorney, a native of Canada was born in 1838; received an academical education, and taught school there one year; was employed as book-keeper in a wholesale mercantile house at that place; came to the United States and to this county in 1858; taught school a number of years in the Davenport schools, studying law meanwhile; was elected county superintendent of schools in 1870, but resigned two months after. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office for practice the next year. In 1875 he was elected mayor of the city, and re-elected in 1876. In the fall of 1879 he was nominated by the Democratic party, and ran for representative to the State Legislature, but was defeated. In 1880 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Congress, but was again defeated, there being a strong Republican majority in the district, though he ran largely ahead of his ticket in both instances. Mr. Rose was the prime mover in originating the public evening school, and was its principal a number of years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is Past Supreme Master of the United States having served in that capacity in 1880;

served as Grand Master of the State in 1877, and was Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge in 1878. He is a charter member of the second lodge in the State of Iowa. He served as chairman of the finance committee of the Grand Lodge, and subsequently in the same position in the Supreme Lodge. Mr. Rose is a member of 12 different social and benevolent orders, among them the Masonic, I. O. O. F., K. of P., and L. of H. He came to Davenport a poor boy, 23 years ago, but is of that temperament that takes hold of whatever he undertakes with a will and energy that insures success. He was married in Canada in 1856 to Amelia Leakwood, who died of consumption a few years latter. He was married again in 1865 to Anna E. Ferneau. She was born in Ohio. They have two children, viz.: Edwin S., aged 12, and Nellie A., aged eight years.

George E. Gould, attorney, was born in Cumberland Co., North Carolina, Dec. 4, 1848. His parents were Wm. E. and Frances E. (Sweet) Gould, of English birth, who emigrated to America about 1844 and settled in North Carolina; they removed to Iowa in 1856 and located in Scott County. Here the subject of this record was educated by a three years' course in Griswold College; read law in Davenport and was admitted to the bar in November, 1871. The following year he opened an office in Davenport and has since been in active practice, devoting his energies studiously to his profession with marked success. In politics he is a Republican, but not a radical partisan. In 1872 he married Emeline L., daughter of J. J. Humphrey, an early settler in Scott County and at present a resident of the city.

Bleik Peters, attorney at law, of the firm of Green & Peters, has been a resident of Davenport since 1855. He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1825; was educated in the University of Germany, from which he graduated in the classical course. He entered the army as a volunteer and participated in the campaign of 1848-'9. He studied law in 1846-'52 and in August, 1852, he immigrated to America, locating in Marion Co., Iowa, where he remained until February, 1853, when he went to St. Louis; stayed there until 1855, when he came to Davenport, and engaged in the mercantile business. Upon attaining his citizenship he was appointed notary public, and was elected justice of the peace in the fall of 1862, assuming the duties of the office in January, 1863, he held this position until Jan. 1, 1873, and the last four years of the time was police magistrate also. During that time he paid more

than half of the grand total \$1,162,465 of fines and costs into the school fund treasury that was paid in by the justices and police magistrates of the township and city of Davenport, and tried within 61 of one-half of the 13,984 of the justices and police magistrates cases during that period. During his term of office he united in marriage 1,160 couples. Upon retiring from the office he entered upon the practice of law, as a member of Green & Peters, which is one of the leading law firms of Scott County. Previous to coming to the United States he was engaged to be married in his native country to Matilda Henningen. In 1854 she came to Davenport, where they were married Aug. 5 of that year. Mr. Peters served as alderman from the second ward of the city in 1860 and '61. He has taken an active part in politics, and has discussed the political issues of the day in most of the campaigns since he became a citizen, from the stand point of Republicanism, from the stump, in the county and vicinity.

Fred Heinz engaged in the legal practice in Davenport in 1873. His parents, B. and Margaret Heinz emigrated from Germany in 1845 or '46, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where Fred was born May 8, 1852. His father served with a Missouri regiment in the Mexican war, in which he received a wound which entitles him to a pension. In April, 1855, they removed to Davenport, which is their present home. The subject of this memoir was educated in the city schools and Griswold College. He entered the law office of Parker & McNeal when 16 years of age. One year later he became a student with Herman Block, remaining with him and the firm of Bills & Block three years. May 2, 1873, Mr. Heinz was admitted to the bar and at once commenced practice. At the end of six months he entered into partnership with Ernst Claussen, which expired April 5, 1880. In October, 1875, he was licensed to practice in the United States Courts. He has been somewhat active in politics, in connection with committee work and public discussions. He was two years secretary of the Democratic Committee, was one year its chairman, and is now chairman of the Democratic City Committee, in which capacity he has served several years. Mr. Heinz began his law practice with a capital of \$20, half invested in law books, and the remainder in office furniture. He is now doing a thriving and profitable legal business. He is a member of several social orders, of the Davenport Shooting Association, and the First Ward Hose Company. In September, 1876, he married Minnie Steffen, daughter of Claus Steffen, one of the pioneer German settlers in Davenport.

H. H. Ascherman, attorney at law, Davenport, was born in Warburg, Prussia, Sept. 15, 1852, son of Conrad and Antoinette (Fecke) Ascherman. They were married in Warburg, Prussia, about 1840. By this union there were nine children, six of whom lived to be adults, viz. : Ferdinand, Carl A., H. H., Augusta, Albert and Louisa. They migrated to the United States in the fall of 1856, locating first in Milwaukee, Wis., where they remained a few months and then came to Davenport, where Mr. Ascherman's father engaged in the grocery business, which he followed until his death, in 1876. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of Davenport, completing his education in Griswold College. He then entered the Iowa State Law School, and at the age of 21 years commenced reading law with the firm of Putnam & Rogers. In June, 1875, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in Davenport, where he still has an office at the corner of Main and Second streets.

Nathaniel S. Mitchell, attorney, was born in Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 18, 1853. His father, Gilbert C. R. Mitchell, was a native of Tennessee, and settled in Davenport in 1835. He married Miss Rose A. Clark, of Irish nativity. Mr. Gilbert Mitchell was a practicing attorney, having read law in his native State, and practiced in Alabama for a time. He was elected judge of the 14th judicial district, under the old constitution in 1856 or '57; failing health compelled him to resign the office not long after. He traveled for some time in the South, to regain his health. He died in Davenport in 1865. Nathaniel S. Mitchell is one of a family of two sons and four daughters, of whom the brother and three sisters are dead. He read law in Davenport with John W. Thompson, after having been educated at Notre Dame, Indiana, graduating from there in 1872. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1875, and the following spring established an office in this city, and has since been engaged in general law practice. In politics he is a Republican. He married Miss Charlotte McMenomy in 1874. She was born in New York. His mother, who came here in 1842, and his sister, Mrs. W. J. McCullough, are residents of this city.

Peter A. Boyle, lawyer, of the firm of Waterman & Boyle, has been practicing law in Scott County since 1876, as a member of the above firm. He was born in Connecticut, and is now 33 years of age; came to Scott County when 16 years old; was educated in Griswold College, Davenport, graduating in 1870; entered Harvard Law School that fall, and graduated from there in 1872, and

was admitted to practice that fall; entered the law office with Davison & Lane, and remained until 1876. His parents, John R. and Mary J. (Copley) Boyle, are residents of Davenport township, Scott County.

Charles A. Ficke, attorney, has been a member of the bar of Scott County since October, 1877. He is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, born April 21, 1850; was brought by his parents to America in 1852. They located in the northern part of this county; later they removed to the city of Davenport, where they now reside. The subject of this sketch left the farm and came to the city in 1863 for the purpose of securing an education. In 1866 he obtained employment as salesman in a dry goods store, and continued in that capacity until 1868; then clerked for an insurance firm about two years, at the close of which time he entered the Davenport National Bank as corresponding clerk, occupying that position until July, 1876, studying law meantime. Subsequently attended the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in May, 1877. After spending five months in Europe he located in Davenport, in the practice of law, and has been an active member of the bar of Scott County since, and his success has been particularly flattering. Mr. Ficke is a Republican in politics, and has been somewhat active in committee work, having served as chairman of the Congressional Committee, and of the Republican County Central Committee; but has never sought or accepted the candidacy of any office.

William O. Schmidt, member of the Iowa Legislature and a lawyer, was born in Davenport, June 9, 1856. His father, John Schmidt, was a native of Oldenburg, Germany, and came to America in 1834 or '35, and located at St. Louis, Mo. He was for many years a seafaring man, and later ran on the lower Mississippi River. He married Margaretta Schricker, a native of Bavaria, in St. Louis. They located in Davenport about 1849, and still reside here. He operated heavily in the mercantile business for years, and was one of the founders of the first Board of Directors of the First National Bank of this city, which was the first institution of the kind organized in the United States. He has been retired from business about 10 years, and only looks after the interests of his large estate. William O. is a graduate of the public and high schools of Davenport; graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University in 1877, and in June of that year was admitted to practice in the Iowa Supreme Court. On attaining his majority he was elected Director of the Davenport Savings Bank, a position he still holds. He read law with the firm of Putnam &

Rogers. He was elected alderman from the first ward in the spring of 1880, notwithstanding an opposing majority of about 200. He was elected to the Iowa Legislature in October, 1881, by a majority of only 63 votes; the two Republican candidates were elected by large majorities. He and Mr. Leonard, Sheriff, were the only Democrats elected. Mr. Schmidt immediately opened a law office after graduating and has enjoyed a very successful practice. He is a Mason and has taken the 32d degree. He is a member of the K. of P., also the A. O. U. W., and has filled official chairs in each. His mother is his father's second wife, whom he married a short time prior to coming to Davenport. Three sons of their family are now living. One is in the boot and shoe trade in Davenport, the other is in Cherokee Co., Iowa.

Frank L. Dodge, attorney, of the firm of Cook & Dodge, was admitted to the bar June 18, 1877. He then entered the office of Cook & Richman, as assistant and bookkeeper, which relation he sustained until the dissolution of the firm. May 1, 1880, he became a partner with E. E. Cook, in the present firm. Mr. Dodge was born in Buffalo, Iowa, July 20, 1856; he is a son of Leroy and Susan (Jones) Dodge. His father came to Iowa in 1832, and in 1836 he came to Davenport. He engaged in boating on the Mississippi River, first as a clerk, later as pilot, and finally as an owner and operator of steamboats on the river, among them the "James McKee" and the "Keokuk," of which he was sole owner. He finally abandoned the river in 1859 or '60 and retired to his home in Buffalo, where his family had lived a number of years previously. He purchased a large tract of land in Buffalo township, about 1841, and settled there a number of years later. He died in 1871. His first wife, the mother of our subject, died in his early childhood. Frank L. attended school at the Iowa State University, from which he was graduated in the literary course in the class of 1875; he returned to the law department of that institution in 1876, from which he graduated in 1877.

Ambrose P. McGuirk, attorney, of the firm of Gannon & McGuirk, began the practice of law in Scott County in 1878, at which time the present partnership was formed; was educated in the law course in Michigan State University, graduating in March, 1878, and was admitted to the Michigan bar in Washtenaw County. Mr. McGuirk is a native of St. Mary's, Canada, born in 1854. His early education was obtained there; took a course in Jones & Yerex's Academy in London, Ontario, and graduated from that

school July 18, 1876. He had attended the Michigan State University, during the sessions of 1874-'5, then spent nearly two years reading law in the office of Jones & Mc Dougal, in St. Mary's. Aug. 3, 1878, he came to Davenport, since which time he has devoted himself to his profession. The law practice of the firm is quite satisfactory and steadily growing. He is a Democrat in politics and has done considerable public speaking in the interest of that party, in this county. He is now President of the Catholic Literary Society of this city, and has served as its vice-president since its organization in 1878. He is secretary of the Emerald Dramatic Association, and the Davenport Land League.

J. Scott Richman, ex-District Judge of the seventh judicial district, occupied the bench from 1863 till May, 1872, when he resigned the office, and on the death of John P. Cook he formed a law partnership with the son, E. E. Cook, which relation continued about eight years. Upon the dissolution of that firm, Judge Richman entered into partnership with W. D. Burk and J. J. Russell, under the firm name of Richman, Burk & Russell, in Muscatine, in July, 1880, since which his time has been divided between his business in Muscatine and Davenport. He carries on a general and extensive law practice in the several courts, largely in the Federal Courts. Judge Richman was born in Summerset, Ohio, and was reared in Pennsylvania, whence his mother removed from Perry Co., O., with her family of seven children, after the death of his father, Rev. Evert Richman, who was a Methodist clergyman, and was on the judicial bench as associate judge for a number of years; was also clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives seven years.

Judge Richman began reading law in Bucks Co., Pa., and completed the course after coming West in Muscatine, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1840, at 19 years of age. He was married in November, 1842, to Miss C. A. Hannaman, daughter of Judge Hannaman, of Knoxville, Ill. Two sons were born of their union, viz.: Evert F., born in Muscatine Co., Iowa, Sept. 25, 1845; at the age of 18 enlisted in the 44th Iowa Infantry, and was appointed adjutant of the regiment at its organization. He was admitted to the Muscatine County bar at the age of 20 years; practiced there two years; removed to Maquoketa, Jackson Co., where he practiced two years. In 1872 he came to Davenport and was employed successively by the firms of Cook, Richman & Brening and of Cook & Richman; began practice on his own

account in March, 1880; and Clayton S., a lieutenant in the United States navy, now stationed at the navy yard at San Francisco, Cal. The Judge lost his wife in February, 1878. Immediately after being admitted to the bar the Judge formed a partnership with Judge S. C. Hastings, now of California, and began practice in Muscatine, and continued until 1849, when Judge Hastings went to California. Judge Richman then remained alone in the practice several years; then formed a partnership with his brother, D. C. Richman, present judge of the Circuit Court, who read law with the subject of this record. This partnership continued until he went on the bench in 1863. The Judge was clerk of the Iowa House of Representatives one term, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the first constitution adopted by the State of Iowa. He was also a member of the House of Representatives of Iowa in the extra session of 1856. In politics the Judge was an old line Whig, and afterward a Republican. Davenport has been his home since 1872.

Hadley M. Henley, lawyer, born Feb. 26, 1853, in Scott Co., Iowa, is the son of Jesse L. and Sarah (Biggs) Henley, natives of Clark Co., Ind. Stephen Henley, the father of Jesse L., came from Indiana by water to Scott Co., arriving in 1836, bringing his family with him. He settled in what is now Pleasant Valley township, about eight miles above Davenport, on the Mississippi River, and there erected a saw-mill and spent the remaining years of his life in that vicinity. Mr. Jesse Henley pursued farming in that township until 1865, when he moved to the city to give his children the benefits of the city schools. He and wife still reside here; they are the parents of one son, Hadley, and one daughter. Hadley attended Griswold College for four years, then took an eclectic course in Iowa State University in 1872 and '73. Upon leaving school he was on the local staff of the Davenport *Gazette* about three years. He then read law with Putnam & Rogers, and graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University in the class of 1877. He then spent two and one-half years in Putnam & Rogers' as head clerk. In October, 1879, he opened a law office in Davenport, and has been in active practice since, his success exceeding his most sanguine expectations. Mr. Henley married Miss Ella Van Fleet, a native of Bedford, Iowa, on May 28, 1878. They have one daughter, Nellie, born Oct. 1, 1879.

George C. Preston, lawyer, of the firm of Hirschl & Preston, has practiced law in Scott County since June, 1879. He was born in Zanesville, O., Nov. 3, 1857; came with his parents to Davenport

at three years of age ; was educated in the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., from which he graduated in 1877 ; entered the law department of the Iowa State University in the fall of 1877, graduated in 1878, and took the advanced course, closing in 1879. He immediately formed the present partnership and began the practice of law. His father, A. J. Preston, was for many years in the hardware business in Davenport as a member of the firm of Sickels & Preston. He is now a member of the Cotton Exchange in New York.

Hon. Jeremiah H. Murphy, of the firm of Martin, Murphy & Lynch, attorneys, was born in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 19, 1835, son of Timothy and Jerusha (Shattuck) Murphy, natives respectively of Cork County, Ireland, and New Hampshire. He was educated in the public schools of Boston until the age of 14, when his father and family of 10 children removed to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and purchased a large farm. Here they remained until 1852, our subject in the meantime attending for 18 months the Appleton University, of Wisconsin. On removing to Iowa Co., Iowa, in 1852, Mr. Murphy and a younger brother, during the first summer, turned the sod on something over 80 acres of wild land, enclosing and placing under cultivation a large farm in the brief period of one year. In 1854 he entered the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, graduating in 1857, when he engaged as a law student with Hon. Wm. Smith, of Marion, Ia. ; was admitted to the bar nine months afterward, and commenced his professional career at Marengo, where he remained nine years. In 1867 he removed to Davenport and formed a partnership with H. M. Martin, which business relation still exists, Mr. Lynch having been recently admitted to the firm. Mr. Murphy has given considerable attention to politics, having been delegate to numerous State and national conventions ; elected alderman of Marengo in 1860, his first office, mayor of Davenport in 1873 and again in 1878, and State senator from 1874 to 1878. He ran for Congress against Hon. Hiram Price in 1876, being defeated by only a small majority, and running far ahead of his ticket. He was also a Hancock elector in the Presidential campaign of 1880. Mr. Murphy was married in 1859 to Miss Mary Green, daughter of Sam. Green, a native of England. Their two children are Tim and Jessie. Politically Mr. M. has been, as he expresses it, "a rock-rooted, moss-covered, iron-clad Bourbon Democrat." His religious views are liberal.

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational history of Scott County is commendable, its citizens not stopping short of the best. From the beginning a good feeling toward the public schools has always existed, and an earnest desire has been manifested on the part of many to secure even the higher grades of education.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Few even of the older States of the Union have an educational history more rich, varied and instructive than that of Iowa. When that history shall be written and due honor shall be given to those who have raised the State to the high position it now holds, it will be seen that to Scott county no little honor will attach.

The first school in the county was held at Pleasant Valley in 1835. It was taught in a log cabin by Simon Cragin. Since that day much has been done in the way of popular education, and in no way is progress better illustrated in this county than in connection with its public schools. In the early day good schools were few, and it was considered fortunate, indeed, if an opportunity was offered of obtaining even the rudiments of a common school education. "Readin', writin' and 'rithmetic," were the principal branches taught. Some of the few scattered settlements could not afford to employ a teacher, and were therefore compelled to do without, or send their children through the timber or across the prairie to some more fortunate settlement where a school was in operation. Some were sent a distance of six to nine miles, walking the entire distance morning and night of each day, in order that they might avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring a little knowledge of their mother tongue, and thus fit themselves for the duties of life.

Probably the first school in Scott County which was paid out of the public treasury was in 1850 at Davenport. The system of instruction then pursued was entirely different from the present, great improvement having since been made. In the early day attention was paid more to rules and instruction in theory. To-day every-

thing is more practical. C. W. Von Coelin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in speaking upon this point, in his annual report, says: "The demand for industrial training in our elementary schools is made by persons who misapprehend the object of these schools, and who have given little thought to the requirements for preparation to conduct such instruction. Our schools must become more practical, and none appreciate this more than those in charge of our best schools. Instead of teaching geography for five or six years in our elementary schools, the rudiments of botany and zoology should be taught. The child who can tell all about the rivers and mountains of Asia and Africa is often utterly ignorant of the names, habits and uses of the plants that grow by the roadside and of the animals that he sees in the field and forest. Instead of studying the intricate rules for complicated examples of arithmetic, he should be made thoroughly familiar with the ordinary operations of everyday life, not by learning rules, but by continued practice and reasoning. Instead of learning definitions and rules of technical grammar, he should be taught to speak correctly and to write in a legible handwriting a good business or friendly letter. The teachers in our country schools are better prepared for this work than they were six years ago, when the normal institute was inaugurated; but they still lack knowledge of methods and comprehensive views of education and of their own place in the training of the young.

Scott County is ahead of any other in the State with respect to value of school property, average attendance, length of the school year and compensation paid teachers. The great difficulty now experienced is the want of uniformity in the organization of school districts. Upon this point Hon. P. S. Morton, County Superintendent, thus speaks: "Every patriotic citizen of Iowa is justly proud of the liberal provisions that have been made for the education of the children of the State. Leading educators all over the land, and even in Europe, admire the generosity of the system of public instruction. In the munificent bestowment of privileges in this particular, Iowa is second to no other State. And yet, notwithstanding the liberality of our law-makers, supported and sustained by the people, it does seem that grave mistakes have been made, not only in the law as originally framed, but especially in the numerous amendments that have been made thereto from time to time, in the matter of the organization and government of school districts.



R. M. Pettigrew



Strangers coming into the State often ask the question, On what system are the schools of Iowa organized? The question is easily asked but very difficult to answer. The truth is, we have no system. From the time our school law was framed up to the present the watch-word has been change, amend, and to-day we have no system in the organization of districts, but instead, incongruous parts of several systems.

As an illustration, the civil township of Hickory Grove, in Scott County, contains the district township of Hickory Grove, consisting of two and one-half sections of land. The officers to manage this formidable school corporation are three directors, one of whom is president, a secretary and a treasurer, neither of whom is a member of the board. The same township also embraces within its limits three independent districts, two of which have three directors each, and the other one six directors. The township of Buffalo in the same county—a fractional township—is blessed with seven independent districts and 35 school officers.

Scott County has 40 school districts, with 232 officers. All this is in strict conformity with law. Is there not some defect in the law?

After a careful consideration of this question, aided by an experience of many years in the work, we cannot find a single argument in favor of the present so-called system, and have never heard a valid argument produced in its favor. Can we improve it? Every civil township ought to be a school district. The State should have just as many school districts as there are civil townships within its limits, cities and incorporated towns excepted. All districts should have the same number of officers.

This township system has been thoroughly tested in several of the States, notably so in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, where the testimony is overwhelmingly large in its favor. It has been strenuously advocated by Horace Mann, the greatest exponent of popular education of his time in this country; by Dr. J. P. Wickersham; by Prof. Barnard; by Hon. J. S. Eaton, the present United States commissioner of education; by Drs. Gregory and Bateman, of Illinois; by several of the most eminent governors of many of the States, and by most of the State and county superintendents of the country.

Some of the advantages that would naturally result from the adoption of a township system are: It would be uniform as to its organization and government in all communities in every part of

the State, and of necessity would simplify the school laws, so that the mass of citizens would the better understand them, and take more interest in their execution, and in the education of their children. It would diminish the number of school officers, and greatly simplify the work of county auditors and county treasurers, as well as lessen their labors. The aggregate expenditure for schools would be materially diminished. In most cases it would prevent litigation and neighborhood quarrels as to boundary lines, and the payment of tuition in adjoining districts, which at present is a serious evil. It would furnish more equal advantages and privileges to every citizen and make the rate of taxation more uniform. It would make school inspection and supervision much more efficient and permanent—a matter of the greatest importance. It would secure a better grade of teachers, with more permanency in the profession, more uniformity in method, and better results every way. It would enable townships, in many cases, to grade their schools by establishing a central school of higher grade without much, if any, additional cost. It would systematize and unify our entire school work in the rural districts by securing more thoroughness and accuracy on the part of pupils, a more general and hearty co-operation on the part of parents, a closer and more systematic supervision by Boards of Directors, and economy of time and money in proportion to the results accomplished.

The year ending Sept. 30, 1881, was a most satisfactory one according to the report of the county superintendent. There are now in the county 14 township districts, 79 sub-districts, and 27 independent districts. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, there were 74 male teachers employed and 172 female, the average compensation being for males, \$49.89; for females, \$41.35. There were then 7,852 males and 7,928 females between the ages of five and 21, with an enrollment of 9,179. There were 103 frame, 11 stone, and seven brick school-houses, the total value of which was \$421, 625. There are also in the county nine select schools, employing 46 teachers.

For further particulars in relation to the schools, the attention of the reader is called to the histories of the various townships.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

A. S. Kissell was the first county superintendent of public schools, and served from May, 1858, to October, 1859. Mr. Kissell was a practical educator, and was for some time principal of the

public schools of Davenport, and was the first city superintendent. He did much in placing the schools of that city on the road to their present prosperous condition. He was subsequently State superintendent and discharged faithfully the duties of that office.

Thomas J. Saunders was the second county superintendent. A sketch of Dr. Saunders will be found elsewhere in this work. He served from October, 1859, to November, 1861. He was afterward appointed in June, 1867 to fill the unexpired term of George P. Whitcomb, and served to Dec. 31, 1867.

D. J. Gorton succeeded Mr. Saunders on the expiration of his first term, Nov. 1, 1861, and served four years, being re-elected on the expiration of his first term. Mr. Gorton was a faithful officer and served acceptably. He is now in business in Springfield, Missouri.

W. O. Hiskey was elected to the position in October, 1865, to succeed Mr. Gorton. He served only until January, 1866. He was quite popular during his short administration. He subsequently moved to Minnesota for the benefit of his health and there died.

D. J. Gorton was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hiskey, and served until the general election, October, 1866.

George P. Whitcomb was elected in October, 1866, and served until June, 1867, when Mr. Saunders was appointed. Mr. Whitcomb is now practicing law in Chicago.

John Gallagher was elected in October, 1867, but the law being changed he did not take possession of the office until January, 1868. He served two years and subsequently moved to Brooklyn, New York, where he is practicing law.

Roderick Rose succeeded Mr. Gallagher in January, 1870, and served two months, when he resigned. A sketch of Mr. Rose will be found elsewhere in this work.

P. S. Morton was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Rose, and was elected in October following to serve out the unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1871 and in 1873, and served until Jan. 1, 1876.

C. H. Clemmer was elected in October, 1875, and assumed the duties of the office Jan. 1, 1876. He was re-elected in 1877, and served until Jan. 1, 1880. Mr. Clemmer came to Scott County from Cincinnati. He was a graduate of Yale College, and was a fine scholar. Previous to coming here he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and on his arrival he practiced his profession for

some time in Davenport. On retiring from the office of superintendent he moved to Dakota, and is now residing in Jamestown, in that Territory.

Philo S. Morton, in 1879 was again elected, and re-elected in 1881, which term of office will expire January, 1884. Mr. Morton is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Lawrence County, Dec. 3, 1836. His father, Wm. Morton, was born in Ireland; came to America when five years of age. He served as captain in the war of 1812; and served four years in succession in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He died in 1851, aged 66 years. He was well posted in all points of the law and a good scholar, although he only attended school three months in his life. He was the nominee for associate judge at the time of his death, on the Whig ticket. His wife was Hannah Slemmons, born in Fayette Co., Penn.; was of German descent. Philo S. was educated in the district schools, attending Westminster College, and completed a course in the Western Pennsylvania Normal School. His principal occupation was that of teaching school. He farmed some at intervals until he entered the army in August, 1861, as a member of the 100th Pennsylvania Infantry. He went out as first lieutenant of Company C. He was commissioned captain but failing health compelled him to resign before receiving his commission in the spring of 1863. He commanded the company at the second battle of Bull Run; was at South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. On leaving the army he again taught school and farmed alternately until he came West in July, 1867. He taught two years in St. Louis, coming to Scott County in 1869. After teaching six months in Davenport township, he assumed the duties of county superintendent. Mr. Morton was united in marriage with Mary E. Robeson, in Scott County, January, 1871. She was born in Scott County, and was a daughter of Thomas Robeson, an early settler of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Morton's family consists of four daughters. In politics Mr. M. has always been a Republican. He is an Odd Fellow, and has passed through the several chairs of Davenport Lodge, No. 7.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

In 1849 an institution known as the Davenport Medical Institute was established in Davenport, with a full corps of professors, including Dr. John F. Sanford, afterward well known in connection with the Keokuk Medical College. For some reason, hard to be explained, a prejudice arose in the minds of many of the people of

the city against the institution, heightened on one occasion by an unfounded report that a servant girl in the employ of the family of Dr. Sanford had died suddenly, and instead of having a Christian burial her body was given to the medical students for dissection, and an empty coffin buried. A number of citizens, principally Germans, went to the graveyard and exhumed the body and found it had never been touched by the dissecting knife.

On Tuesday evening, June 11, 1850, the college held its first and only commencement exercises. A large crowd of citizens and friends attended the exercises, and the enjoyment was only marred by the fact being generally known that the college was to be removed. The following named gentlemen were graduated and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine: H. S. Porter, A. A. Noyes, H. Wilfred Cross, A. J. Huyck, R. C. Warriner and Monroe Dodson.

IOWA COLLEGE.

The first movement for the founding of Iowa College was made by a called meeting of ministers and others held at Denmark, Iowa, March 12, 1844. It was proposed to enter a township of land, and by sale thereof to settlers favorable to the enterprise commence an endowment. A committee of three was chosen to examine the location contemplated, who reported favorably to another and larger meeting April 16. The Iowa College Association was then formed, a Board of Trustees agreed upon, an Executive Committee appointed, and an agent to secure funds for the entry of land employed. The agent, Rev. Asa Turner, Jr., went East immediately, his expenses being defrayed by the ministers composing the association. In the latter part of May he met in Boston parties who had just organized the "Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West" and others, who condemned the plan and advised that a location be first secured and a fund commenced from the gifts of the churches, and gave assurance that through the new society "aid may be obtained when the plan and system of instruction shall be so matured that they can secure the confidence of the Eastern mind." The agent abandoned the original plan and returned without further effort.

The effort for a college, however, was not abandoned, and in June, 1846, it was decided to locate at Davenport, "provided the citizens would raise \$1,500 for buildings, and furnish certain specified grounds for a site," and the members of the association pledged

themselves to raise \$100 each. Twelve trustees were elected to secure a college charter, who incorporated themselves, with others, under the general incorporation law of the Territory, Burlington, June 4, 1847, at the last meeting of the association. Although the amount named had not been yet subscribed (\$1,362 and 13 lots secured) the college was located at Davenport, and a building resolved upon, "not to exceed in cost \$2,000." The members pledged themselves to meet within one year any deficiency in the necessary funds up to the amount of \$600. In 1848 a professor of languages was secured (who was also principal of the preparatory department) on a salary of \$500 per annum, and the preparatory department opened Nov. 1, 1848. In 1850 there were 26 students in Latin and eight in Greek. The first freshman class of six was admitted to the college department that fall. In 1854 the first senior class of two was graduated, and there were 109 names on the catalogue. In 1856 there were 139. The professorship of mathematics was filled in 1851, that of natural science in 1853, and that of mental and moral science in 1855.

The work of raising funds was found, on the plan substituted for the original one, almost impossible to carry forward, though temporary agents were often appointed for the State and for the East. In 1849, at the meeting of the Congregational Association at Davenport, there was subscribed \$442.65, all but four of the subscribers being ministers. The wives of the ministers, anxious to share in the enterprise of founding this college resolved to raise \$100 out of their own resources, and \$70 was subscribed by 14 persons who were present. At the meeting in Muscatine in 1852 the ministers again subscribed \$153, and at the meeting in Mount Pleasant in 1853 a subscription was made of \$711. P. W. Carter, of Waterbury, Conn., gave that year \$5,000 to endow the professorship of languages. In 1856 Rev. E. Adams, agent of the college, secured about \$11,000 on subscription, a large part of which was realized. The Society for Western Colleges made appropriations from time to time to the amount of about \$6,000 for current expenses.

The college was never attached to any ecclesiastical body. Like the New England colleges, its charter required neither instructors nor trustees to belong to any particular denomination. Although nearly all its support came from the Congregationalists, it had both trustees and instructors of other denominations. Presbyterians were in the first board and the original "Iowa College

Association," and took part in the proceedings down to 1852, when the Des Moines Presbytery proposed to undertake the founding of a professorship, on condition that it should be "always subject to the control of the presbytery." The trustees responded that they would be happy to have the professorship endowed on the principles "upon which the members of the Des Moines Presbytery and the Congregational Association of Iowa united in founding the college, and the rules and regulations that are usually adopted in the endowment of professorships in literary institutions." Nothing was done by the Presbyterians, and they gradually ceased to be members of the Board of Trustees.

The original site of the college was on the bluff in Davenport overlooking the river. In 1854, the city having laid out a street through the grounds, destroying their use for college purposes, and declining to vacate it on request of the trustees, they were obliged to remove to a new location farther back. A fine stone building was there erected, and a boarding-house of wood. The new grounds were of great beauty, containing nearly 10 acres, part of which, however, was granted to the public for adjacent streets. In 1857 the city took steps to extend a street through these grounds, and in 1858 it was decided to dispose of them and again remove. The funds of the college were insufficient to make needed improvements or sustain the faculty, now consisting of four professors; the unsettled condition of things prevented progress, and in 1859 the property was sold to Bishop H. W. Lee and others for an Episcopal college, the first of the proceeds being devoted to liquidating the debts.

Rev. Erastus Ripley, B. A., became connected with the college in 1848 and acted as principal of the preparatory department and professor of Greek and Latin, retaining the former position until 1851 and the latter until 1858.

Rev. H. L. Bullen, Professor of Mathematics, was called to that position in 1851, and served until 1858.

David S. Sheldon, Professor of Natural Sciences, was chosen in 1853, and served with ability till the college was disposed of, and is still connected with Griswold College, in Davenport.

Rev. Daniel Lane, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Metaphysics, commenced his labors in 1855, and served till 1858.

GRISWOLD COLLEGE.

As early as 1856 the Episcopal members of the diocese of Iowa began to discuss the subject of establishing among them an educational institution under the auspices of their church. The supporters of this movement were led by the bishop of the diocese, Dr. Henry W. Lee, who earnestly pushed the project from its inception. A committee was appointed by the diocesan convention who reported the following year in favor of establishing a seminary of literary and theological learning. The "standing committee" was authorized to entertain propositions with reference to the location of such a seminary, and report to the next convention. No report was made to the next convention, however, owing to a misunderstanding as to whose duty it was so to report. Some thought the "standing committee" meant the standing committee of the diocese, while others supposed that the standing committee on education was the one referred to. In the light of subsequent developments, this delay proved fortunate; for, had the report been made in 1858, the convention would have been committed to a project requiring many years for its execution.

The convention of 1859 met in Trinity church, Davenport. An elaborate report was made, setting forth the different plans that had been proposed, and recommending to the serious consideration of the convention an offer which had been made to them of a college already established. This referred to Iowa College, located in the very city in which the convention was sitting and whose trustees were willing to sell the property to the diocese. Iowa College was newly started, and the trustees were impelled to sell for the following reasons: The lack of co-operation on the part of the community; the tempting offer of land and money made on condition of the removal of the college to Grinnell; and an indebtedness of \$25,000. The removal of Iowa College to Grinnell and the purchase of its Davenport property by the diocese have resulted most fortunately to all concerned. The price was fixed at \$36,000. The name of "Griswold College" was adopted, in honor of Bishop Griswold.

Griswold College was organized with three departments,—preparatory, collegiate and theological,—and the preparatory department was opened Dec. 12, 1859, under the charge of the Rev. F. Emerson Judd, assisted by Prof. D. S. Sheldon. The latter had been a professor in Iowa College, and was prevailed upon to remain with the new institution, where he continues to-day, in the capacity

of dean of the faculty, and professor of mathematics and natural science. Few can be as interested in the past, present and future of the college, which has been the scene of his self-sacrificing and arduous labors for so many years, as the efficient and time-honored Prof. Sheldon. It is the work of such men as he within the college and Bishop Lee without (in raising funds and arousing the interest of the denomination), that has built up Griswold College and made it what it is to-day. During this first year of its history the library of Griswold was begun, with the promising number of 1,200 volumes. The bright prospects of the college, particularly in its financial condition, were somewhat darkened by the great war of the Rebellion, which closed the doors of many older colleges and discouraged peaceful projects throughout the nation. In 1862 the trustees reported a debt of \$15,000; but this was entirely paid the following year, by the strenuous efforts of the Rev. Silas Totten and Rev. Chas. B. Stout.

The success of the enterprise was now insured, and Griswold College prospered. In 1866 the report of the trustees was hardly more than a series of congratulations. The first item was the proposal of David J. Ely, of Chicago, to endow a professorship in the theological department with \$20,000, reserving the right to name the first incumbent. This offer was gratefully accepted and Rev. Willis H. Barris was confirmed as "Ely Professor of Ecclesiastical History." He has held the position ever since to the great advantage of the college and the church. A lady in New York also gave \$10,000 toward the endowment of another professorship, to be named after the late Dr. Anthon. The bishop of the diocese was nominated and confirmed as "Anthon Professor of Systematic Divinity." Two other donations were made in 1866, and reported to this same convention. Valuable additions were made to the library at the same time. The convention of 1866 also accepted an offer from the trustees of a piece of land on which to erect a bishop's church. This was the initiatory step which led to the consecration, June 18, 1873, of one of the finest churches in the West.

In 1867 still further improvements were made, and more money was raised. Literary and missionary societies were established, and a steady increase of students, especially those having in view the ministry, was reported by the trustees. The *Griswold Collegian* was also started. In 1869 the trustees reported the resignation of the President, Rev. Dr. H. N. Powers, whose administration constituted the most successful portion of the college history. He

was succeeded by Rev. Edward Lounsbury. The acquisition of a valuable mineralogical cabinet, and important additions to the library, were also reported. In 1871 the Crocker Professorship was endowed, with \$21,000. In 1872 financial difficulties arose which compelled the temporary suspension of the collegiate department. The death of Bishop Lee occurred about this time, and it was not until the advent of a new bishop, in 1876, that Griswold again opened its collegiate course.

Since that time much has been done for the benefit of Griswold, and it occupies a higher position than ever before. The property has been put in repair, the grounds have been tastefully graded and enclosed, the library has been increased to 7,000 volumes, and the cabinet has been made more complete. A gift of \$5,000 by D. J. Ely, of New York, has resulted in the addition of a beautiful building near the cathedral. Between the cathedral and the college stands the noble soldiers' monument. The foundation of an endowment for the support of the president has been made, and in June next (1882) the Bishop Lee Memorial Hall, built by gifts made by the well-known Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, will be opened to theological students. The catalogue of this year records the addition to the permanent chairs of "The John David Wolfe Professorship of Ancient Languages," and "The Catharine Lorillard Wolfe Professorship of Homiletics."

The trustees have entrusted to their care the following productive and unproductive property:

Crocker endowment,	\$22,500	Prof.'s house, valued at	\$ 2,000
Anthon "	11,500	Ely house "	7,000
Ely "	20,000	Lib., 7,000 vols. "	5,000
President's "	3,000	Cabinet and appa-	
College site, valued at	\$100,000	ratus "	5,000
College building "	15,000	College lands "	6,500
Pres.'s house "	12,000		
College chapel "	3,000	Total	\$213,000

Thus permanent property to the amount of over \$200,000 has been secured, of which friends in the East have contributed a little more than half. With these means in their hands there have been graduated from the college 24 in arts, four in science and 23 in theology, while fully 1,000 pupils have had the advantage of the preparatory department. The theological graduates are laboring in 13 dioceses. Two have gone as missionaries to foreign lands. The college graduates are filling important positions in various parts of the country, with credit to themselves and the institution where they receive their intellectual training.

It should be remembered by the friends of the Episcopal Church that Griswold College is the only college under their control in the valley of the Mississippi and Missouri, offering the facilities for higher education and maintaining a standard equal to the older institutions at the East. It is in view of this, and the fact that it has too much property that cannot be diverted to other uses, that the eight bishops holding the 10 sees or jurisdictions lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, have united in accepting the position of official "visitors" of Griswold, and in according to it a recognized place as the Church college of the vast territory over which they preside. Griswold has undoubtedly a bright future before it, and will occupy a high place, not only in its own Church, but among all classes and denominations in the West. In view of this recognition of the college as the Church college of the dioceses and jurisdictions of Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Montana, efforts are being made for raising \$100,000 to fully equip the institution for efficient work.

The course of study in the scientific and theological departments is three years long; that in the classical department, four years. The curriculum is fully up to the standard of collegiate education, and the drill of a full course is of inestimable value. The year is divided into two terms, called Advent term and Easter term. The Advent term extends from the second Thursday in September to the last of January, and the Easter term from the first of February to the fourth Wednesday in June. Each term consists of two quarters, with a vacation of one week at Christmas and Easter. The present number of students is about 60. The faculty numbers 11, of which the Rt. Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, D. D., LL.D., is president.



CHAPTER VII.

POLITICAL.

The political history of a people is ever an interesting study, especially is this the case in a free land, where, in the eye of the law, all are upon an equality, and where even the humblest has the opportunity of reaching the highest office recognized by the laws of the country. In this chapter it is the design to give, in a short space, the various general, and, as far as possible, the local, issues entering into each campaign, together with the official vote of a portion of the officers voted for at each general election.

Scott County was organized in 1838, and Iowa was a Territory for eight years thereafter, still the people did not lose sight of the political issues that were then being discussed throughout the nation. At this time party lines were being tightly drawn for the first time in the history of the Union, and although enjoying none of the rights of a State, the people of the Territory were looking forward to the time when they would be admitted into the Union and be as independent as any of the older States. Therefore, from the beginning, political organizations were effected, and the various local campaigns turned upon the political questions and political predilections of a party nominated for office, more than upon his personal qualification, or personal popularity.

1838.—The first election participated in by the voters of Scott County, after its organization, was for members of the Legislature and a delegate to Congress. William W. Chapman, David Rorer, Peter H. Engel and B. F. Wallace were the candidates for the latter office. This county was Democratic and gave a majority for Mr. Engel, and also for the Democratic candidate for the Legislature.

1839.—The campaign of 1839 attracted little attention, being only for members of the second Territorial Legislature and county officers.

1840.—No previous political campaign in the history of this country can be compared with the "hard-cider campaign" of 1840. William H. Harrison was for the second time honored by his party—the Whig—with a nomination for the presidency; Martin Van

Buren was nominated by the Democracy for re-election. The hard times that existed during the entire administration of Van Buren caused many to desire a change, with the hope that the change in the political administration of the Government would bring about prosperity. Taking advantage of this state of affairs, the Whigs seemed to be inspired, and went into the campaign with such spirit as almost paralyzed their opponents, although they made a gallant fight. Mass meetings, held at central points, were attended by thousands of people; many coming a long distance in lumber-wagons, camping out, and enduring many hardships,—but enthusiastic in the cause. Campaign songs were introduced, and doubtless contributed much to inspire the people, and in the election of Harrison. As a specimen of the songs of the time the following are given :

A GOURD OF HARD CIDER.

Let Frenchman drink claret and sweet muscadine,
And Germans drink hock on the banks of the Rhine;
But give me to quaff, with friends warm and true,
A gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

John Bull may get drunk on his beer and his gin,
Till he can't leave his seat or spit over his chin;
But if that's in the world on which I'd get blue,
'Tis a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

Let the Don swill his port, and smoke his cigar,
And *Pisanos* suck Tiffin and drink "Bolivar;"
But we in log cabins such trash will eschew
For a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

With praties and whisky let Pat fill his maw,
And *Donald* get blind on his smoked esquebaugh;
Mc Fingal ne'er drank, nor did Brian Boru,
A gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

In the White House, Van Buren may drink his champagne,
And have himself toasted from Georgia to Maine;
But we in log cabins, with hearts warm and true,
Drink a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

Old Jove has drank nectar for time and a day,
To drown the dull cares of his heavenly sway;
But if he'd be wise, he'd try something new—
Drink a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

Hurrah for old Tip!—from his side we'll not shrink,
To our rights, and our laws, and our country, we'll drink,
Success to the banner of "red, white, and blue,"
In a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

SONG OF TIPPECANOE.

Air—Old Rosin the Bow.

Come, let us all join in a chorus,
 And shout it along as we go,
 Our song the bright prospect before us,
 And the hero of Tippecanoe.

When the savage invaded our border
 And thousands most shockingly slew,
 He drove them with death and disorder
 On the banks of the Tippecanoe.

When the British and Indians united,
 Believing they'd conquer their foe,
 Most bravely Fort Meigs saw recited
 The scenes of old Tippecanoe.

For an age he had served them in earnest,
 And ever was faithful and true;
 And our country's now reaping the harvest
 Which was planted by Tippecanoe.

From seclusion the people now call him
 To come out before them anew;
 For one single term to install him
 Our President—Tippecanoe.

The Vannies have chuckled, denying
 That Harrison ever will do;
 But, astounded they hear the whole nation
 Hurrah for old Tippecanoe.

The Republican banner is waving,
 Unfurling its folds to the view;
 Patriots! let your motto be "Union,"
 And rally round Tippecanoe.

The Democracy of the Territory met in convention Aug. 19, and nominated Gen. A. C. Dodge for delegate to Congress, while the Whigs put in nomination Alfred Rich. Dodge was elected. There was also an election for a State Constitutional Convention, which was defeated, the vote in this county being recorded against it.

1841.—The Whigs opened the campaign by a State Convention at Davenport to nominate a candidate for delegate to Congress. As this was the first convention in the Territory at which a platform was adopted. An extract of the platform is given:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Governor of the Universe, by one of those in scrutable acts, the righteousness of which no man may question, to take from the American people their beloved Chief Magistrate, William Henry Harrison, and transfer him from this to another, and, we trust, to a better, world; therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn over and deplore the loss of one whose services in every department of society have been so pre-eminently useful. As a citizen, he was beloved for his rectitude and benevolence; as a soldier, distinguished for his bravery and success; as a statesman, his ability, purity and patriotism were remarkable; as a Christian, he was humble and pious. In short, his whole character was made up of traits seldom to be found in men occupying the place in society he filled, and is worthy of imitation by all those who love their country.

The Democrats met in convention at Iowa City, June 7, and re-nominated Gen. A. C. Dodge for Congress, and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Federalists, or self-styled Whigs, of Iowa, flushed with their recent victory in the presidential contest, and secure in the enjoyment of power, are laboring zealously and perseveringly to affect a revolution in the political character of the Territory, to accomplish which all their united energies will be brought into action at the next general election; and

WHEREAS, The Democracy here, as well as elsewhere, believing the principles of their party to be based upon the immutable and eternal doctrines of right and justice, feel it to be their duty to maintain and assert them upon all proper occasions, in the hour of defeat as well as when triumphant; and

WHEREAS, By union and harmony, exertion and activity, we can administer a rebuke to the arrogant spirit of Federalism, at our next general election, which, while it will exhibit Iowa to the Democracy of the Union in the most enviable light, will also demonstrate to the enemies of our principles the futility and hopelessness of their efforts to obtain the ascendancy; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Democrat of Iowa, no matter what may be his station in life, to be watchful, vigilant and active in maintaining the ascendancy of his party in the Territory; and it is earnestly urged upon all that they lay aside local questions and sectional feelings, and unite heart and hand in exterminating their common enemy, Federalism, from the Territory.

Resolved, That Iowa, in defiance of the efforts of the national administration to throw around her the shackles of Federalism, is, and will continue to be, Democratic to the core; and she spurns, with a proper indignation, the attempt of those in power to enslave her, by sending her rulers from abroad, whose chief recommendation is that they have not only been noisy, but brawling, clamorous politicians.

Resolved, That in the appointment of Daniel Webster to be secretary of the State we see the destinies of our beloved country committed to the hands of a man who, during the late war with Great Britain, pursued a course to which the epithet of "moral treason" was justly applied at the time. In the gloomiest period of the war Mr. Webster was found acting upon all occasions in opposition to every war measure brought forward by the friends of the country; and the journals of Congress and speeches of Mr. Webster clearly established the fact that, though not a member, he connived at and leagued in with the traitorous Hartford Convention.

1842.—The election in 1842 was for members of the Territorial Legislature and for county officers. No platforms were adopted by either party, but full party tickets were placed in nomination. In this county R. Christie was the Whig and J. A. Birchard the

Democratic nominees for the Council, and J. M. Robertson, Whig, and A. W. Campbell the Democratic candidates for representative. The election was very close, the Whigs electing their candidates for the Council and House and the Democrats for all the county offices.

At the session of the Legislature for 1841-'42 the subject of admission as a State again came up, and was relegated to a popular vote, which again defeated the proposition at the August election, the voters of Scott County not yet being ready for a change from a Territorial to a State existence.

1843.—A Whig Territorial Convention was called to meet at Iowa City, July 19, but the Central Committee finally abandoned it, and the Whigs supported without convention or resolutions William H. Wallace for Congress. The Democrats met in Iowa City, June 26, and re-nominated Gen. A. C. Dodge for Congress and adjourned without adopting resolutions, having appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people. The canvass was quite spirited in this county, both parties placing tickets in the field. G. C. R. Mitchell was the Whig nominee for representative and James Grant the Democratic. Both candidates afterward became distinguished men in county and State.

In this county the Whigs for the first time were entirely successful, electing every candidate for local office, and giving Mr. Wallace 23 majority over Gen. Dodge.

1844.—A presidential campaign is always more or less exciting, but the campaign of 1844, except in a few localities, was not to be compared with that of 1840. Iowa still being under Territorial control could have no part in the election of a President. The first election this year was for or against a Constitutional Convention. Scott County voted against it by a majority of 61. The Whigs held a State Convention at Iowa City, Jan. 9, and adopted a series of resolutions, embracing the following points: 1, Objection to the prostitution of the patronage of the President and of Government officers to the service of party, and in favor of one presidential term; 2, Opposition to use of funds arising from the sale of public lands, and opposition to direct taxation; 3, In favor of distribution of the funds arising from sale of public lands to the several States; 4, In favor of a National currency and internal improvements; 5, In favor of a protective tariff. The Democrats this year adopted no platform. The officers to be voted for



Ernst Müller

were county commissioner, commissioner's clerk, recorder and treasurer. The Democracy were successful in electing their entire ticket.

1845.—The Constitutional Convention elected in 1844 framed a constitution, which was submitted to Congress for its approval, and on March 3, 1845, an act was passed for the admission of Iowa as a State, in which the northern and western boundaries of the State were curtailed. At an election in April, the people of the Territory rejected this constitution, and also refused to accept it after a subsequent act of Congress, at the election in August. At the April election Scott County voted against it by a majority of 122 out of a total vote of 460. At this same election members of the Legislature were elected. Laurel Summers was the Democratic candidate for the Council and was opposed by Z. Metcalf, Whig. Mr. Summers was elected. For the House, J. M. Robertson, Whig, was opposed by E. S. Wing, Democrat. Mr. Robertson was elected. At the August election for court officers the Democrats were successful.

1846.—County officers were to be elected, and full tickets were nominated by both the Democratic and Whig parties. The total vote cast was 547, the entire Democratic ticket being elected save that of probate judge, James Thorington, Whig, being elected over C. Weston, Democrat, by a majority of 88. The majorities of the Democratic candidates ranged from three to 148, the latter being received by J. D. Evans, for recorder, over W. S. Collins; and the former by E. S. Wing, over Ebenezer Cook. A. H. Davenport, for sheriff, received a majority of 139 over E. A. Rigg, Whig. A vote on the State Constitution was taken at the same election, resulting in a majority of 51 for, out of a total vote of 541. After the adoption of the constitution the contending parties began to prepare for the first State election. In response to the call signed by the Whig Central Committee the Whig Convention met at Iowa City, Sept. 25, and nominated a State ticket. The Democratic Convention met in Iowa City, Sept. 24, and after nominating a ticket adopted a series of resolutions.

1847.—The Legislature, by an act approved Feb. 24, 1847, created a Board of Public Works for the improvement of the Des Moines River, and provided for the election on the first Monday in the following August, of a president, secretary and treasurer of such board. The Democratic State Convention met June 11, at Iowa City, and after nominating candidates adopted a platform favoring

the prosecution of the war with Mexico, pledging support to President Polk, thanking Genls. Scott and Taylor, approving the conduct of the Democratic members of the State Legislature, and in favor of free schools. The Whigs placed a ticket in the field but passed no resolutions. In this county the vote was close between the parties, the Whigs electing prosecuting attorney, probate judge, and surveyor, while the Democrats elected sheriff, recorder, and commissioner's clerk. The Whig candidate for Congress had a majority of 13.

1848.—This was the first presidential campaign in which the voters of Iowa had a direct interest, and in which the vote of the people would be counted for or against one of the presidential candidates. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, was placed in nomination for the presidency by the Whigs; Lewis Cass, the eminent statesman of Michigan, by the Democrats; and Martin Van Buren, by the Free-Soil party. State officers were to be elected with exception of governor and lieutenant-governor, and each of the three parties placed a ticket in the field. The Whigs of the State were the first to meet in convention, assembling at Iowa City, May 11, and nominating a full State ticket, and adopting a platform in which they declared the right of the people to assemble in convention and to criticise the acts of their public servants, and charging the Democratic administration of President Polk with abandoning the principles of true republicanism, as taught by Washington, Jefferson, and Madison; denying that Whigs were disloyal; in favor of the Wilmot proviso; in favor of the improvement of the Mississippi River; in favor of Taylor for the presidency. The Democrats met in convention at Iowa City, June 1, and placed in nomination a ticket. Shepherd Lefler was the Democratic, and Timothy Davis the Whig candidate for Congress. In this county the fight centered principally upon the representative in the Legislature, John D. Evans being the Democratic candidate, and A. C. Fulton, the Whig. The vote was close, Mr. Evans receiving a majority of six out of a total of 688. For President, Lewis Cass received a majority over Taylor of 31, and a majority of one over both Taylor and Van Buren.

1849.—Only members of the Board of Public Works were to be elected, and conventions were held by both parties at Iowa City and the usual resolutions adopted. For county officers the election was of much interest, and party lines were not very closely drawn. Harvey Leonard was elected sheriff over Enos Tichenor by a ma-

jority of 261. The Democrats succeeded in electing sheriff, recorder, county commissioner's clerk, and surveyor; while the Whigs elected prosecuting attorney, coroner, and probate judge. For the latter office, James Thorington had no opposition.

1850.—Both State and county officers were to be elected this year. S. Hempstead was the Democratic nominee for governor, and was opposed by J. L. Thompson, the Whig candidate for the same office. The Free-Soil party also had a candidate in the person of W. P. Clark, but its vote in Scott County, as well as in the State, was quite small. Mr. Clark received four votes in this county, all being cast in the city of Davenport. As usual, the Democrats carried the county, their majorities ranging from 42 to 96, the latter being received by M. E. Leffingwell, candidate for State senator. For representative Laurel Summers was the Democratic candidate, and A. C. Fulton, the Whig candidate. Both were popular in their respective communities. Scott County had voted to aid in the construction of the Rock Island & La Salle Railroad, and Mr. Fulton was a strong advocate of the measure, while Mr. Summers opposed, as did the majority of voters in the neighborhood of Le Claire, the home of Mr. Summers. To this fact, in a measure, Mr. Summers owes his election, the Whigs of Le Claire all voting for him save eight. A. W. McGregor, the Whig candidate for prosecuting attorney, had no opposition, and he was the only one of that party elected. Of the State officers, Mr. Hempstead, for governor, received 67 majority, and Israel Kester, for State treasurer, 60 majority, which shows the party strength. The total vote cast at this election was 776.

1851.—County officers alone were to be elected this year. Good men were nominated by both parties, and one at least was elected upon his personal popularity, and another ran far ahead of his ticket. William Burris, the Whig candidate for county judge, was elected by a majority of 166, while Harvey Leonard, Democratic candidate for sheriff, had 160 majority. The remainder of the Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 29 to 87. Hiram Price, Democratic candidate for recorder, had no opposition, and received about 25 per cent. more than the party vote.

1852.—The Whigs were first in the field in this State, their convention being held at Iowa City, Feb. 26, where a State ticket was nominated and a platform was adopted.

The Democrats met in convention at the capital May 28, and nominated a ticket.

The Whigs again placed in the field as their nominee for the presidency a military chieftain, one who in the war of 1812 and in the Mexican war distinguished himself in such a manner as to win the praise of the whole country—Gen. Winfield Scott. He was confronted by Franklin Pierce, who, though ranking as general, was not considered the military hero as was General Scott. The Free Soil party, though having no hopes of electing their ticket, placed John P. Hale in the field as a candidate for the same office. John P. Cook, of Davenport, was the Whig nominee for Congress, and was opposed by Lincoln Clark, the nominee of the Democracy. The canvass was spirited and resulted in the election of Mr. Cook, who was quite popular. In this county there was a great deal of scratching of tickets, as is shown by the vote. The Democratic candidates for State officers received majorities ranging from 188 to 199, while the Whig candidate for Congress had 33 majority, and for clerk of the District Court a majority of 88. The Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney had 295 majority, and for State Senator, 62. The total vote at the August election was 1,037. At the November election for President, Franklin Pierce received a majority of 124 over Scott, and 43 over Scott and Hale. The total vote was 1,239, the largest ever given.

1853.—Only one State officer was to be elected—attorney-general. For county officers good men were nominated by both parties, and the question of temperance entered largely into the canvass. Hiram Price, for recorder, the Temperance candidate, had a majority of 448; and the entire Temperance ticket was elected, save sheriff, Harvey Leonard, the Democratic candidate, coming out ahead 121 votes.

1854.—New questions now arose growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Whig party, unable to recover from its defeat in 1852, had been slowly disintegrating and had almost ceased to exist. The Democratic party was divided on the new issues. For some years a new party had been struggling for an existence, based on questions of nationality, and known as the American or Know-Nothing party. On the 9th of January the Democracy met in convention at the capitol and nominated a full State ticket and adopted a platform. The Whigs met at Iowa City, Feb. 22, and made nominations and adopted a platform.

J. W. Sennett, of Davenport, was the Whig candidate for attorney-general, and was opposed by D. C. Cloud. Mr. Sennett received a majority of 190 in this county, though he was defeated in

election. James Thorington, also of Davenport, was the Whig nominee for Congress, and in opposition was S. Hempstead, the nominee of the Democracy. Mr. Thorington was elected. A. C. Fulton had a majority of 381 over J. A. Birchard. The entire Whig ticket was elected in the county, that ticket receiving the votes of many of the Anti-Nebraska men.

1855.—In this county the temperance question was the leading issue, the Republicans, or Anti-Nebraska Whigs, voting the Temperance ticket. The Democrats elected county judge, sheriff, and coroner, and the Temperance men the recorder and surveyor.

1856.—Former issues dividing the political parties had disappeared, and new issues were being rapidly formed. The Whig party had ceased to exist, and on its ruins had been erected two other parties, one having for its central truth opposition to the further extension of slavery, and the other that American-born citizens must rule America. These parties had, of course, absorbed many of the members of the old Democratic party. The American party, not being opposed to slavery, or, at least, making no opposition to it, either in the States in which it existed or the newly formed Territories, where it had been made subject to admission by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had become a numerous body in the South, with many adherents in the North. The Republican party, basing its claims for popular suffrage upon its advocacy of freedom in the Territories, was not permitted an existence in the Southern States, and of necessity was confined to the North.

The first State Convention by the newly organized Republican party was held at Iowa City, Feb. 22, and placed a ticket in the field for State officers, and adopted a platform in accordance with the principles of equal rights and firm opposition to slavery. The Democratic Convention met at the capitol June 26, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform in accordance with that adopted at the National Convention at Cincinnati. The nominations of James Buchanan and John G. Breckenridge were enthusiastically confirmed.

1857.—State and county officers were to be elected and both parties were fully represented by State and county tickets. The Republicans in State Convention re-adopted the platform of the previous year, together with appropriate resolutions upon national topics. The Democracy met in convention, and after nominating a State ticket passed resolutions in accordance with their views of national policy. The Democratic Convention met at Des Moines,

June 23, nominated a ticket, and on national questions passed resolutions supporting the action of the Government and the judicial tribunals, deprecating the agitation of the slavery question, and denouncing British outrages.

1858.—State officers, with the exception of governor and lieutenant-governor, were to be elected. Elijah Sells was nominated by the Republicans for secretary of state, and Samuel Douglas by the Democrats. William Vandever was the Republican nominee for Congress, and opposed to him was William E. Leffingwell. For clerk of the District Court Joseph A. Crandall received the Democratic nomination, and Ira M. Gifford the Republican. The questions growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempted introduction of slavery in Kansas, and the trouble arising therefrom, were still the issues that divided parties. The Republicans met in Iowa City, June 17, and adopted a platform in which were resolutions condemning the extension of the slave States, and bitterly denouncing the Dred Scott decision.

1859.—The Republican Convention met at Des Moines, June 22, and nominated S. J. Kirkwood, of Iowa City, for governor, and Nicholas J. Rusch, of Scott County, for lieutenant-governor, and adopted a platform substantially the same as in 1858. The Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, June 23, and nominated A. C. Dodge, of Des Moines, for governor, and L. W. Babbitt, of Pottawattamie, for lieutenant-governor.

Resolutions were passed declaring the right of the Territories to pass such laws on the subject of slavery as they pleased.

The Republicans in this county elected every candidate on their ticket, the majorities ranging from 44 to 957, with the exception of the candidate for sheriff, James Thorington being opposed by Harvey Leonard for that office. Mr. Leonard was always extremely popular before the people, and gave Mr. Thorington a close race, the latter being elected by 93 majority.

1860.—The campaign of 1860 has never had a parallel in the history of the Government, unless it be that of 1840. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which it had been hoped would have settled the slavery controversy by referring the question to the people of the Territories, who were more directly interested in the matter, served rather to unsettle it, dividing the Democratic party and more firmly uniting the Republican party. The Republican Convention was called to meet at Chicago, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President. In this con-

vention it was plain to see who was the favorite of the lookers on. Every mention of Lincoln's name was received with cheer after cheer. Three ballots were taken, Mr. Lincoln receiving a majority of the whole votes, and was made the unanimous choice of the convention amidst the most intense enthusiasm. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was selected as the candidate for Vice-President.

The Democratic National Convention was called to meet at Charleston, South Carolina. The friends of Stephen A. Douglas were very active in urging his claims to the nomination for the presidency, many of the delegates from the Northern States, being instructed to use all honorable means to that end. The claims of Douglas were stoutly contested by the leaders of the Democracy of the South, and it was evident some time before the convention assembled that it would be difficult to come to an agreement. Meeting in the city of Charleston, April 23, the convention remained in session 10 days, at the expiration of which time no nomination was made, many of the delegates from the Southern States withdrawing. The rule of the National Democratic Convention required a two-thirds vote of the entire body for any candidate to secure his nomination. So many delegates withdrawing, after taking 57 ballots it was found impossible for any candidate to secure that number. An adjournment was then had to Baltimore, June 19.

At this latter place the convention assembled pursuant to adjournment, but even here no agreement could be reached between the factions. After a six days' meeting Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for President and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice-President. The nomination of Douglas was received with very great enthusiasm. Mr. Fitzpatrick declining, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted. Mr. Johnson accepted the nomination.

A portion of the convention seceded, and, holding another convention June 23, nominated John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President. A "Union" Convention met, at which John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

With four presidential candidates in the field, the exciting questions growing out of the institution of slavery, and the threats of disunion by a portion of the South, in the event of the election of Lincoln, tended to make the campaign one of great interest. "Wide-

Awake" clubs and organizations of "Hickory Boys," on the part of Republicans and Douglas Democrats, respectively, tended to increase the excitement. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held by each party in all the leading towns and cities, and even in many of the smaller villages. The names of the "Rail-Splitter" and the "Little Giant" evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

The Republican State Convention met in Iowa City, May 23, nominated a State ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing the action of the National Convention at Chicago, endorsing its nominations, and favoring rigid economy in State matters. The Democratic Convention met at Des Moines, July 12, nominated a State ticket, and passed resolutions endorsing Douglas and Johnson. The "Union ticket" was strongly condemned.

1861.--The war for the Union was now in progress, and issues growing out of that war were forming. The Republicans were first to meet in convention, assembling in Des Moines, July, 31, and nominated a candidate for governor and other State officers, and adopted a platform heartily supporting the Government in its assertion of the right to coerce, denouncing the doctrine of secession, maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and declaring in the most forcible language that the Rebellion should be put down at any cost. The Democratic State Convention passed resolutions also unequivocally condemning the action of the seceding States, but declaring it to be the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the "irrepressible conflict," and also denying *in toto* the right of the Government to perpetuate the Union by force of arms. State sovereignty was endorsed, and the opposite doctrine declared to be fraught with disastrous consequences.

1862.--The Union army had met with several reverses during the year, and a gloomy feeling pervaded the minds of the people, having its effect upon the canvass for State officers. The Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, and adopted a platform in which they expressed themselves as in favor of using all constitutional means for the suppression of the Rebellion and opposed to any scheme of confiscation and emancipation; opposed to a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; declaring the superiority of the white over the black race, and opposed to the purchase of the slaves. The Republicans in their platform adopted at Des Moines resolved, that it was the duty of every man to help maintain the Government, condemned the course of secession sympathizers, and asked all favorable to giving the national administration honest support to co-operate with them.

There was a falling off in the vote in this county from 1861. On the State ticket, the Republican candidate received an average majority of 810. The soldiers in the field were permitted to vote this year, a record of which will be found in the returns given elsewhere in this volume.

1863.—The Democrats met in convention at Des Moines and nominated a candidate for governor, and other State officers. Questions growing out of the war still afforded issues between parties. The writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended by the President; martial law had been declared in some of the border States not in rebellion, and the proclamation of emancipation had been issued. These measures the Democracy in convention and by resolution opposed, while the Republican Convention, which convened June 17, favored each. Thus were the issues defined. A full vote was had in the county, the Republicans electing each of their candidates by an average majority of 1,300.

1864.—Abraham Lincoln was re-nominated by the Republicans, and associated with him on the ticket was Andrew Johnson, the Union governor of Tennessee. The Democrats put in nomination Gen. George B. McClellan for the presidency and George H. Pendleton for the vice-presidency. The Republicans of Iowa held a convention at Des Moines July 7, and adopted a platform confirming the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln, and paying high tributes of praise to the loyal soldiers and soldiers' wives whose sacrifices were saving the Union. The Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines, July 16, selected a State ticket, but adopted no platform. A Peace Convention, however, was held at Iowa City, Aug. 24, which adopted resolutions denouncing the war and its further support, and rejecting the equality of the negro with the white man.

In Scott County the Republican candidates received a majority of about 1,300 on the home vote, and 1,800 including the soldier vote returned from the front.

1865.—The Republicans were first in the field, meeting in convention at Des Moines, June 14, and nominated a ticket and adopted a platform. The Union Anti-Negro Suffrage Party met at the capital Aug. 23, and nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform in which they resolved to sustain the administration of Andrew Johnson; that they were opposed to negro suffrage; that the soldiers of the late war deserved well of their countrymen, and that

their sympathies were with them. The Democrats met in convention the same day, but made no nominations, the party supporting the Soldiers' ticket as it was known.

1866.—The campaign of 1866 was fought on the issue of re-construction in the Southern States. The Republicans in Convention resolved that the people who subdued the Rebellion and their representatives in Congress had the right to re-organize the States that had been in rebellion. This was denied by some of the Republicans and the entire Democratic party. The conservative Republicans, or those who were opposed to Congressional action, met in convention and nominated a State ticket. The Democratic Convention adopted a platform, nominated two candidates, and resolved to support the ticket of the Conservatives. The Republican State officers received a majority of about 1,800 in this county. The county ticket nominated by the Republicans had virtually no opposition, save for clerk of the District Court, John Gallagher being elected over the regular nominee.

1867.—The general issues dividing parties were the same as in 1866. Conventions were held, platforms adopted and nominations made. The Democracy were generally successful in this county.

1868.—This year brought with it another Presidential campaign. The Republican National Convention met in Chicago and placed in nomination Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious Union general, associating with him Schulyer Colfax, of Indiana. The Democratic National Convention nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for President and Vice-President. The financial question began to be a leading issue, especially with reference to the payment of the bonds in coin or greenbacks, the Republicans favoring the payment in coin, the Democrats opposing. The latter also by resolution favored the abolition of the national banking system, and the substitution of United States notes for those of National banks. This was opposed by the Republicans. Full State and county tickets were nominated and the largest vote was polled ever cast at any election in the county. The Republicans succeeded in giving each candidate on their ticket a majority.

1869.—A light vote was cast in the county, the Republican candidates being successful by an average majority of about 1,000.

1870.—Little interest was manifested in this election, and the Republicans were again successful, the average majority being something over 1,000.

1871.—Only about a two-thirds vote was cast in this county, the questions at issue not being deemed of sufficient importance to call out the great mass of electors. The majority for the Republican ticket was increased to about 1,200.

1872.—The movement known as the Liberal Republican had a large influence, politically, this year, having virtually dictated the Democratic nomination for the presidency, and the platform of principles on which the campaign against the Republican party was dictated. The Liberal Republicans were those connected with the Republican party who were opposed to any extreme measures in the reconstruction of the Southern States, and who believed the time had come when past issues should be forgotten, and new issues formed; that the hand of reconciliation should be offered the South, and a united country, working together to build up the waste places of the South. Many of the most able men of the Republican party, including Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer and others, united in this movement. In May a National Convention was held by the Liberal Republicans, in Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted :

1. Equality of all men before the law ; equal and exact justice to all, without regard to race, color or previous condition.
2. Opposition to the re-opening of all questions settled by the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth amendments to the Constitution.
3. Demand for the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the Rebellion.
4. Local self-government ; supremacy of the civil over the military ; and demand for the largest individual liberty consistent with public order.
5. Denunciation of the existing system of civil service.
6. Demand for a system of Federal taxation which should not unnecessarily interfere with the industries of the people ; reference of the tariff to the Congressional Districts.
7. Demand for civil service reform, and for the election of President for a single term only.
8. Maintenance of public credit and denunciation of repudiation.
9. A speedy return to specie payment.
10. Thanks to the citizen-soldiers and sailors of the Republic.
11. Opposition to further grants to railroads.

12. Cultivation of friendship with all nations ; regarding alike dishonorable, either to demand what is not right, or submit to what is wrong.

The Democracy in convention ratified the nominations of Greeley and Brown, and adopted the platform of the Liberals. The Republicans renominated President Grant, and associated with him on the ticket Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. The disaffection among the Democrats in consequence of the nomination of Horace Greeley, a life-long political enemy, was so great that a third ticket was nominated, at the head of which was Charles O'Connor, the distinguished lawyer of New York.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in State Convention and nominated a ticket composed of two Democrats and three Liberal Republicans, and passed a resolution endorsing the nomination of Greeley. In Scott County the Liberal Republican ticket was successful by majorities ranging from 144 to 396. Many of the German Republicans supported the Liberal ticket.

1873.—The question of Capital *vs.* Labor now engaged the attention of the people. The Republican State Convention met at Des Moines, June 25, and after nominating candidates adopted resolutions declaring against monopolies, and urging that the several States should carefully restrict the powers of the railroad companies and other monopolies. Class legislation was also demanded. The Democratic party of the State made no regular nominations this year, but generally supported the Anti-Monopoly ticket. A convention was held at Des Moines, Aug. 12, nominated candidates and adopted resolutions declaring that the old party organizations were no longer useful, denouncing corruption in Government affairs, and urging the necessity of political honesty.

In this county the Anti-Monopolists were successful, each of their candidates receiving a majority, save for auditor, R. D. Leonard being elected over W. B. Barnes. Philo S. Morton, the Republican candidate for superintendent of public schools, had no opposition, neither had Thomas Murray, on the Anti-Monopoly ticket for surveyor.

1874.—The issues were the same as in the previous year, and in this county the Anti-Monopolists were again successful, Joseph A. Le Claire, for recorder, being the only candidate on the Republican ticket that was elected.

1875.—A convention was called to meet at Des Moines, June 24, composed of Democrats, Anti-Monopolists and Liberal Republicans. Assembling, a ticket was nominated headed by Shepherd

Lefler, for governor, and a platform of principles adopted covering the principal ground of belief of the three elements represented. The Republicans met in convention and nominated S. J. Kirkwood for governor. A Temperance Convention was also held and Rev. John H. Lozier nominated for governor. In Scott County the Temperance ticket was not represented. Harvey Leonard for sheriff, M. J. Rohlf's for treasurer, W. W. Grant for coroner, and Thomas Murray for surveyor, had no opposition. A light vote was cast, the opposition to Republicans having an average majority of 1,100.

1876.—The election this year was for national, State and county officers. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, while Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks received the nomination of the Democratic party for the same offices. Peter Cooper was the nominee of the Independents or Greenbackers for President. The hard times which began in 1878 had a perceptible effect upon this campaign. The Democratic party, which for some years had been acting on the defensive, when not allied to some other political body, now assumed the aggressive, and under the banner of "Tilden and Reform," forced the Republicans in the defensive. On the part of the Democrats the campaign was boldly conducted, though it cannot truthfully be said that Tilden was the choice of the Democracy of the nation, especially of the Western element of the party. In this State the Greenbackers held two conventions, at the first of which it adopted a platform containing their principal tenets.

The Republicans adopted as a platform substantially the following points: 1, Unity of the nation; 2, Economy in the administration of the Government; 3, A currency convertible with coin; 4, All railway and other corporations to be subject to the law-making power. The Democrats adopted but a single resolution approving the platform of the National Democratic Convention and the nominations of Tilden and Hendricks. For Congress Hiram Price was the nominee of the Republicans, and Jeremiah H. Murphy of the Democrats. On the national and State tickets the Republicans were successful by large majorities, but on the county ticket and for Congress the majorities were small, save for recorder, Joseph A. LeClaire receiving a majority of 656.

1877.—State tickets were nominated by Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers and Temperance men. In this county the Republicans were successful on the State ticket, John H. Gear receiving a

majority of 1,068 over John P. Irish for governor. The county tickets of the parties were greatly split, Thomas Winkless, Republican candidate for auditor, being elected by a majority of 1,465, while Harvey Leonard, Democratic candidate for sheriff, had 50 majority over John M. Lyter. H. L. Burnes, Republican, for coroner, had 937 majority, while C. H. Clemmer, Democrat, for county superintendent, had 192 majority.

1878.—State tickets were nominated by Greenbackers, Democrats and Republicans. Subsequently a fusion was effected by the Democrats and Greenbackers, and a portion of the nominees of each of their State tickets were chosen as the choice of both parties. In Scott County three tickets were placed in the field, the Greenbackers polling for their candidates a respectable vote, the lowest number being 469, and the highest 654. The average majority of the Republicans was 1,150.

1879.—The campaign of 1879 was opened May 12 by the Democracy meeting in convention and nominating a State ticket, headed by H. H. Trimble for governor. A lengthy platform was adopted. The Greenbackers were next in the field, their ticket being headed by Daniel Campbell for governor. The Republicans met and nominated John H. Gear for governor, together with a full State ticket. Lastly, the Temperance people met and placed in nomination George T. Carpenter, of Mahaska, for governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan, of Scott County, was substituted. In this county each party had its ticket. The Temperance ticket, headed by Mr. Dungan, received 296 votes. The Republicans were successful on all their candidates save sheriff, Harvey Leonard receiving a majority of 196 over John B. Rouse, while Thomas Winkless, Republican for auditor, had a majority of 1,208 over C. C. Campbell, Democrat.

1880.—The campaign began quite early this year, especially among aspirants for office and their friends. The preliminary canvass for the nomination grew quite warm, as both the Republicans and Democrats were alike confident they would succeed in the national struggle. James A. Garfield received the Republican nomination for President, and associated with him on the ticket was Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President; Winfield S. Hancock was nominated for President by the Democrats, and with him was William H. English for Vice-President; James B. Weaver and Gen. Chambers for President and Vice-President respectively on the National ticket. The canvass was pushed with vigor, the Demo-

cratic and Republican parties each using their utmost endeavors to be successful. The National party, under the lead of Weaver, also endeavored to increase its votes, Mr. Weaver making speeches in more than half the States in the Union. The first State Convention held in Iowa this year was by the Republicans, at Des Moines, April 7. The platform adopted consisted of three resolutions, the first demanding that candidates be nominated at Chicago by the National Republican Convention of national reputation for ability; second, that James G. Blaine be the choice of the Republicans of the State; and, third, instructing delegates to the National Convention to vote for Blaine. The Greenbackers met at Des Moines, May 11, and adopted a platform reasserting their demands for the abolition of the national banks, the reduction of the army, the limitation of Chinese immigration, the reduction of salaries, and the payment of the national debt in greenbacks. The Democrats met at Des Moines, Sept. 2, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing Hancock and English, and the National platform adopted at Cincinnati. The Greenbackers in this county made no nominations, and the vote polled by the party was much less than in the previous year. Garfield received a majority of 1,728 over Hancock, and 1,563 over all.

1881.—About a two-thirds vote was cast at this election. L. G. Kinne, Democratic candidate for governor, received a majority of 494 over Buren R. Sherman, Republican. Nathaniel Leonard, Democrat, for sheriff, had a majority of 134, while Thomas Winkless, Republican, for auditor, had 1,839 over his Democratic opponent. Thomas Murray, for surveyor, was elected without opposition.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the official vote of the greater number of officers voted for at each general election since 1842 to the present time :

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1842.

<i>Council.</i>	
R. Christie, whig	284
J. A. Birchard, dem.	235
<i>Representative.</i>	
J. M. Robertson, whig.	267
A. W. Campbell, dem.	259
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
A. H. Davenport, dem.	319
R. Bennett, whig.	207

Recorder.

John D. Evans, dem.	280
James Thorington, whig.	240

Commissioner's Clerk

——— Pope, dem.	282
Alfred Sanders, whig.	236

Assessor.

——— Smith, dem.	259
William P. Eldridge, whig.	256

Coroners.

W. L. Cook, dem. 262
James McCosh, whig. 259

ELECTION, OCT. 3, 1843.

Congress.

William H. Wallace, whig. 249
Augustus C. Dodge, dem. 226

Representative.

G. C. R. Mitchell, whig. 241
James Grant, dem. 218

Probate Judge.

James Thorington, whig. 253
J. D. Evans, dem. 209

Assessor.

William P. Eldridge, whig. 246
——— Pike, dem. 206

Treasurer.

John Evans, whig. 320
——— Green, dem. 116

Surveyor.

E. K. Gibbon, whig. 261
——— Turner, dem. 168
——— Burnell, whig. 27

ELECTION, APRIL, 1844.

Against Convention. 204
For Convention. 143

ELECTION, AUG. 6, 1844.

Commissioner.

Otho G. McLain, dem. 303
John Coleman, whig. 248

Commissioner's Clerk.

John Pope, dem. 272
E. K. Gibbon, whig. 271

Recorder.

John D. Evans, dem. 330
James Thorington, whig. 212

Treasurer.

A. H. Miller, dem. 266
John Evans, whig. 234

ELECTION, APRIL 15, 1845.

Council.

L. Summers, dem. 231
Z. Metcalf, whig. 201

House.

J. M. Robertson, whig. 255
E. S. Wing, dem. 198

Constitution.

Against. 291
For. 169

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1845.

Treasurer.

A. H. Miller. 243
John Evans. 3

Surveyor.

Willard Barrows, dem. 215
Jonathan Parker, whig. 201

Assessor.

Stephen Henly, dem. 231
Samuel Hedges, whig. 201

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1846.

Representative.

E. S. Wing, dem. 275 3
Ebenezer Cook, whig. 272

Sheriff.

A. H. Davenport, dem. 338 139
E. A. Rigg, whig. 199

Commissioner.

C. G. Blood, dem. 281 15
A. C. Fulton, whig. 266

Recorder.

J. D. Evans, dem. 341 148
W. S. Collins, whig. 193

Treasurer.

A. H. Miller, dem. 319 90
J. Morton, whig. 229

Commissioner's Clerk.

J. Pope, dem. 305 65
J. Evans, whig. 240

Probate Judge.

J. Thorington, whig. 311 88
C. Weston, dem. 223

Coroner.

W. L. Cook, dem. 296 57
H. S. Finley, whig. 236

Constitution.

For. 296 51
Against. 245

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1846.

Governor.

Thomas McKnight, whig. 337 52
Ansel Briggs, dem. 285

Secretary of State.

J. H. Cowles, whig. 230 35
Elisha Cutler, dem. 295

Congress.

G. C. R. Mitchell, whig. 327 31
Joseph H. Hedrick, whig. 326 32
S. Leffer, dem. 296
S. C. Hastings, dem. 294

State Senate.

L. Wheeler, whig. 331 40
L. Summers, dem. 291

House of Representatives.

James McManus, whig. 332 42
Eli S. Wing, dem. 290

Clerk of District Court.

James Thorington, whig. 351
J. C. Betts, dem. 261



H H Purl.

ELECTION, AUG., 1847.

Congress.

T. McKnight, whig.....340 13
S. Lefler, dem.....327

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, dem.....342 22
R. Christie, rep.....320

Recorder.

A. H. Miller, dem.....330 2
William Inslee, whig.....328

Prosecuting Attorney.

A. W. McGregor, whig....326 2
V. M. Firor, dem.....324

Commissioner's Clerk.

John Pope, dem.....352 43
R. Ricker, Jr., whig.....309

Probate Judge.

James Thorington, whig...380 93
John Rowzer, dem.....287

Surveyor.

G. W. Gale, whig.....339 45
W. Barrows, dem.....294

ELECTION, AUG., 1848.

Congress.

Shepherd Lefler, dem.....364
Timothy Davis, whig.....336

Secretary of State.

Josiah Bonny, dem.....362
John M. Coleman, whig...327
W. Miller.....10

State Treasurer.

Morgan Reno, dem.....263
Robert Holmes, whig.....326
R. Dorland.....8

Representative.

John D. Evans, dem.....347
A. C. Fulton, whig.....341

Clerk of District Court.

James Thorington, whig...380
John Pope, dem.....309
A. Logan.....4

Commissioner.

E. S. Wing, dem.....347
S. Thompson, whig.....339

LECTION, NOV., 1848.

President.

Lewis Cass, dem.....366
Zachary Taylor, whig.....335
M. Van Buren, free-soil....30

ELECTION, AUG., 1849.

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, dem.....495 261
Enos Tichenor, whig.....234

Recorder.

Hiram Price, dem.....462 198
James McManus, whig.....269

County Commissioner's Clerk.

John Rowser, dem.....369 18
William P. Campbell, whig..356

Surveyor.

Willard Barrows, dem.....297 57
Jonathan Parker, Ind. whig..240
Mr. Finley.....178

Prosecuting Attorney.

Alex. W. McGregor, whig...366 53
S. R. Miller, dem.....313

Coroner.

T. V. Blakemore, whig.....371 34
William McDade, dem.....337

Probate Judge.

James Thorington, whig....327

ELECTION, AUG., 1850.

Governor.

S. Hempstead, dem.....418 67
J. L. Thompson, whig.....351
W. P. Clark, free soil.....4

Secretary of State.

G. W. McCleary, dem.....417 62
Isaac Cook, whig.....355
F. Reeser, free-soil.....4

State Treasurer.

Israel Kester, dem.....416 60
Evan Jay, whig.....356
Clark Allison, free-soil.....4

Congress.

Lincoln Clark, dem.....406 42
W. H. Henderson, whig.....364
George Shedd, free-soil.....3

State Senator.

W. E. Leffingwell, dem.....404 96
L. Carpenter, whig.....308

Representative.

Laurel Summers, dem.....402 48
A. C. Fulton, whig.....354

Clerk District Court.

James Thorington, whig....414 65
T. D. Eagal, dem.....349

Prosecuting Attorney.

A. W. McGregor, whig.....306

County Commissioner.

J. W. Wiley, dem.....410 52
D. B. Shaw, whig.....358

ELECTION, AUG., 1851.

County Judge.

William Burris, Whig.....508 166
C. G. Blood, dem.....342

Supervisor.
J. A. Birchard, dem.....458
S. Thompson.....423

Sheriff.
Harvey Leonard, dem.....531
J. Pechtel.....371

Surveyor.
Willard Barrows, dem.....475
James Porter, whig.....388

Coroner.
J. Carney, dem.....447
T. V. Blakemore, whig.....418

Recorder.
Hiram Price, dem.....560

ELECTION, AUG., 1852.

Secretary of State.
G. W. McCleary, dem.....614
J. W. Jenkins, whig.....417

State Auditor.
William Pattee, dem.....608
A. B. Porter, Whig.....409

State Treasurer.
M. L. Morris, dem.....609
H. B. Horn, whig.....421

Congress.
John P. Cook, whig.....535
Lincoln Clark, dem.....502

State Senator.
E. S. Wing, dem.....544
George Smith, whig.....482

Clerk District Court.
James Thorington, whig.....559
T. D. Eagal, dem.....471

Prosecuting Attorney.
J. F. Dillon, dem.....663
A. W. McGregor, whig.....368

ELECTION, NOV., 1852.

President.
Franklin Pierce, dem.....641
Winfield Scott, whig.....517
John P. Hale, free-soil.....81

ELECTION, AUG., 1853.

Sheriff.
Harvey Leonard, dem.....997
D. C. Eldridge, whig.....576

Surveyor.
Jonathan Parker.....628
Samuel Perrin.....324
Willard Barrows.....313

Recorder.
Hiram Price, tem.....859
Robert Christie.....411

Coroner.

L. B. Collamer, tem.....883
James Karney, dem.....347

ELECTION, AUG., 1854.

Governor.

J. W. Grimes, whig.....773
Curtis Bates, dem.....583

Attorney General.

J. W. Sennett, whig.....735
D. E. Claud, dem.....610

Congress.

James Thorington, whig.....730
S. Hempstead, dem.....534

State Senator.

A. C. Fulton, whig.....834
J. A. Birchard, dem.....453

Clerk of District Court.

J. D. Patton, whig.....706
C. G. Blood, dem.....493
T. V. Blakemore.....132

Prosecuting Attorney.

H. G. Barner, whig.....851
A. Davison, dem.....476

ELECTION, AUG., 1855.

County Judge.

William L. Cook, dem.....968
William Burris, tem.....952

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, dem.....1054
L. J. Center, tem.....869

Recorder.

James McCosh, tem.....986
William Gray, dem.....453

Surveyor.

William P. Campbell, tem.....996
Henry Lambach, dem.....938

Coroner.

Cyrus Fisk, dem.....976
William Crosson, tem.....959

ELECTION, OCT., 1858.

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, rep.....2067
Samuel Douglas, dem.....1343

Congress.

William Vandever, rep.....2048
William E. Leffingwell, dem.....1363

Clerk of District Court.

Ira M. Gifford, rep.....2057
Joseph A. Crandall, dem.....1358

ELECTION, OCT. 11, 1859.

Governor.

Samuel G. Kirkwood, rep....2208 583
Augustus C. Dodge.....1625

Lieut.-Governor.

N. J. Rusch, rep.....2085 468
L. W. Babbitt, dem.....1617

State Senator.

J. W. Thompson, rep.....2129 444
Edwin Smith, dem.....1685

County Judge.

R. Linderman, rep.....2187 556
Charles Weston, dem.....1631

Sheriff.

James Thorington, rep.....1951 93
Harvey Leonard, dem.....1858

Recorder.

James McCosh,.....2368 957
William Van Tuyl.....1411

County Superintendent.

Thomas J. Saunders, rep.....2137 462
Joshua Dial, dem.....1675

Surveyor.

W. P. Campbell, rep..... 2212 617
J. T. Hogam, dem1593

Coroner.

J. W. H. Baker, rep.....2204 592
A. S. Maxwell, dem.....1612

ELECTION, OCT., 1861.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, rep....1785 281
William H. Merritt, dem....1504
Ben. M. Samuels,..... 187

Lieut.-Governor.

John R. Needham, rep.....1852 396
Lauren Dewey, dem.....1456

State Senator.

Benjamin F. Gue, rep.....2333 364
John B. Leake, dem.....1969
Hiram Wheeler1046
George S. C. Dow 839
J. W. Clark 247

County Judge.

Rufus Linderman rep.....1863 795
John W. Van Hosen, dem....1068
Samuel B. Wyman. 503

Sheriff.

James Thorington, rep1847 207
Harvey Leonard, dem.....1640

Treasurer and Recorder.

A. F. Mast, dem.....1846 233
James McCosh, rep.....1613

County Superintendent.

Dudley L. Gorton, rep.....1867 235
Joshua Dial, dem.....1632

Surveyor.

William P. Campbell, rep...3279 3277
Scattering 2

Coroner.

J. J. Tomson, rep.....1855 208
Jared C. Parker, dem.....1647

ELECTION, OCT., 1862.

Secretary of State.

James Wright, rep.....1980 802
R. H. Sylvester, dem1178

State Auditor.

Jonathan W. Cattell, rep....1978 798
John Browne, dem.....1180

Congress.

Hiram Price, rep...1991 834
Edward H. Thayer, dem....1157

District Attorney.

Lyman A. Ellis, rep.....1981 804
Charles M. Dunbar, dem....1177

State Senator.

Thomas J. Saunders, rep....1957
Thos. J. Saunders, (sold's vote) 217
David Higgins, dem.....1197
David Higgins, (sold's vote).. 17

Clerk of District Court.

Ira M. Gifford, rep.....1985
Ira M. Gifford, (soldiers' vote). 327
Reimer Soehren, dem.....1167
R. Soehren, (soldiers' vote).. 37

ELECTION, OCT., 1863.

Governor.

William M. Stone, rep.....2613
James M. Tuttle, dem.....1315

County Judge.

Rufus Linderman, rep.....2632
T. D. Eagal, dem.....1300

Sheriff.

John M. Lyter, rep.....2583
Harvey Leonard, dem.....1349

Treasurer and Recorder.

John Collins, rep.....2572
A. F. Mast, dem.....1352

Coroner.

J. J. Tomson, rep.....2625
W. W. Parker, dem.....1302

County Superintendent.

Dudley L. Gorton, rep.....2609
William Gurdst, dem.....1317

ELECTION, NOV., 1864.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, rep.....2671
George B. McClellan, dem....1403

Recorder.

James Thorington, rep.....	2688
J. Thorington (soldiers' vote) ..	563
August F. Mast, dem.....	1348
Aug. F. Mast (soldiers' vote) ..	4

Clerk District Court.

Mahlon D. Snyder, rep.....	2718
M. D. Snyder, (soldiers' vote) ..	577
Hiram Wheeler, dem.....	1820
H. Wheeler, (soldiers' vote) ..	6

ELECTION, OCT., 1865.

Governor.

William M. Stone, rep.....	2080	432
— Benton, dem.....	1648	

Sheriff.

John M. Lyter, rep.....	2067
Hergo Hoffman, dem.....	1835

Treasurer.

Thomas K. Fluke, rep.....	1911
Chester Barney, dem.....	1835

Surveyor.

William Y. Campbell, rep....	2078
Scattering.....	28

County Superintendent.

W. O. Hiskey, rep.....	1960
J. W. Moore, dem.....	1795

Governor.

J. J. Tomson, rep.....	1931
J. McCourtney, dem.....	1840

ELECTION, OCT., 1866.

Secretary of State.

Edward Wright, rep.....	3157
S. G. Van Anda, cons....	1327

State Treasurer.

S. E. Rankin, rep.....	3156
George A. Stone, cons.....	1326

Congress.

Hiram Price, rep.....	3036
John P. Cook, cons.....	1408

Recorder.

James Thorington, rep.....	3996
M. D. Snyder, dem.....	91

Clerk District Court.

John Gallagan, dem.....	2654
John W. Collins, rep.....	1726

County Superintendent.

George P. Whitcomb.....	3014
D. L. Gorton.....	18

ELECTION, OCT., 1867.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, rep.....	1846
Charles Mason, dem.....	1736

Attorney-General.

W. T. Barker.....	2447
Henry O'Connor.....	1817

State Senator.

W. W. Cones.....	2500
H. R. Claussen.....	1806

Treasurer.

L. S. Viele, dem.....	2487
T. K. Fluke, rep.....	1856

Sheriff.

G. Schmitzer, dem.....	2491
F. M. Suiter, rep.....	1834

County Judge.

T. D. Eagal, dem.....	2432
R. Linderman, rep.....	1917

County Superintendent.

John Gallagher, dem....	2480
Thomas J. Saunders, rep.....	1855

Surveyor.

Thomas Murray, dem.....	2524
William P. Campbell, rep....	1749

Coroners.

G. Kcepfuer, dem.....	2518
J. J. Tomson, rep.....	1830

ELECTION, NOV., 1868.

President.

U. S. Grant, rep.....	3612
Horatio Seymour, dem.....	1763

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, rep.....	3556
David Hammer, dem.....	1778

State Treasurer.

Samuel E. Rankin, rep.....	3553
L. McCarty, dem.....	1776

Congress.

William Smythe, rep.....	2931
W. E. Leffingwell, dem.....	2372

Clerk District Court.

M. D. Snyder, rep.....	3026
Fred. Volmer, dem.....	2381

Recorder.

F. M. Suiter, rep.....	2888
M. J. Rohlf, dem.....	2312

Coroner.

J. J. Tomson, rep.....	2777
James McCourtney, dem.....	2593

ELECTION, OCT., 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, rep.....	2418
George Gillaspay, dem.....	1402

Lieut.-Governor.

Madison M. Walden, rep.....	2421
A. P. Richardson, dem.....	1402

Supreme Judge.

John F. Dillon, rep.....2428
W. F. Brannon, dem.....1391

Auditor.

R. D. Leonard, rep.....2237
T. D. Eagal, dem.....1580

Treasurer.

Henry Egbert, rep.....1945
L. S. Viele, dem.....1803

Sheriff.

Gustavus Schmitzer, rep.....1912
Harvey Leonard, dem.....1840

County Superintendent.

Roderick Rose, rep.....2074
John Gallagher, dem.....1713

Coroner.

J. J. Tomson, rep.....2303
James McCourtney, dem.....1417

Surveyor.

Thomas Murray, dem.....2016
William P. Campbell, rep.....1745

ELECTION, OCT., 1870.

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, rep.....2091
Charles Doerr, dem.....1093

State Auditor.

John Russell, rep.....2091
W. W. Garner, dem.....1095

State Treasurer.

Samuel E. Rankin, rep.....2087
William C. James, dem.....1094

Congress.

A. R. Colton, rep.....2014
William E. Leffingwell, rep.....1159

Clerk District Court.

M. D. Snyder, rep.....2105
W. W. Buell, dem.....1078

Recorder.

F. M. Suiter, rep.....2116
J. W. Jamison, dem.....1070

County Superintendent.

P. S. Morton, rep.....2087
Frank J. Jarvis, dem.....1080

ELECTION, OCT., 1871.

Governor.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, rep.....2535
Joseph C. Knapp, dem.....1355

Supreme Judge.

James G. Day, rep.....2542
John F. Duncombe, dem.....1354

Treasurer.

Henry Egbert, rep.....2561
J. W. Jamison, dem.....1345

County Superintendent.

Philo S. Morton, rep.....2526
William Geerds, dem.....1357

Auditor.

R. D. Leonard, rep.....2531
T. D. Eagal, dem.....1345

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, dem.....1956
G. Schmitzer, rep.....1882

Coroner.

J. J. Tomson, rep.....2542
J. McCourtney, dem.....1352

ELECTION, NOV., 1872.

President.

U. S. Grant, rep.....2369
Horace Greeley, lib.....2516
Charles O'Connor, dem.....49

Secretary of State.

E. A. Guilbert.....2687
Josiah T. Young.....2379
Charles Boker, dem.....42

State Treasurer.

M. J. Rohlf's lib.....2687
William Christy, rep.....2356
D. B. Beers, dem.....42

State Auditor.

J. P. Cassady, lib.....2698
John Russell, rep.....2380

Congress.

William E. Leffingwell, lib.....2847
Azlette R. Colton, rep.....2288

Clerk District Court.

William K. White, lib.....2734
William G. Scott, rep.....2338

Recorder.

Frank M. Suiter, rep.....2645
James McNamara, dem.....2432

ELECTION, OCT., 1873.

Governor.

J. G. Vale, anti-mon.....2835
Cyrus C. Carpenter, rep.....1639

Supreme Judge.

B. J. Hall, anti-mon.....2793
Joseph M. Beck, rep.....1676

Treasurer.

M. J. Rohlf's, anti-mon.....2446
Richard Senetham, rep.....1988

Auditor.

R. D. Leonard, rep.....2365
W. B. Barnes, anti-mon.....2078

Sheriff.

H. Leonard, anti-mon.....3244
Bernhart Finger, rep.....1207

Coroner.

W. W. Grant, anti-mon.....2832
J. J. Tomson, rep.....1621

ELECTION, OCT., 1874.

Secretary of State.

David Morgan, anti-mon.....2548
Josiah T. Young, rep.....1575

State Auditor.

Joseph M. King, anti-mon.....2548
Buren R. Sherman, rep.....1588

State Treasurer.

Henry C. Hayes, anti-mon.....2548
William Christy, rep.....1591

Congress.

J. L. Sheean, anti-mon.....2484
John Q. Tufts, rep.....1617

District Attorney.

Lyman A. Ellis, anti-mon.....2809
John N. Crawford, rep.....1301

Clerk District Court.

W. H. Gabbert, anti-mon.....2756
D. B. Nash, rep.....1328

Recorder.

Josep A. Le Claire, rep.....2298
Charles Freidrich.....1794

ELECTION, OCT., 1875.

Governor.

Shepherd Lefler, dem.....2519
Samuel J. Kirkwood, rep.....1499

Judge Supreme Court.

William J. Knight, dem.....2534
Austin Adams, rep.....1488

Auditor.

James Dooley, dem.....2037
R. D. Leonard, rep.....1966

County Superintendent.

Charles H. Clemmer, dem.....2408
P. S. Morton, rep.....1594
Harvey Leonard for sheriff, M. J. Rohlfs for treasurer. W. W. Grant for coroner, Thomas Murray for surveyor, had no opposition.

ELECTION, NOV., 1876.

President.

R. B. Hayes, rep.....3819
Samel J. Tilden, dem.....2855
Peter Cooper, greenback.....286

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, rep.....3818
John H. Steitenranch, dem.....2862
A. McCready, gr.....28

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman, rep.....3818
William Grongwag, dem.....2850
Leonard Brown, gr.....11

State Treasurer.

George H. Bemis, rep.....3818
Wesley Jones, dem.....2865
George C. Fry, gr.....11

Congress.

Hiram Price, rep.....3352
Jeremiah Murphy, dem.....3315

Clerk District Court.

Joseph Andrews, rep.....3370
W. H. Gabbert, dem.....3332

Recorder.

Joseph A. LeClaire, rep.....3667
John L. Boehl, dem.....3011

ELECTION, OCT., 1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear, rep.....3031
John P. Irish, dem.....1963
D. P. Stubbs, gr.....309
Elias Jesap, tem.....37

State Senator.

W. A. Foster, rep.....2575
J. H. Murphy, dem.....2479
John N. Davis, gr.....267

Auditor.

Thomas Winkless, rep.....3256
C. C. Campbell, dem.....1791
W. W. Hathaway, gr.....294

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, tem.....3173
John M. Lyter, rep.....2123

Coroner.

H. L. Bawden, rep.....2996
A. W. Campbell, dem.....2059
W. G. Peck, gr.....249

County Superintendent.

C. H. Clemmer, dem.....2579
J. F. Laecuder, rep.....2387
George W. Thompson, gr.....340

ELECTION, OCT., 1878.

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, rep.....3299
E. M. Farnsworth, dem.....2142
T. O. Walker.....18

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman, rep.....3253
Joseph Eibrech, dem.....2016
S. V. Swearingen, gr.....177

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis, rep.....3299
M. L. Devin, dem.....2143
E. D. Ferm, gr.....18

Congress.

Hiram Price, rep.....3000
W. E. Brannon, dem.....2119
Jacob Geiger, gr.....469

Clark District Court.

Joseph Andrews, rep. 3204
 W. O. Schmidt, dem. 1965
 William Hafflebach, gr. 471

Recorder.

Joseph A. Le Claire, rep. 3052
 John Nith, dem. 1907
 Ed. J. Jennings, gr. 654

ELECTION, OCT., 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, rep. 3242
 H. H. Trimble, dem. 1979
 Daniel Campbell, gr. 586
 D. R. Dungan, pro. 296

Sheriff.

Harvey Leonard, dem. 2685
 John B. Rouse, rep. 2499
 W. B. 167
 W. W. Hathaway 142
 J. M. D. Burrows, 313

Treasurer.

M. J. Rohlf, rep. 3219
 A. F. Mast, dem. 2094
 J. S. McHaig 220
 J. F. Carter. 256

Auditor.

Thomas Winkless, rep. 3207
 C. C. Campbell, dem. 1999
 Daniel Moore 222
 W. T. Reid. 317

County Superintendent.

P. S. Morton, rep. 2760
 C. H. Clemmer, dem. 2555
 Maggie Ross 490

Coroner.

H. D. Bawden, rep. 3447
 James McCourtney, dem. 2169
 W. G. Peck 208

Surveyor.

Thomas Murray, dem. 2432
 M. J. Higgins, 508

ELECTION, NOV., 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield, rep. 4322
 Winfield S. Hancock, dem. 2594
 J. B. Weaver, gr. 150
 15

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull, rep. 4348
 A. B. Keith, dem. 2590
 George M. Walker, gr. 192

State Auditor.

William V. Lucas, rep. 4338
 Charles J. Barker, dem. 2596
 G. V. Swearingen, gr. 190

State Treasurer.

Edwin H. Conger, rep. 4348
 Martin Blain, dem. 2552
 Matthew Farrington, gr. 199

Congress.

Sewell S. Farwell, rep. 4175
 Roderick Rose, dem. 2729
 Lindley Hoops, gr. 211

Clerk District Court.

Joseph Andrews, rep. 4484
 W. J. Birchard, dem. 2538

Recorder.

Joseph A. Le Claire, rep. 4000
 C. H. Clemmer, dem. 3041

ELECTION, OCT., 1881.

Governor.

L. G. Kinney, dem. 2551
 Buren R. Sherman, rep. 2057
 D. M. Clark 161

Sheriff.

Nathaniel Leonard, dem. 2390
 John B. Rouse, rep. 2256
 M. J. Leavitt, gr. 126

Treasurer.

M. J. Rohlf, rep. 3058
 Lemuel Parkhurst, dem. 1616
 Benjamin Painter, gr. 147

Auditor.

Thomas Winkless, rep. 3188
 A. R. Dixon, dem. 1349
 T. J. O'Meara, gr. 245

County Superintendent.

Philo S. Morton, rep. 3104
 August Wulff, dem. 1396
 Maggie Ross, gr. 170

Coroner.

H. L. Bawden, rep. 3148
 W. W. Grant, dem. 107
 J. B. Kessler. 162
 M. B. Cochran 284

CHAPTER VIII.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

NATIONAL.

The following comprises at least a partial list of those holding commissions from the National Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Charles Weston was appointed to this office in 1839 and served until 1843.

William H. F. Gurley, appointed in 1861 and served four years.

James T. Lane, appointed in 1873 and served eight years.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Laurel Summers, of Le Claire, appointed in 1853 and served until April, 1861.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

George B. Sargent, appointed in 1850, and served until 1853.

UNITED STATES COLLECTOR.

George W. Ells, appointed in 1862.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Hiram Price, of Davenport, was appointed under Garfield, and yet retains the office.

Hiram Price was born in Washington Co., Pa., on the 10th of January, 1814. He had very few of the advantages of education in his early youth, receiving instruction only in the common branches, and having few opportunities for mental improvement. He early developed so strong a taste for reading that everything readable that could be borrowed was eagerly devoured. After leaving school he entered a retail dry goods store as clerk, was afterward chief clerk in an iron works, and still later was employed in a forwarding and commission house.

He removed to Iowa in 1844 and located in Davenport, which place has been his residence ever since. On his arrival he went into the mercantile business with a very small capital, not exceeding \$100, and by perseverance, energy and business tact has succeeded in acquiring a competence, retiring from the business in 1848. In 1847 he was elected the first school-fund commissioner of Scott County, which office he held nine years. In 1848 he was elected recorder and treasurer of the county, serving for eight years.

Mr. Price is entitled to an infinite amount of credit for the part he has taken in advancing the construction of the railroads of this section of country. He was one of the first men west of the Mississippi who agitated a railroad connection with the Atlantic, and it is owing to his efforts, as much or more than to those of any one else, that the people were induced to subscribe to this object. He accepted the position of secretary of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company, in which capacity he served seven years, and until his election to Congress. He was president of the State Bank of Iowa during its entire existence after the first year, closing the affairs of that institution to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, handling millions of dollars. He was elected to the 38th, 39th and 40th Congresses, each time by largely increased majorities, and then declined being a candidate again, but was nominated against his will for the 45th Congress, and was elected by nearly 2,000 majority. During the war of the Rebellion he was paymaster-general of the State of Iowa.

Mr. Price has always taken a decided and consistent position in favor of the cause of temperance. He was one of those who, in February, 1848, organized the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for the State of Iowa, and was elected first Grand Worthy A. and afterward Grand Worthy Patriarch for the State. He was elected for a number of years as representative of the National Division of North America. In 1847 he was instrumental in organizing a division of Sons of Temperance in Davenport, and was elected first Worthy Patriarch. His views and the position he took upon the temperance subject have given him a prominence possessed by no other private citizen in the State, and yet there was not a man of his opponents who did not respect the singular honesty of his endeavors, and his entire freedom from all effort to gain either personal or political popularity.

In religious views he is a Methodist, having joined that Church in his 17th year. He was treasurer of the Scott County Bible Society for the years of 1851, 1852, 1856, 1857, and president for the years 1876 and 1877.

Mr. Price was raised in the Democratic school of politics, and remained until an attempt was made to force slavery into free soil, when he helped to organize the Republican party of Iowa, and has been ranked as a radical Republican ever since.

He has passed some time in travels, having visited nearly every State in the Union, and has traveled over England, France, Switzerland, Ireland and Scotland.

He was married on the 27th of April, 1834, to Miss Susan Betts.

His son, M. M. Price, was United States Consul to Marseilles, France, and one of his daughters is the wife of Hon. John F. Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, one of the ablest jurists in the West; another daughter married the Rev. Laird Collier, and another married Alfred Sully, of Brooklyn, N. Y. His youngest son, W. H. Price, is a resident of Denver, Col.

In the various changes of life Mr. Price has gained the respect of a large circle of friends and the confidence of his business connections, and while making constant use of his natural powers, he has never wasted or weakened them, so he is still in possession of his native vigor and strength.

At over three-score his step is still firm, his form erect, and his countenance cheerful.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Scott County, as part of the Territory of Iowa was represented in the 35th and 36th Congresses by William W. Chapman, and in the 27th, 28th and 29th Congresses by Augustus C. Dodge.

On the formation of the State it was entitled to two representatives in Congress, the two being elected by the voters of the entire State. The first election was in October, 1846. Shepherd Lefler and S. Clinton Hastings were elected and served in the 28th Congress. At the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1846-'7, the State was divided into two districts, Scott County forming a part of the second. Shepherd Lefler was elected to serve in the 30th and re-elected to the 31st Congress. In the 32d Congress Lincoln Clark was the representative.

The first representative who was a citizen of Scott County was John P. Cook, who served in the 33d Congress; James Thorington, also of Scott, served in the 34th Congress, and was succeeded by

Timothy Davis, of Elkader, in the 35th Congress. In the 36th Congress William Vandever, of Dubuque, served, and also in the 37th.

By the census of 1860 Iowa became entitled to six representatives in Congress, by reason of increase in population. Scott County still remained in the second congressional district. Hiram Price, of Davenport, was elected to represent the district in the 38th Congress, and was re-elected in the 39th and 40th. In the 41st William Smythe was elected and served one term, and was succeeded by A. R. Colton, who was re-elected in 1872. In 1874 John M. Tufts was elected and served one term, being succeeded in 1876 by Hiram Price, who was re-elected in 1878 and served the second term. S. S. Farwell succeeded Mr. Price and now serves.

STATE REPRESENTATION.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Nicholas J. Rusch was elected Oct. 11, 1859, and qualified Jan. 11, 1860.

STATE BINDER.

William M. Coles, appointed by the governor March 16, 1855, and term of office commenced May 1. He was elected by the Legislature Jan. 12, 1857, and served until May 1, 1859.

SUPREME COURT.

John F. Dillon was the first representative from Scott County. He was elected associate justice Oct. 13, 1863, vice Caleb Baldwin, his term commencing Jan. 1, 1864. He became chief justice Jan. 1, 1868.

SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY.

William B. Conway was appointed in 1838 and served till his death. See chapter "Illustrious and Prominent Dead."

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Francis H. Impey, appointed Dec. 1, 1864. Resigned Oct. 31, 1865.

Edward E. Bassett, appointed Nov. 1, 1865, and served until the office was abolished, April 4, 1866.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Hiram Price, commissioned Oct. 28, 1861, to date from Aug. 30, 1861. Mr. Price served until the office was abolished, April 26, 1862.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Nicholas J. Rusch, appointed by the governor, and confirmed by the Senate, April 12, 1860, for two years, from May 1, 1860. At the expiration of Mr. Rusch's term the office was abolished.

LEGISLATURE.

First Legislative Assembly.—The first Legislative Assembly convened at Burlington, Nov. 12, 1838, and adjourned Jan. 25, 1839. Scott and Clinton Counties formed one district, and was represented as follows: Council—Jonathan W. Parker; House—Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Birchard.

Second Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Burlington, Nov. 4, 1839, and adjourned Jan. 17, 1840. Jonathan W. Parker again served the county as a member of the Council and Laurel Summers and Joseph M. Robertson in the House.

Third Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Burlington, Nov. 2, 1840, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1841. The member of the Council from Scott and Clinton Counties was Jonathan W. Parker, while Laurel Summers and Joseph M. Robertson were in the House.

Fourth Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 6, 1841, and adjourned Feb. 18, 1842. Jonathan W. Parker was still retained a member of the Council, with Joseph M. Robertson and James Grant in the House. J. W. Parker, of Scott County, was elected president of the Council.

Fifth Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 5, 1842, and adjourned Feb. 17, 1843. Scott and Clinton were represented in the Council by Robert Christie, the two counties yet remaining one Council district. Each county was made a special Representative district this year, and Joseph M. Robertson was elected and served Scott County in the House.

Sixth Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 4, 1843, and adjourned Feb. 16, 1844. An extra session was held at Iowa City, June 16, 1844. Robert Christie again served in the Council, and Gilbert C. R. Mitchell in the House.

Seventh Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, May 5, 1845, and adjourned June 11, 1845. Laurel Summers represented Scott and Clinton in the Council and Joseph M. Robertson this County in the House.

Eighth Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 1, 1845, and adjourned Jan. 19, 1846. In the Council, Laurel Summers represented Scott and Clinton Counties, while in the House Joseph M. Robertson represented Scott County.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The first Constitutional Convention, to frame a constitution for the State of Iowa, assembled at Iowa City, Oct. 7, 1844 and adjourned Nov. 1, 1844. The constitution adopted by this convention was rejected by the people at an election held on the 4th of August, 1845, there being 7,235 votes cast "For the Constitution," and 7,656 "Against the Constitution." James Grant, Andrew W. Campbell and Ebenezer Cook represented Scott County in this convention.

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The first constitution being rejected by the people, another convention was called, which convened at Iowa City, May 4, 1846, and adjourned May 19, of the same year. James Grant was the representative from Scott County. The constitution adopted by this convention was sanctioned by the people at an election held on the 3d of August, 1846, there being 9,492 votes cast "For the Constitution," and 9,036 votes "Against the Constitution." This constitution was presented to Congress in December, 1846, and on the 28th of the same month an act was passed for the admission of Iowa into the Union. The first election for State officers was held on the 26th day of October, 1846, pursuant to proclamation of Gov. James Clarke, when Ansel Briggs was elected Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; and Morgan Reno, Treasurer.

UNDER STATE GOVERNMENT.

First General Assembly.—Scott and Clinton Counties composed one Senatorial District, with Loring Wheeler as senator. In the House, Scott County was a Republican District, with James McManus as representative. The Assembly convened at Iowa

City, Nov. 30, 1846, and adjourned Feb. 25, 1847. Convened in extra session Jan. 3, 1848, and adjourned Jan. 25, 1848. The Assembly convenes biennially.

Second General Assembly.—Senate, Loring Wheeler; House, John D. Evans.

Third General Assembly.—Senate, William E. Leffingwell; House, Laurel Summers.

Fourth General Assembly.—Scott County alone was now a Senatorial District, with Eli S. Wing, Senator. It was also a Representative District, entitled to two representatives, and was represented by James Grant and Le Roy Dodge. The Assembly convened at Iowa City, Dec. 6, 1852, and adjourned Jan. 24, 1853.

Fifth General Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 4, 1854, and adjourned Jan. 26, 1855. It also convened in extra session, July 2, 1856, and adjourned July 16, 1856. Ambrose C. Fulton served Scott County in the Senate, and Amos Witter and Andrew J. Hyde in the House. Scott County was now the 11th Representative District.

Sixth General Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 3, 1856, and adjourned Jan. 29, 1857. Scott County was in the 21st Senatorial and 28th Representative Districts, and was represented in the Senate by Nicholas J. Rusch, and in the House by Eli S. Wing, Horatio G. Barnes, and Robert H. Rogers.

Seventh General Assembly.—Convened at Des Moines, Jan. 11, 1858, and adjourned March 23, 1858. Scott County was represented in the Senate by Nicholas Rusch, and in the House by Benjamin F. Gue, John W. Thompson and Robert Scott.

Eighth General Assembly.—Convened at Des Moines, Jan. 8, 1860, and adjourned April 3, 1860. Convened in extra session May 15, 1861, and adjourned May 29, 1861. Scott County was now in the 19th Senatorial and 27th Representative Districts, and was represented in the Senate by John W. Thompson, and in the House by Benjamin F. Gue, James Quinn, and William F. Gurley.

Ninth General Assembly.—Convened at Des Moines, Jan. 13, 1862, and adjourned April 8, 1862. Convened in extra session Sept. 3, 1862, and adjourned Sept. 11, 1862. Scott County was now entitled to two senators, and was represented in the Senate by Benjamin F. Gue and Joseph B. Leake. The county was changed to the 31st Representative District and was represented by James T. Lane, Joseph R. Potter and Joseph H. White.

Tenth General Assembly.—Convened at Des Moines, Jan. 11, 1864, and adjourned March 29, 1864. The county was now in the 22d Senatorial District, with Benjamin F. Gue and Thomas J. Saunders in the Senate. It was the 32d Representative District, and was represented by Hugh M. Thompson, Hugh M. G. Skiles and William Saunderson.

Eleventh General Assembly.—Convened at Des Moines, Jan. 8, 1866, and adjourned April 3, 1866. Joseph D. Leake and Andrew M. L—served in the Senate from Scott County, and Hugh M. Thompson, M. J. Rohlf's and John N. Rogers, in the House.

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A convention for amending the constitution assembled at Des Moines, Jan. 19, 1857, and adjourned March 6, 1857. Scott County was represented in this convention by George W. Ellis. The constitution adopted by this convention was sanctioned by the people at an election held on the 3d day of August, 1857, there being 40,311 votes cast "For the Constitution," and 38,681 votes cast "Against the Constitution," and took effect by proclamation of the Governor Sept. 3, 1857.

COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

James Thorington, 1848.
J. D. Patton, 1854.
Ira M. Gifford, 1858.
Mahlon D. Snyder, 1864.
John Gallagher, 1866,

Mahlon D. Snyder, 1868.
William K. White, 1872.
William H. Gabbert, 1874.
Joseph Andrews, 1876.

SHERIFF.

Frazer Wilson, 1838.
A. H. Davenport, 1838.
Harvey Leonard, 1847.
James Thorington, 1859.

John M. Lyter, 1863.
G. Schmitzer, 1867.
Harvey Leonard, 1871.
Nathaniel Leonard, 1881.

AUDITOR.

R. D. Leonard, 1869.
James Dooley, 1875.

Thomas Winkless, 1877.

RECORDER.

K. W. Higgins, 1838.	A. F. Mast, 1861.
John D. Evans, 1842.	John Collins, 1863.
A. H. Miller, 1847.	James Thorington, 1866.
Hiram Price, 1849.	F. M. Suiter, 1868.
James McCosh, 1855.	Joseph A. Le Claire, 1874.

COMMISSIONER'S CLERK.

Ebenezer Cook, 1838.	John Rowser, 1849.
John Pope, 1842.	

TREASURER.

John D. Evans, 1843.	Henry Egbert, 1869.
A. H. Miller, 1844.	M. J. Rohlf, 1873.
L. S. Viele, 1867.	

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Thomas J. Saunders, 1859.	Roderick Rose, 1869.
Dudley L. Gorton, 1861.	P. S. Morton 1870.
George P. Whitcomb, 1866.	C. H. Clemmer, 1875.
John Gallagher, 1867.	P. S. Morton, 1878.

ASSESSOR.

Ira Cook, 1838.	Stephen Henley, 1845.
Lyman Smith, 1842.	Henry H. Pease.
William P. Eldridge, 1843.	

CORONER.

William L. Cook, 1842.	J. J. Tomson, 1861.
T. V. Blakemore, 1849.	G. Kaepfner, 1867.
J. Carney, 1851.	J. J. Tomson, 1868.
L. B. Collamer, 1853.	W. W. Grant, 1873.
Cyrus Fish, 1855.	H. L. Bawden, 1877.
J. W. H. Baker, 1859.	

PROBATE JUDGE.

Jonathan W. Parker, 1838.	James Thorington, 1842.
Ebenezer Cook, 1839.	



Daniel T. Newcomb



Putnam V. Newcomb

COUNTY JUDGE.

William Burris, 1851.
William L. Cook, 1855.
Charles Weston, 1857.

R. Linderman, 1859.
T. D. Eagal, 1867.

SURVEYOR.

E. K. Gibbon, 1843.
Willard Barrows, 1845.
G. W. Sale, 1847.
Willard Barrows, 1849.

Jonathan Parker, 1853.
William P. Campbell, 1855.
Thomas Murray, 1867.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

A. W. McGregor, 1847.
James F. Dillon, 1852.

H. G. Barner, 1854.
Lyman A. Ellis, 1862.



CHAPTER IX.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding States. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this belief. Compromise measures were adopted from time to time to settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of the slaveholders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slave-holding States, but as some measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no attempt was made to carry their threats into execution. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This bill opened certain territory to slavery which under the former act was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act, the Whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain Democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, united, thus forming a new party to which was given the name of Republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the South imagined they saw in this new party not only an organized effort to prevent the extension of slavery, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those States in which it already existed.

In 1860 four Presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the Republicans, Stephen A. Douglas of the National Democrat, John C. Breckenridge of the Pro-Slavery interests, and John Bell of the Union. The Union party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or Know-Nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to Southern bravado that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "That the Union now existing between South Carolina and the other States of North America is dis-

solved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the Nations of the earth as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

On the 24th, Governor Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues and covenants, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

On the 26th, Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote President Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, as follows: "When I inform you that my garrison consists of only 60 effective men; and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only 14 feet high; and that we have within 160 yards of our walls; sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharpshooters; and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, you will at once see that, if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor." His appeals for re-inforcement were seconded by Gen. Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

On the 28th, South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the Palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the 29th, John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's Cabinet, charging that the President, in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina Commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined.

On the second day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Augusta and Forts Pulaski and Jackson. Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the con-

ventions of their respective States to secede, telling them there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secession conclave. On the 9th, Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the Cabinet on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the 9th, the "Star of the West," carrying supplies and reinforcements to Major Anderson, was fired into from Morris Island, and turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band to the mercy of the rebels. On the same day, the ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi Convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th and Alabama on the 11th. The same day (the 11th) Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and Fort Pike, at the Lake Pontchartrain entrance. Pensacola navy yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Colonel Armstrong on the 13th. Lieutenant Slemmer, who had withdrawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders, and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia Convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the 20th, Lieutenant Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February the rebels seized the United States mint and custom house at New Orleans. The Peace Convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th, a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, it being the Constitution of the United States "reconstructed" to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the "Confederate States of North America." Jeff. Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and that he had surrendered all the military posts, munitions and arms to the authorities of Texas.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol, the inauguration ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude, to read which the whole Ameri-

can people and the civilized world awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's President, and himself of the people, the Government was safe.

Traitors were still busy plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded States. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of 60 effective men, was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Major Anderson. Fire was at once opened upon the helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbered by thousands. Resistance was useless, and at last the national colors were hauled down, and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust. On Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was enough. A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread through the country, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep, and well-organized purpose to destroy the Government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment. Everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line the voice of Providence was heard :

Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun!
God fights with ye, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your dead.
They and the glories of the past,
The future, dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of man,
Are beaming triumphant in your van.

Slow to resolve, be swift to do!
Teach ye the False how fight the True!
How buckled Perfidy shall feel
In her black heart the Patriot's steel;
How sure the bolt that Justice wings;
How weak the arm a traitor brings;
How mighty they who steadfast stand
For Freedom's flag and Freedom's land.

On Monday, April 15, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation :

" WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals; now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

" The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and to aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within 20 days from this date.

" Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

" In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

" Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

" By the President :

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

" WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wire before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole country could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Party lines were for a time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesmen: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the Rebellion. Nor were 10 times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it seemed as if there were not men in all the free States to crush out the Rebellion. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and a ready response. The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted; not, however, in the spirit which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the Constitution and laws, and, above and beyond all, the people, from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the Rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers to the utmost extremity.

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter was received in Davenport on Monday, April 16, causing the most intense excitement. The *Gazette* and *Democrat* united in issuing an "extra" giving an account of the affair. A great crowd gathered in front of the *Gazette* office and impatiently awaited the publication, while the steamer, "W. L. Ewing," laid nearly two hours at the wharf awaiting the issue before proceeding on her trip. A public meeting was called for Le Claire Hall Tuesday evening, and a most enthusiastic crowd assembled in pursuance of the call, filling the hall to overflowing. During the whole meeting, which continued until a late hour, the feeling was one of irrepressible enthusiasm. The speakers were Attorney General Nourse, of Des Moines; Gov. Kirkwood, Hon. William Vandever, Hon. James J. Lindley, Hon. Jacob Butler, Judge Booth, Judge Dillon, Dr. Keith and Rev. Mr. Collier. Mayor French was chairman of the meeting and Add. H. Sanders and D. N. Richardson, secretaries.

Gov. Kirkwood said that he had been called out of a sick bed at home by a messenger, who said that dispatches were awaiting him from the President. He could not find them in Iowa City, and thinking that they might have been received in Davenport and forwarded to Des Moines, he came here to find out so as to lose no time, knowing that the people were eager to have him do his duty. He said that he would not call together the Legislature as it would involve great expense and considerable delay, and he thought he could get along without them. At all events he would take the responsibility of trying. The enlistment and starting away of the regiment would probably involve about \$10,000 expense, but he would raise this sum, and at once, if he had to pledge every dollar of his own property. He would see that the expenses were paid till the regiment was handed over to the Government.

John Collins, H. Ranning, D. E. True, William T. Clark and John M. Rogers were appointed a committee on resolutions and reported the following:

“Resolved, That in the existing state of things in our country, in which the citizens of a section have arrayed themselves in open and armed rebellion against the Federal Government, every true lover of his country is imperatively called upon to rally around the standard of the Union, and to do all that in him lies to maintain its just authority against the assaults of treason from whatever quarter.

“Resolved, That we, the citizens of Davenport, gratefully acknowledging our indebtedness to the union of these States for what ever we, in common with our fellow countrymen, possess, if honor abroad is prosperity at home, do hereby pledge to that union in this its hour of peril and disaster, our steadfast and unalterable loyalty and support.

“Resolved, That as the maintenance of law is the prime object and first duty of every government, we will to the utmost of our ability sustain the efforts of the Federal administration to enforce the laws of the land, and to put down resistance to the same; and that we will indignantly frown upon any attempt to throw obstacles in its path, or to detract from its just authority from whatever source arising.”

Scott County was represented in almost every regiment from the State that went into the service. In this connection is compiled from the Adjutant-General's report a list of men from this county, and when possible short sketches of the various regiments. The record is an honorable one.

FIRST INFANTRY.

The first regiment in which Scott County was represented was the First Iowa Infantry. Company G was composed entirely of men from this county. The following comprises the list of men from the county:

<i>Quartermaster.</i>	Dreskey, William V.	Niemann, Heinrich
Theodore Guelick.	Eggers, Johannes	Paulsen, Claus F.
<i>Co. G.—Captain.</i>	Einfeldt, Peter	Plaff, Jacob
August Wentz.	Enderle, Anton I.	Prien, Fred I.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>	Enderle, Joseph I.	Pahl, Henry
Theodore Guelick.	Fellentreter, Andrew	Peters, Johann H.
Johannes Ahlefeldt.	Fridholdt, Frilrich	Popp, Johann H.
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Feistkorn, Charles	Petersen, Chris. I.
Ernest Clausson.	Fey, Christian	Petersen, Fritz I.
Louis Schoen.	Fescher, Julius F.	Petersen, Johann I.
Frank Dittman.	Gradest, George	Rheinhardt, Bernard
Charles H. Stuehmer.	Giescke, August	Roddewigg, Fried
<i>Corporals.</i>	Hess, Fritz	Rosburg Heirich
William S. McKenzie.	Heilmeulberg, Heintr	Rhan, Hans.
Gustav A. Koch.	Hansen, Johannes	Reimers, Hans.
Claus Rohwer.	Jurgensen, Seivert	Robde, Heinrich
John F. Doerscher.	Karstens, Henrich	Rohlf, August
<i>Musicians.</i>	Keil, William	Schlunz, Hans.
Theodore Rutenbeck.	Kohlby, August	Selken, Henry
August Anzorge.	Kortum, Christian	Seivers, Henrich
<i>Privates.</i>	Kellmen, Alexander	Spohr, William H.
Arp, Ernest	Koch, Ferdinand W.	Stoltenberg, Heintr
Averbeck, Henrich	Kreibaum, Fritz	Schroepfer, Yast
Asbahr, Hans.	Luthen, Johann	Sickle, Carl
Altman, Charles	Lutze, Marx	Schuepel, Louis
Benedix, Christian	Massow, Henrich	Sloanaker, Theodore
Baasch, Henrich W.	Magnus, Emil	Steffen, August
Becker, Pete	Matthes, Carl	Stitsser, Franz
Brammer, Hans. I.	Meisner, Ormilus	Tank, Juergen
Brammer, Delter I.	Murbach, Johann I.	Timm, August
Barche, Christian	Mattheisen, Jenö	Tadewald, Conrad
Caldwell, James B.	Moeller, Claus H.	Voss, Hans. I.
Dose, Fritz	Neire, August	Voss, Christian I.
	Nissen, Edward	Wright, Heinrich
	Nehm, Hans Juazen	Wegner, Friedriche

Company H of the First Regiment also contained one man from Scott County, John Hoffman.

This regiment was enlisted for three months and was mustered in under the first call of the President. It participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861, and lost a number of killed and wounded. It was mustered out of service Aug. 25, 1861, at St. Louis, having served from May 14, 1861.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Scott County was well represented in the Second Iowa Infantry, which was mustered into service for three years, or during the war. The following comprises, the names of those from Scott County:

Sergeant Major.
William Campbell.

Com. Sergeant.
John M. Jones.

Drum Major.
Jules Meredith.

Co. B.—Captain.
Robert M. Littler.

Lieutenants.
John G. Huntington,
John Flanagan.

Sergeants.
Samuel H. Foster,
Frank M. Suiter,
Oliver C. Lewis,
Peter H. Riley,
William Morrow,
Bryan Farrell,
William Johnson,
Victor M. Bartell,
Austin F. Stonebraker,
Robert E. Farr.

Corporals.
Benjamin F. Franks,
William Morrow,
Albert Barnes,
Peter Riley,
William M. Johnson,
Charles W. Hines,
William M. Dalzell,
Robert M. Lytle,
William C. Russell,
Peter Heckert,
William Farnsworth,
Garfield S. Page,
George Mennig,
Abraham H. Clark,
John S. Patton,
Andrew W. Nichols,
Robert E. Farr,
Fred Bartlet.

Privates.
Atwood, George W.
Burley, James
Barlet, Fredrick
Buckwalter, James
Barnes, Albert A.
Bertschie, Jacob
Chase, Milton B.
Condron, David S.
Cooper, John K.
Cowgill, James
Calvert, John
Clossin, Samuel
Dodd, William R.
Dike, Orris E.
Dodds Robert S.
Dennis, Redford
Foley Timothy
Flavell, Robert H.
Guthrie, William
Gray, Frank M.

Huff, A. D.
Hassler, James B.
Hammaker, David S.
Hammaker, Morris
Humphreysville, William
Hecker, Peter
Hammond, David L.
Jones, James M.
Johnson, William M.
Kelley, Benjamin Patton
Kessler, Frank
Kennedy, Edward
Lytle, Robert M.
Linden John
Marple, John H.
Miclôt, Dominic
Minnig, George
McCool, John
Murphy, Jeremiah
Miller, William H.
Miller, James W.
McDuff, Frank
Morrow, Thomas
McCrellas, John
McCrellas, William
McCutchen, John
Niles, Samuel L.
Norris, George
Pace, John
Page, S. Garfield
Page, James W.
Quinn, A. Jackson
Read, Edward Smith
Rosenberry, George
Spencer, George K.
Stonebraker, A. F.
Stone, Elijah
Scott, John P.
Spencer, Stephen H.
Smith, William L.
Scott, David
Smith, A. McCoy
Smith, Martin
Scott, George W.
Tracy, James H.
Talmage Orlando R.
Todd, Samuel
Thomson, Moses
Thomson, Mark L.
Wallace, Thomas J.
Weary, Jacob.
Whitman, George R.
Whitney, Lyman
White, Levi
Worth, Lionel A.
Williams, James
Sours, William

Additional Enlistments.

Babe, William
Crummer, Julius
Curry, Abner
Davis, Joseph H.
Davis, George H.

Draucker, Arthur
Eckenroad, Silas
Hough, Albert
Greyon, William H.
Howe, Z. H.
Harden, H.
Halcman, Joseph
Kelley, Thomas G.
Miller, James E.
Morgan, E. P.
Pender, James
Post, Henry H.
Park, H. B.
Parkenson, George
Russell, William C.
Razey, Joseph W.
Rools, John
Scott, Albert W.
Stephens, William H.
Stark, W. G.
White, Benjamin F.
Wilson, John W.
Clark, A. N.
Forgner, W. H.
Drucker, H.
Klint, Clause
Nichols, Isaac C.
Luse, Clark J.
Punp, Frederick

Co. C.—Captains.
J. DeWitt Brewster,
Jonathan S. Slaymaker,
William F. Holmes.

Lieutenants.
Jonathan S. Slaymaker
William F. Holmes,
George F. Hall,
William Holmes,
George F. Hall,
Henry C. McNeil.

Sergeants.
Theodore Maitheny,
George F. Hall,
Loren W. Pierce,
Henry C. McNeil,
Jacob Speed, Jr.
Henry Doolittle,
Wm. G. J. Piepgrass,
William M. Campbell,
George S. Burchill.
N. A. Haldeman,

Corporals.
William M. Campbell,
Wm. G. J. Piepgrass,
George S. Burchill,
James C. Urie,
William P. Wade,
Henry B. Doolittle,
Martin L. Minor,
Edward Humphrey,
David J. Brown,
James Perry,

John T. Bell,
Charles E. Curran,
Garius Piogrey,
Richard Gear.

Musician.

Timothy Cannon,

Wagoner.

Samuel F. Cowdrey.

Privates.

Ackerman, Edwin C.
Ackerman, James H.
Austin, Henry M.
Beck, Charles F.
Blunt, John W.
Brattain, Thomas
Briggs, Cyrus I.
Bartleson, Henry C.
Blanchard, John W.
Chapman, A. H.
Dramer, Henry
Durrin, Charles E.
Conaldson, Orlando
Cayton, George B.

Downs John W.
Earhart, Hiram P.
Fiskin, William R.
Fleury, Charles
Greenawalt, John G.
Gear, Richard
Gray, William S.
Hildreth, George H.
Hildreth, Charles W.
Harvey, T. M. D.
Howell, George W.
Hutchinson, William
Haldeman, Newton A.
Hottel, Enos
Herbert, Frederick
Hooghkerk, Adam E.
Hinger, Bartus
Johnson, Thomas L.
Krummel, Chris G.
Lamond, Truman
Mathews, John W.
Miller, John T.
Morrison, James W.
Moulton, Charles N.

Minor, Martin L.
Knapp, Edward
Smith, Henry
Mazill, William H.
Mills, Alanson
Mansell, James C.
Orrill, Joseph G.
Perry, James
Piersol, Samuel
Peterson, Edward
Rogers, Charles D.
Ross, Andrew J.
Rowan, Charles G.
Schoonmaker, Edward
Smith, George A.
Shaw, Samuel
Spelletich, Stephen
Tyler, George Henry
Urie, James C.
Vandusen Jacob
Wade, William P.
Watson, John H.
Wheeler, Henry C.

Company A contained Arnold J. Sender and John A. Green.

SECOND VETERAN INFANTRY.

Adjutant.

Albert A. Barnes.

Co. B.—Captain.

Albert A. Barnes.

Lieutenant.

Peter H. Heckert.

Sergeants.

Joseph H. Davis,
Adolph Steinmitz,
Henry H. Port,
John McCool.

Corporals.

Andrew M. Smith,
George H. Davis.

Musician.

William Babe.

Privates.

Ackerman, Harlow
Ackerman, Edwin C.
Ames, William Rufus
Clossio, Samuel C.
Crummer, Julius
Donehue, Michael

Echenroad, Silas
Green, John A.
Hammond, S. David
Hardin, Hendman
Klendt, Claus
Luder, Arnold J.
Lawther, Alexander
McCluchin, John
Miller, James E.
Miller, Charles B.
Norris, George
Parkinson, George
Pump, Frederick
Rollo, John
Rozey, Joseph W.
Rozey, Henry
Scott, Albert W.
Scott, John P.
Stark, William G.
Todd, Samuel
Todd, George
Wilson, Henry P.
Wall, Jacob J.
Westly, John

Wiley, Elbert F.

Co. C.—Captain.

William G. J. Piegrass.

Sergeant.

Charles Fleury.

Corporals.

James Cunningham,
Richard Gear.

Musician.

Charles D. Rogers.

Privates.

Burns, Patrick
Cook, John F.
Campbell, William
Curran, Charles E.
Drummond, Robert
Donaldson, James R.
Durham, George H.
Drummond, William
Hutchinson, William
McCoy, James
Smith, Henry
Mills, Alanson

In Company H were privates Upton B. Edwards, Benjamin Edwards and Albert Polley. In Company K were privates Finley M. Armstrong, George W. Cornelius and Haviland Stewart.

The following promotions were made of men from this county: William Campbell, from Sergeant Major to Adjutant; Robert M. Littler, from Captain to Major, and Brevet Lieut.-Col.; Frank M.

Suiter, from Sergeant to 2d and 1st Lieut., and Captain; Oliver C. Lewis, from Sergeant to 2d and 1st Lieut., Captain and Major; Peter H. Riley, from Sergeant to 2d Lieut.; John S. Slaymaker from 1st Lieut. to Captain; William F. Holmes, from 2d to 1st Lieut. and Captain; Alfred Bing, from private to 2d and 1st Lieut.; George F. Hall, from Sergeant to 2d and 1st Lieut.; Henry C. McNeil, from Sergeant to 2d Lieut.; Albert A. Barnes, from Sergeant to 1st Lieut.; Peter Hickert, from Sergeant to 2d Lieut. and Captain; William G. J. Piepgrass from Sergeant to Captain.

The officers and men of this regiment that did not re-enlist as veterans were mustered out in April, May and June, 1864. The regiment was in many of the hard-fought battles of the war and reflected honor upon officers and men and the State which they represented.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Scott County was represented in this regiment by men in several of its companies as will be seen by reference to the following names:

Chaplains.
Cyrus G. Van Der Veer,
William Paston.

Commissary Sergeant.
Francis E. Yearick.

Co. A.—Privates.
Alger, Delos

Ballard, William P.
Davison, Charles P.
Goodwill, Elsbree M.
Boyd, Fletcher C.

Co. B.—Captain.
Frank A. Cleveland.

Lieutenants.
Miles P. Benton,
Enos Tichenor, Jr.

Sergeants.
Edward Young,
John D. Tichenor,
William McMoeth,
James Moore,
B. Franklin Craig.

Corporals.
Francis Le Claire,
Nelson J. Gardner,
John S. Christian,
Thomas H. Holmes,
Fred P. Rellnering
William J. Chriswell

William W. Black,
Henry P. Cambridge,
James W. Thorn,
Josephus Waggoner.

Musicians.
Walter E. Rust,
Wm. Hazleton.

Privates.
Adams, John P.
Bailey, William
Black, William W.
Damon, Riley,
Donahue, James
Fluke, Orlando R.
Fuller, David S.
Gallatine, Richard L.
Goulder, William H.
Hale, John P.
Heckman, Samuel
Hoge, John M.
Howell, William
Hender, Mathew
Hodge, Milton
Jones, Griffith
Kendall, Walter
King, John
Lacy, George E.
Larne, Alfred
Logan, Joseph T.
Logan, William C.

McCulloch, Luther J.
Page, John Q.
Peasley, Francis
Platts, William
Purcell, John Newton
Quinn, Christopher
Roger, John C.
Robinson, Charles M.
Rowan, John A.
Sauerman, Henry
Tompson, James E.
Wagoner, Josephus
Whitsell, John

Recruits to Co. B.
Ackerman, Charles
Boynes, Boge
Claussen, Henrich
Feldpausch, Gabrel
Graver, George
Grimm, Fritz
Jackson, Andrew
Kauth, Blasins
Kester, Wilhelm
Lewellen, Bennett
Laycock, Joseph
Moeller, Edward
Muhl, Christian
Matzen, Nicholas
Stetel, John
Stuhr, Johans

VETERAN INFANTRY.

Veterans—Captain.

James Moore.

Lieutenant.

Frederick P. Kettenring.

Sergeant.

James N. Gardner.

Corporals.

Orlando Fluke,

Amos Merritt,

Thomas Harris.

Privates.

Adams, John P.

Belenberg, Charles

Donahue, James

Gallatin, Richard L.

Goulder, William

Gutbrode, Simon

Heckman, Samuel

Hender, Mathew

Heak, Ferdinand

Larue, Alfred

Lemberg, Christian

Manhoven, Pierre

Platts, William

Rust, Walter E.

Sauerman, Henry

Steober, Joseph

Thede, John

Taylor, Samuel

Witte, Charles

Weir, John

Co. C.—Privates.

Hulsiffer, Norman

Roberts, John D.

Veterans.

Chaney, Henry

Fluke, Orville S.

Moore, Griffin

Nicherson, Richard N.

Spier, James

Kelley, Joseph S.

Co. F.

Linton, A.

Miller, John

Kelley, John

Co. G.

Boyer, Frank M.

McKinsey, Alonzo

Wilson, Thomas

Fisher, John K.

Kirkpatrick, John A.

Co. I.

Record, Walter H.

Kelly, Michael J.

Mulligan, James

O'Riley, James

Shee, Michael

Wallace, Harvey

Wilson, George

The following named were promoted: Niles P. Benton, from First Lieut. to Captain; James Moore, from Sergeant to First Lieut. and Captain; Fred P. Kettenring, from Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Captain, and Brevet Major U. S. Vol.; James N. Gardner, from Sergeant to First Lieut. and Brevet Captain.

The Eighth Iowa Infantry was mustered into the service Sept 23, 1861. It was soon sent to the front, and took part in several engagements during its first year of service. From the report of Col. Geddes of the part of the regiment in the battle of Shiloh the following is taken:

"About eight o'clock on the morning of the 6th, I ordered the regiment under arms, and formed line of battle in front. At this time the firing on our advance line had become general, and it appeared to me evident that we were being attacked in force by the rebel general. After remaining under arms for about half an hour, during which time I had ordered the baggage belonging to the regiment to be loaded on the wagons, and an extra supply of ammunition be issued to the men, I was ordered by Col. Sweeney 52d Illinois Brigade Commander, to proceed to the front.

"On arriving at our advance line, I was ordered by Col. Sweeney to take my position on the left of the brigade to which I was attached, for the purpose of protecting a battery immediately in front. Here the regiment remained about one hour, exposed to a severe fire from artillery of shell and grape, killing and wounding several of my men. About 11 o'clock A. M. I was ordered by Col. Sweeney,

through his aid, Lieut. McCullough, of the 8th Iowa, to leave my position and take ground on my left and front. This change of position brought my regiment on the extreme right of Gen. Prentiss's division, and left of Gen. Smith's, the latter being the division to which my regiment belonged. I was thus entirely detached from my brigade; nor did I receive any order from my brigade or division commander during the remainder of that day. On arriving at the point I was ordered to defend, I found my regiment in line of battle with my center resting on a road leading from Corinth to Pittsburg Landing, and at right angles with my line. Here I immediately engaged a battalion of the enemy, and after a severe conflict of nearly an hour's duration, in which I lost many of my men, the enemy was driven back with heavy loss. At this time Capt. Hugin, Company F, was shot dead, and Capt. Palmer, Company H, severely wounded. In this desperate struggle my regiment lost 100 men in killed and wounded.

"The conspicuous gallantry and coolness of my company commanders, Capts. Cleveland, Stubbs and Benson on the left, Capts. McCormic and Bell in the center, Capts. Kelsey, Geddes and Lieut. Muhs on the right, by reserving the fire of their respective companies until the proper time for its delivery with effect, and the determined courage of my men, saved the battery from capture, and I had the satisfaction of sending the guns in safety to the rear. In this attack I was wounded in the leg, and Maj. Andrews severely in the head; and I do here take pleasure in acknowledging the courage and coolness displayed by my field officers, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Ferguson and Maj. J. Andrews, and the able assistance rendered by them on that occasion.

"About 3 o'clock P. M. all communication with the river ceased, and it became evident to me that the enemy were turning the right and left flanks of our army, and were rapidly closing behind us. I could at this time have retreated, and most likely would have saved my command from being captured had I, at this time, been ordered back, but I received *no such order* and I considered it *my duty to hold* the position I was assigned to defend at all hazards.

"Gen. Prentiss's division having been thrown back from the original line, I changed front by my left flank, conforming to his movement, and at right angles with my former base, which was immediately occupied and retained for some time by the 14th Iowa, Col. Shaw. In this position I ordered my regiment to charge a battalion of the enemy, I think the 4th Mississippi, which was done

good order, completely routing them. We were now attacked on three sides by the rebel force, which was closing fast around us. The shells from our gun-boats in their transit severing the limbs of trees hurled them on our ranks. To prevent annihilation it became absolutely necessary to leave a position which my regiment had held for nearly 10 consecutive hours of severe fighting, successfully resisting and driving back the enemy in every attempt to take the position I was ordered to hold and defend, with a loss of men near 200 hundred in killed and wounded, so ordered my regiment to retire. On retiring about 300 yards, I found a division of the rebels, under Gen. Polk, thrown completely across my line of retreat. I perceived that further resistance was useless, as we were now completely surrounded. Myself and the major portion of my command were captured at 6 o'clock P. M., and I claim the honor for my regiment of being the last to leave the advance line of our army on the battle-field of Shiloh, on Sunday, April 6, 1862."

The Eighth took part in the campaign in Mississippi in 1863, the following account of which was given by Colonel Geddes:

"On the 2d of May, 1863, my regiment was ordered to leave Duckport, La., with the division to which it was attached, namely, the 3d Division, 15th Army Corps, under the command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle, and march to Hard Times Landing opposite Grand Gulf, Miss., distant 60 miles.

"On the 7th of May it crossed the river with the advance of the army and took up the line of march toward Jackson, Miss. It took part in the storming of that place on the 14th of May, and assisted in the destruction of railroads in the vicinity. Ordered from Jackson on the 16th of May, by forced marches, it followed on the rebel retreat from Champion Hills to their entrenchments at Vicksburg; assisted in the charge made on the rebel works on the 22d and operated with the army of investment for 34 days, during which time it assisted in clearing obstructions, making roads, constructing field works, mounting guns, and projecting approaches to within 20 yards of the rebel works, under an almost incessant fire.

"On the 22d of June it was ordered to operate on our line of circumvallation, under the command of Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, where it remained until the surrender of Vicksburg. It was ordered on the 4th of July to join the expeditionary army under Maj.-Gen. Sherman; sent in pursuit of the rebel force commanded

by Gen. Johnston and was present during the seven days' siege of Jackson, and final occupation of that city, which took place the 17th of July 1863.

"After the evacuation of Jackson by the rebels the regiment composed part of a force under Maj. Gen. Frederick Steel, which was ordered to Brandon, Miss., and was attached to a brigade under my command that engaged the enemy for two hours, repulsing them with loss and capturing Brandon.

"It also assisted in destroying the Meridian railroad 15 miles east of Jackson, and finally, on the 23d of July, 1863, retired with the expeditionary army to its present position on the right bank of Big Black River, 15 miles from Vicksburg.

"From the 2d of May to the 25th of July the regiment, without tents or transportation, marched over 300 miles, engaged the enemy at Vicksburg, twice at Jackson, and at Brandon; and although during the operations of this ever memorable campaign both the officers and men of the regiment suffered much exposure and hardships of a very trying character, they endured all without a murmur and with a fortitude which elicited on several occasions the unreserved commendation of the commanding general."

The regiments participated in many campaigns and battles, including a fight with Forrest at Memphis, Aug. 21, 1864. The last principal engagement was the capture of Spanish Fort, Ala., April 8, 1865. It was mustered out at the close of the war with due honors.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

<i>Co. E.—Privates.</i>	McCollough, Ebenezer	Fawcette, Edward
Spencer, William	<i>Veterans.</i>	Mock, Charles H.
Buckman, John R.	Cush, George	Fitchner, Charles J.
Creaks, George.	Martin, James	Kerr, Frank L.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Co. H.—Privates.</i>	Shoemaker, Jasper W.
Martin, James	Cochran, Ithamar L.	

In Company F were privates Joseph C. Purvis and Robert A. Tedford. In Company G was private James W. Smith. In Company K was Sergeant Andrew P. Fitch. Unassigned were Robert Deming, Silas Webb, Charles Carey, Sylvester Willis, Socrates T. Lafley and Jackson Hyatt.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>	<i>Adjutant.</i>	<i>Co. E.—Captain.</i>
Milton M. Price.	W. T. Clark.	George M. Van Hosen.
<i>Major.</i>	<i>Quarter-master.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>
George M. Van Hoesen.	Horatio G. Barnes.	Stephen Purdy,



H. Scupper

Andrew J. Finch,
Paul Renshorf,
Napoleon W. Pavey.

Sergeants.

Thomas J. Graham,
James Winans,
Napoleon W. Pavey,
Thomas Mounts,
Nelson L. Post,
John Forsythe,
Andrew J. Finch.

Corporals.

John Melton,
James Radd,
James H. Work,
Andrew Finch,
Peter B. Dobbins,
William Stokes,
Eli Melton.

Musicians.

James Bryan.

Wagoner.

James Gartland.

Privates.

Ammond, William
Brog, Frederick
Benehoof, William
Burnett, Anderson
Bowman, Henry
Blunck, Otto F.
Barrett, Thomas
Brown, James
Bigelow, George

Brown, Nelson
Clark, Elwin
Dean, Thomas
Ernst, Henry
Emeigh, Charles
Ellsworth, John
Fish, Emery
Forsyth, Jasper
Flanagan, Edward
Flanagan, John
Finch, Andrew J.
Gallagher, Jonathan
Knapp, Solomon
Klinifelter, Wm.
Kelly, Thomas
Lewis, William
McKinstry, George
Moore, Thomas
Mooney, George
Mema, George
McGuire, James
Oliver, David C.
Pratt, Jesse R.
Pentith, Francis
Price, Henry
Peasly, Noah
Piersol, Thomas B.
Pavey, Napoleon W.
Rowe, George C.
Rook, Nicholas
Shirk, William
Swin, James
Thompson, Daniel D.
Thompson, James A.
Wisecarver, Jacob

Work, Alexander
Work, James H.
Winans, James
Warner, James S.
Ward, James

Additional Enlistments.

Carners, Nicholas
Shook, Daniel
Wells, Benjamin
Co. E. Veterans.—Captain.
Andrew J. Finch.

Lieutenants.

Napoleon W. Pavey,
William A. Shirk.

Sergeants.

John Forsyth,
Thomas B. Piersol.

Corporals.

William Lewis,
William Ammond,
Charles Emeigh.

Privates.

Bigelow, George
Barrett, Thomas
Flanagan, John
Knapp, Solomon
Mooney, George
Pratt, Jesse R.
Post, Nelson L.
Rook, Nicholas
Stokes, William
Shook, Daniel
Swin, James
Ward, James

In Company F were Wm. Carleton and Daniel C. Dawley; in Company H was John F. Dial, and in Company I, Albert Scott and James Coates.

In the line of promotions were George M. Van Hoesen, from Captain to Major; William T. Clark, from Lieut. to Captain, Major, Colonel and Brevet Brig.-General; Andrew J. Finch, from Sergeant to 1st Lieutenant and Captain; William A. Shirk, from Sergeant to 1st Lieutenant and Captain; Stephen Purdy, from 1st Lieutenant to Quartermaster; Thomas J. Graham, from Sergeant to 1st Lieutenant; Napoleon W. Pavey, from Sergeant to 2d and 1st Lieutenants; John Forsyth, from Sergeant to 1st Lieutenant.

The Thirteenth Regiment of Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 21, 1865, after an honorable career, in which they distinguished themselves in many battles and campaigns.

The 13th Regiment Iowa Infantry was mustered into the United States service in October, 1861, for three years or during the war,

and was at once ordered to the front. It took part in the battle of Shiloh as will be seen from the following report of Col. Crocker:

“ Early on the morning of the 6th the alarm was given and heavy firing in the distance indicated that our camp was attacked. The regiment was formed in front of its color line, its full force consisting of 717 men, rank and file. It was at once ordered to form on the left of the 2d Brigade and proceeded to that position at a double quick, and was then formed in line of battle in a skirt of woods bordering on an open field to the left of a battery. Here it remained for some time inactive while the enemy's guns were playing on our battery. In the meantime a large force of the enemy's infantry were filing around the open field in front of our line, protected by the woods, and in the direction of our battery, opening a heavy fire of musketry on the infantry stationed on our right, and charging upon the battery, the infantry and battery to the right having given away. At this time we, as indeed all of our troops in the immediate vicinity of the battery, were thrown into great confusion and retired in disorder. Having retreated to the distance of 100 or 200 yards we succeeded in rallying and forming a good line, the 8th and 18th Illinois Volunteers on our left, and having fronted to the enemy held our positions there under a continual fire of cannon and musketry until after 12 o'clock, when we were ordered to retire and take up a new position. This we did in good order and without confusion. Here having formed a new line, we maintained it under incessant fire until 4:30 o'clock P. M., the men conducting themselves with great gallantry and coolness, and doing great execution on the enemy, repelling charge after charge and driving them back with great loss. At 4:30 o'clock we were again ordered to fall back. In obeying this order we became mixed up with a great number of regiments falling back in confusion, so that our line was broken and the regiment separated, rendering it very difficult to collect it; but finally having succeeded in forming and being separated from the brigade we attached ourselves to the division commanded by Col. Tuttle, of the 2d Iowa Volunteers, and formed with his division in front of the encampment of the 14th, 2d and 7th Iowa Volunteers, where we sustained a heavy fire from the enemy's battery until dark, and then remained during the night on our arms. During the day we were under fire of the enemy for 10 hours and sustained a loss of 23 killed and 130 wounded.

"On the morning of the 7th we were ordered to continue with Colonel Tuttle's division, and to follow up and support our forces that were attacking and driving back the enemy. We followed them up closely, moving to support the batteries until the enemy was routed, after which we were ordered to return to the encampment that we had left on Sunday morning, where we arrived at 8 o'clock P. M. Our total loss in the action of the 6th and 7th was, killed, 24; wounded, 139; missing, 9; total 172. The men for the most part behaved with great gallantry. All the officers exhibited the greatest bravery and coolness, and I call especial attention to the gallant conduct of my field officers, Lieut.-Col. Price and Maj. Shane, who were both wounded in the action of the 6th, and acknowledge my great obligations to my adjutant, Lieut. Wilson, who during the entire action exhibited the highest qualities of a soldier."

On the 21st of July, 1864, an engagement was had before Atlanta. The following is the account of the affair given by Major Walker :

"At 8 o'clock A. M. the regiment was in position in front of the brigade, with the 15th Iowa Infantry on its left, and supported by the 16th Iowa Infantry; its front was protected by temporary works thrown up on the night of the 20th.

"About 8 o'clock A. M., I received orders from Col. John Shane, commanding brigade, to advance at once on the double-quick to the front, to assist Brig.-Gen. Force, commanding a brigade in the 3d Division, 17th Army Corps, who was fighting for the possession of a high hill in his front and to the left of this regiment. The men seized their arms, and sprang promptly over the works, advancing in good order to the crest of a hill less than 100 yards from the enemy's works, in the face of a heavy fire. Here I was ordered to halt, and held the position, exposed to a very destructive fire of musketry, grape and canister, until, the enemy having withdrawn to their works, and Gen. Force having gained possession of the hill, I was ordered to retire to the position I originally occupied, which was done steadily and without confusion.

"Although the men had no previous notice of the advance, there was no disorder; being made, too, over an open field with no protection. I regret to say that though the engagement lasted but 30 minutes, the loss in officers and men was severe; 17 enlisted men killed and 4 officers and 77 enlisted men wounded.

"The regiment also participated in actions before Atlanta, July 27 and 28."

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Co. A.—Captain.

Isaac W. Talmage.

Lieutenants.

Hugo Hoffbauer,

William T. Dittoe.

Sergeants.

William T. Dittoe,

Waldo Gardner,

Daniel Remington,

William Guion,

Michael McManus,

James M. Vanduzer,

Christian Litscher,

Samuel Lecock,

David Palmer,

K. W. Kinkaid,

Daniel Russell,

Benjamin P. Lancaster,

Jacob Veit,

Leonard Lavender.

Musicians.

Oliver White,

John Agans.

Wagoner.

Horace D. Squyers.

Privates.

Arcundo, Napoleon

Baldwin James

Baughman, Henreich

Clark, Joseph

Collins, Isaac H.

Dapron, Antonio

Dougherty, Owen

Drennon, Peter

Dorst, Conrad

Davenport, Wm. A.

Farrell, Patrick

Farrell, Timothy

Frazier, William I.

Fitzgerald, Richard

Garity, Peter

Goman, John B.

Hamson, Benjamin

Henry, Peter

Hire, John

Harvey, William

Hyland, John

Knapp, Jefferson W.

Lavender, Leonard

Litscher, Bernhard

Lynch, John

Leslie, William M.

Moore, Henry S.

Miller, John C.

Morrison, David

McIntyre, John

McKean, Francis

McCloud, Samuel

Nesbitt, Evert G.

Pinneo, Matthias G.

Pace, William H.

Paustian, Hans

Ruick, William F.

Reimas, Hans

Roseman, Alfred

Stewart, William

Sloper, David

Shaback, John

Sank, John E.

Schmidt, Peter D.

Sievers, Hans

Slaughter, Fayette

Shoemaker, R. B.

Sweeney, Charles

Voglebach, John

Recruits.

Bergheim, Charles

Bergheim, John

Bergheim, Henry

Booth, Lyman

Hoffman, John

Harvey, John

Mowen, Daniel

McLoskey, Charles A.

Pinneo, John

Schlegel Christian

Turner, George

Voglebach, John

Wolsey, Henry Clay

Veterans.

Hershberger, William

Basley, George W.

Company B contained Sergeant J. L. Scott and privates Thomas S. Cartwright, A. J. Barrett, George L. Everstine, Joseph R. Leyle, John Maywood and George Campbell. Company E contained Sewell Butler and John W. Lay. Company G contained privates Alexander Cheney, Leander F. Hastings, Henry Hass, Andrew H. Harcett, Francis Kline, Robert Taylor and William S. Bailey.

The promotions among Scott County men were Hugo Hoffbauer, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; William T. Dittoe, from Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant; George Pemberton, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain.

The 14th Regiment was mustered into the United States service in November, 1861, and mustered out of service at Davenport Nov. 16, 1864. The veterans and recruits for this regiment were consolidated into two companies and called the "Residuary Battalion of the 14th Infantry," which companies were mustered out at Davenport, May 13, 1865.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Colonel.
Addison H. Sanders.

Adjutant.
George E. McCosh
Sergeant-Major.
Henry Lefeldt.

Co. A.—Privates.
Cassler, Edward
Clayburg, George W.
Duggins, Thomas
Frum, William S.
Hughs, Peter
Highly, Jacob C.
Millsap, Thomas
Milton, Franklin
Nolan, Jeremiah
Osborn, Frederick
Rogers, Oliver P.
Shadle, Levi
Shields, William
Stanley, Samuel C.
Sullivan, Denis
Todd, Edward
Whitney, Royal B.
Whitnell, Charles L.

Veterans.—Corporal.
George W. Claybaugh.

Privates.
Cassley, Edward
Jordan, Caleb S.
Osborn, Frederick C.
Stanley, Lemuel
Frum, John
Whitney, Royal B.
Crawford, William
Getty, Jesse
Osborn, Josiah

Co. B.—Captain.
David Stuhr.

Lieutenants.
Lewis Bunde,
Frederick Wiedemann.

Sergeants.
Henry Lefeldt,
John Claussen,
Joseph Fisher,
Fred Schwerdtfeger,
John Nelson.

Corporals.
Johann Witt,
Jachim Arp,
Fritz Sanger,
Hans F. Hartman,
Adolph Golbrecht,
Henry Moller,
Sieverd Jurgensen,
Ludwig Lubbe.

Musicians.
Rudolph Grinoner,
Otto Mielok.

Henry Rix.
Privates.

Aye, Peter
Book, Jochim
Brammer, Hans.
Begun, John
Bergman, Theodore
Bielfeldt, Jochinn
Blooker, John
Bahr, John
Blooker, Turgen
Begun, Christian
Capicas, Fritz
Dammann, Claus
Dormann, Christian
Dose, Nicholas
Dieckmann, John
Eggers, John
Ehlers, Wilhelm
Frackman, John
Fremke, Johann
Fullert, Henry
Girkin, Hinrich
Gottbrecht, August
Geoble, Carl
Harberger, Philipp
Hartkop, Christian
Hartkop, Frederick
Henning, Erich
Holck, Hans.
Henson, Marx
Hildebrandt, Nich
Hamann, Hans. F.
Jacobs, Heinrich
Jacobson, Jacob
Jausen, Claus
Kuhl, Jockim
Kuhl, Claus
Kiel, Wilhelm
Mariz, Marx
Muller, Ernst
Norden, Jurgen
Neben, John
Ohrt, Carl
Paulsen, Niss
Pack, Eggert
Peterson, Frederick
Prussing, Jacob
Rickenberg, Johann
Reimer, Johann
Sohmelyle, Andreas
Silvester, Fritz
Schlosser, Fritz
Scheel, Detless
Schwartz, Johann
Schluter, Peter
Schulz, August
Voss, Henry
Wichmann, August
Wendel, George
Weber, Urs
Wendt, Carl

Wilkin, Frederick
Wolf, Asmus
Weissmann, Charles
Westphal, Theodore
Wriedt, Ludwig
Wolter, Henry

Additional Enlistments.
Hamdorf, Wilhelm
Siems, Johann
Weise, Hinrich

Co. B.—Veterans.—Captain.
Henry Lefeldt.

Lieutenant.
Frederick Weidemann.

Sergeants.
Jasper A. Fischer,
Johann Witt.

Corporals.
Frederick Schwerdtfeger,
Han. F. Hartmann,
Fritz Sanger,
Sievered, Juergensen
Ludwig, Lubbe
Peter Aye.

Privates.
Blocker, Juergen
Dammann, Claus
Mueller, Ernst
Peterson, Frederick
Rickenburg, Johann
Schmelzle, Andreas
Vogel, Conrad
Wolf, Asmus
Schumaker, Paul

Co. C.—Corporals.
Blanchard, Peter
Boemer, George B.
Cox, Alfred B.
Herbert, Josiah T.
Hickson, George W.
Sixbury, Henry L.
Tallman, R. M. J.

Additional Enlistments.
Avarill, George A.
Cheney, Frederic E.
Kughn, Simon
McGinnis, William
Moore, James G.
Moore, Wm. H. H.
McLaughlin, William
Price, Thomas E.
Shadle, John
Shook, William

Co. D.—Sergeants.
James W. Willard,
William G. Fearing,
Joseph S. McHarg

Corporals.
Joseph V. West,
Gideon Maple,
Harry H. Bowling,

Privates.
Anderson, Benjamin
Bird, William A.
Bowling, Harry H.
Chase, George W.
Faring, Franklin
Hager, John L.
Lindsey, Ninin
Myers, Abraham
Newburn, Samuel
Snively, George W.
Webster, Henry P.
West, Joseph V.

Co. D.—Veterans.

Sergeants.
James W. Willard,
William G. Fearing.

Privates.
Anderson, Benjamin
Langdon, Edward D.
Madden, Daniel
Myers Abraham

Co. F.—Captain.
Edward S. Fraser.

Corporal.
Samuel Duffin.

Privates.
Ackerman, James H.
Patterson, William

Veterans.
Drew, John
Emes, Absalom D.
Mossholder, David
Olinger, George H.
Patterson, William
Rourk, Patrick

Co. G.—Sergeant.
August Timm.

Corporals.
Henry Hoffman,
George B. Quick.

Privates.
Hartman, Augustus
Arndt, Edward
Bruesch, Anton
Egger, Jacob
Gradea, Benedict
Hoffmerener, Henry
Hoppe, Francis
Koehle, Frederick
Lehmann, Jacob
Otto, Wilhelm
Schumacher, Joseph
Steinmann, Edward
Timm, Henry

Co. G.—Veterans.—Lieut.
August Timm.

Sergeant.
Peter Becker.

Privates.
Egger, Jacob
Timm, Henry
Hartman, August
Lorentz, Henry

Co. I.—Corporal.
George W. Keith.

Privates.
Dugan, Patrick
Carter, James
Gilligan, John
Nass, John T.
Rowen, Frank

Veterans.
Dugan, Patrick

Carter, James
Gilligan, John
Keith, George W.
Shaw, Herbert A.
Shuey, Thomas

Co. K.—Lieutenants.
Eleck Weingartner.
Samuel Duffin.

Sergeant.
John T. Davis.

Corporal.
Joseph Enderly.

Privates.
Barden, Christ
Graak, Karl
Hilbert, Henry
Knocke, Adolph
Nye, Charles
Knocke, John
Matthers, Karl
Nunlist, Anton
Phelan, Richard
Sieh, Nicholas T.
Struve, Claus
Wilkard, Henry
Barche, Christian

Co. K.—Veterans.—Lieut.
Eleck Weingartner.
Samuel Duffin.

Sergeant.
John T. Davies

Privates.
Enderle, Joseph
Knocke, John
Martin, John
Bulda, Henry
Matthes, Karl
Phelan, Richard
Schneider, August

Company E contained J. A. Davis, Patrick Moran and Orlando Mattison, privates, and the following unassigned veterans : William Crawford, Zachariah C. McClury, George H. Otinzer, John Sheser, William W. Simmons. Frank Thompson and Christopher Tiedman.

The promotions were Addison H. Sanders, from Lieut.-Col. to Colonel and Brevet Brig.-General; Henry Leefeldt, from Sergeant Major to Second Lieut. and Captain; John Claussen, from Sergeant to 2d Lieut. and Captain; Frederick Wiedemann, from 2d to 1st Lieut.; Frederick Schwerdtfeger, from Sergeant to 2d Lieut.; William G. Fearing, from Sergeant to Captain; August Timm, from Sergeant to 2d Lieut. and Captain; Eleck Weingartner, from Sergeant to 1st Lieut.; John F. Davis, from Sergeant to 1st Lieut.; Samuel Duffin, Sergeant to 2d Lieut. The Sixteenth Regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

The Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers left Davenport, March 20, 1862; was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, meeting with heavy loss; took part in the siege of Corinth; camped at Corinth from its evacuation till July 28; marched to Bolivar, Tenn.; made a reconnoissance to Summerville, Aug. 23, returning to Bolivar on the 26th; left Sept. 11 for Corinth, and thence was sent out to reconnoitre the position and forces of the enemy at Iuka, Sept. 17, returning to Brownsville; were ordered to Jacinto, Miss., where they joined Rosecrans's command. The regiment again marched on Iuka, was engaged in the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862. The regiment again arrived at Corinth Oct. 2; was engaged in the two days' battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, and pursuit of the enemy to Ripley; returned to Corinth on the 11th; was in camp till Nov. 2; marched to Grand Junction, camped till Nov. 28; Marched to Holly Springs, passing through the town; arrived in front of the enemy's fortified position on the Tallahatchie River on the 29th. The enemy was forced from its position Nov. 30. The regiment crossed the river Dec. 2, and went into camp; was engaged in guarding and building the railroad bridge across the river; marched to the south of Oxford, Miss. on the 19th; returned to Holly Springs on the 21st; in camp till Dec. 29. Marched to Lafayette, Tenn.; arrived Jan. 1, 1863; camped till the 12th. Marched to Memphis, embarked on transports for Young's Point; arrived on the 24th, and remained till the 29th; moved to Lake Providence, La., where the regiment remained till April 21. Returning to Milliken's Bend, marched by way of Richmond, La., to Grand Gulf, thence to Vicksburg; was engaged in the operations against the latter place May 22. The regiment was in the expedition to Mechanicsburg under General Blair; returned to Vicksburg, June 1; engaged in the siege until the 23d; marched to Black River; guarded the crossing till the fall of Vicksburg; had a sharp engagement with the enemy July 4, 1863, part of the regiment having crossed the river and driven the enemy from his position on the opposite bank. July 12 was ordered to re-enforce General Sherman at Jackson, and bring up an ammunition train.

Joe Johnson having evacuated Jackson, the army returned to Vicksburg July 28; camped near Vicksburg till the 6th of August. The regiment was engaged in the march to Monroe, La. Returning to Vicksburg, remained in camp till the third day of February, 1864, when they started on the Meridian campaign.

After a march across the entire State of Mississippi, returned to Vicksburg March 4, 1864; left Vicksburg March 17, on veteran furlough. The regiment again started from Davenport, Iowa, May 3; arrived at Clifton, Tenn., about the middle of May; marched to Huntsville, Ala., arriving at the latter place May 22; marched to Decatur, Ala.; thence across the mountains to Rome, Ga., where they arrived on the 5th day of June. Starting again the next morning, joined the main army under Sherman, near Acworth, on the 10th; arrived in front of Kenesaw Mountain on the 11th; had a sharp engagement with the enemy June 15; the regiment was engaged in the attack on Kenesaw Mountain June 27, meeting with heavy loss. The regiment was under the enemy's fire from June 14 to July 2; moved from left to right of the line, meeting the army again July 4; had another sharp engagement, driving the enemy. On the 5th the Sixteenth again had the advance, driving the enemy from his fortified position and across Nick-a-jack Creek; were under fire of the enemy until the 16th day of July, when the rebels were compelled to cross the Chattahoochie, the regiment was then marched to Rossville, where it crossed the Chattahoochie River and pushed on for Atlanta; was engaged in the battles of July 20 and 21, meeting with heavy losses in killed and wounded, and receiving Gen. McPherson's especial compliments. July 22, when Hood made his famous charge that opened the battle of Atlanta, the 16th Iowa, flanked in the right by the 11th, on the left by the 15th, with the 13th Iowa in the rear, all forming "the old Iowa brigade," was at the main point when the charge was made. The 16th captured more of the enemy than it had men in its ranks, but was eventually surrounded and captured in turn and taken to Andersonville. But in a short time, being exchanged, they rejoined the army under Sherman. The regiment was increased by recruits, and started from Atlanta, Nov. 15; marched to Savannah, before which place it arrived Dec. 10; after much hard marching, skirmishing, etc., drove the enemy behind their fortifications.

At Savannah, this regiment was the first to seize the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, and under directions of Brig.-Gen. Belknap commenced destroying the same; was engaged in the siege till the evacuation of the city; marched to the suburbs of the city and went into camp on the 21st, where it remained getting ready for the next campaign. After a review of the entire army by Gen. Sherman, the 16th was put in motion Jan. 6,

1865, for Beaufort, S. C.; marched against Pocataligo Jan. 15, the 17th Corps (to which the 16th belonged) driving the enemy out of his strongly fortified position; remained here at Pocataligo until the 28th, when the new campaign commenced.

Marching to Rivers bridge, on the Salkahatchie, met the enemy strongly fortified. At this point the Salkahatchie forms an almost impenetrable swamp about two miles wide, which was waded by the 4th Division, 17th Army Corps, on the 3d day of February 1865; drove the enemy from their position; continued the march, driving the enemy before them, capturing every place which they attempted to hold, and after encountering many hardships, privations and dangers arrived at Goldsboro on the 22d day of March, 1865. Remaining at Goldsboro, N. C., until the 10th day of April, the regiment was again on the march in search of the enemy. Pushing forward, the command entered Raleigh on the 16th; camped till the 2d day of May.

The war being brought to a close, the command marched for Washington, where it took part in the grand review; May 24 left Washington June 7, and arrived at Louisville June 12.

During the period embraced herein, the regiment suffered severely in killed, died of wounds received, or of disease contracted in the line of duty. It may truly be said of the 16th, it was always at the front, oftener, perhaps, under order than it wanted to be, but never in battle or march did it fail in the performance of its whole duty.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Colonel.

Joseph B. Lake,

Q. M. Sergeant.

Patrick Gaffney.

Hospital Steward.

Lockwood J. Center.

Fife Major.

John De Long.

Co. C.—Captain

Mark L. Tomson.

Lieutenants.

Harrison Oliver,

Robert M. Lytle.

Sergeants.

John P. Conner,

William Hewes,

Andrew L. Grace,

Thomas Murry,

Josephus F. Jacobs,

Warren A. Oliver.

Corporals

Charles O. Blanchard,

John V. Walker,

William Watson,

Thomas B. Winey,

James H. Hale,

Elisha M. Hummell,

William Murry,

Robert LeMarinel.

Musicians

Henry Woodford,

Thomas Preston.

Wagoner

John C. Moore.

Privates.

Armel, James L.

Blackman, Andrew J.

Baker, Willard

Berger, Frederick

Barrett, James F.

Bentley, James A

Brannock, Edward

Bell, John W.

Chriswell, Robert

Clapp, James

Cooper, Thomas

Curtis, William H.

Conner, Michael

Davies, Nathan

Davies, Joseph

Danforth, William R.

Desney, John

Dow, Jasper

Elder, Joseph

French, Samuel

Grace, Frank C.

Greenleaf, Leonard A.

Goerlich, Joseph

Hartzell, Adam

Hackling, Gustave

Hurd, Seneca

Hanlon, Andrew M.

Hanson, Martin

Recruits.

Hewes, William P.
Curtis, James
Shaw, Don Carlos

Co. D.—Captain.

Dolphus Torrey.

Lieutenants.

Alphonso H. Brooks,
Charles E. Squires.

Sergeants.

George W. Tompson,
Rufus L. Blair,
Thomas F. Allen,
John L. Bell,
Gabriel Shirringer.

Corporals.

Seth Cummings,
Harrison Bird,
Maxwell K. Walker,
William H. Cook,
Thomas Brockett,
Jacob K. Surbey,
M. Crawford Neely,
John Kinkad,
William T. McLaughlin.

Musicians.

Isaac Patterson,
William Parmelee.

Wagoner.

Stephen Lorton.

Privates.

Asher, Charles
Boughman, B. F.
Baker, James K. P.
Bishop, James
Bradley, Thomas J.
Barbor, Sylvester
Carter, William A.
Coons, John B.
Coles, Wm. M.
Davis, William E.
Fenno, Amos
Faber, James
Fulton, LeClaire
Golden, Charles M.
Grant, Thomas
Gooden, Eli G.
Gardner, Charles H.
Green, Eli S.
Heath, Joseph F.
Hawley, Charles
Hunt, Le. Ed.
Hunt, W. J. L.
Harding, Anderson S.
Hoops, Amos F.
Hess, James C.
Hawley, Luellen A.
Hutt, Sullivan
How, William John
Jones, Samuel W.
Jennings, John M.
Kerkner, Jonathan

Kimball, John W.

Knouse, David

Lemmer, Peter

Lorton, Samuel

Lambert, Aaron

Miller, Moses H.

Morrison, John

McIntyre, James

McCullough, Abraham R.

Medley, William

Morris, John H.

North, John

Owen, James H.

Parker, Joseph N.

Plummer, Theodore

Paul, John

Perry, Avery A.

Parmelee, James

Rambo, Nathan A.

Remine, Peter

Ross, David

Risley, Samuel D.

Robeson, John

Reading, Augustus

Seitz, Frederick

Schneider, Phillip

Statthem, Isaac

Tisdale, John A.

Wisner, Ira S.

Parmelee, William

Walker, Maxwell K.

Wooden, Noice A.

Warrick, William W.

Williams, Wm. B.

Watson, Alex. A.

Akeley A. William,

Remine, John W.

McCullough, Leon R.

Nichols, Gideon

Remine, John W.

Co. C.—Captain.

Chester Barney.

Lieutenants.

J. G. G. Cavendish,

Edward E. Davis.

Sergeants.

Walter S. Kendall,

Mendon Weller,

Peter L. Benshoof,

George W. Tallman,

Frederick B. Beach.

Corporals.

Christian Birely,

Jonathan Konklin,

John Menig,

John Kessler,

Enoch D. Nutting,

Martin Rhomberg,

Wilson Whitaker,

David O. Brian,

Nathan B. Graham,

Lewis P. Dash,

Conrad Oliver,

Julius W. Fuller,

Thomas J. Moore,

J. Herbert Porter.

Musicians.

Frank E. Stephen,

John DeLong.

Wagoner.

William Maple.

Privates.

Brock, Henry

Boyer, Benjamin

Benedict, Charles E.

Brophy, Matthew

Belkens, Charles

Biram, David O.

Bray, John

Crawford, Samuel

Clemmons, T. H.

Calligan, Francis

Cook, Christopher

Clarke, Benjamin W.

Cuttler, Thomas

Cunningham, R. N.

Davis, Jenkins

Davis, Ebenezer J.

Foley, Daniel

Graham, William

Graham, Nathan B.

Gertz, Henry

Hart, John

Hoover, Frank

Henderson, Alec. M.

Johnson, William J.

Koops, John

Kirkpatrick, Isaac

Karwath, Henry

Kirnes, Robert

Kirkpatrick, Benj. J.

LaGrange, Rufus J.

Lathrop, Charles H.

Lytle, Henry

McCoy, Frank

McMahan, Wm. H.

Moore, Thomas J.

Miller, Frank

McDonald, William

Magill, John

McCormic, Charles

Mackart, Lawrence

Madison, Barton W

Miller, James B.

Nelson, James

Noble, Norman J.

Noble, James M.

Nelson, Alex. C.

Ohara, Peter

Porter, John Herbert

Patterson, Benjamin F.

Renshoof, George W.

Richards, Richard

Rhomberg, Martin

Rickard, Abraham

Riel y, Albert

Sullivan, Daniel M.
 Sanders, Charles
 Sattle, Matthias
 Spencer, Webster
 Smith, John
 Smith, John
 Scheveler, John
 Schlepper, Mathias
 Troop, Robert
 Tompson, William
 Villan, Paul
 Wagner, Charles F.
 Wisecarver, Samuel
 York, Benjamin
 Kepler, John
 Harker, Lemuel
 Fuller, Julius W.
 Thompson, Stephen
 Mills, George W.
 Dilworth, Richard
 Miller, Joseph M.

Co. G.—Captains.

Joseph B. Leake,
 Charles Altman.

Lieutenants.

Charles Altman,
 John B. Parcell,
 George A. Bennett.

Sergeants.

Mark Mathews,
 John Wilkins Moore,
 George A. Bennett,
 Robert Speer,
 Jesse M. Mathews,
 Thomas B. Milles.

Corporals.

John Murphy,
 Peter H. Martin,
 Edward A. Shaw,
 Sam G. McCausland,
 J. Wilkins Moore,
 Richard Carns,
 Bernard Eseke,
 Joseph Patterson,
 Jacob Forsythe.

Musicians.

Alonzo M. Swim,
 Wm. L. Culbertson.

Privates.

Bates, Olean
 Brown, Tompson G.
 Brown, Harvey J.
 Brown, James
 Baker, Philip
 Bigelow, Franklin
 Bickel, Ferdinand
 Culbertson, William F.
 Cutting, George W.
 Canes, Richard
 Duncan, James C.
 Dooze, Frederick
 Dickson, Arthur

Ewoldt, Henrich
 Folmer, Samuel W.
 Foote, Thomas J.
 Fintle, John C.
 Grant, John
 Gear, Richard
 Gillespie, Milton
 Henderson, Nelson W.
 Hoffman, Carl
 Hoffman, Christian
 Haenchin, Theobald
 Illian, Heinrich
 Jamiesson, James F.
 Jamiesson, William A.
 Jack, James G.
 Jenkins, Milton
 Kugle, Augustus
 Keer, Samuel
 Lancaster, Thomas
 Leslie, Felix N.
 Leonard, John W.
 Martin, William
 McCool, John C.
 McFate, Samuel
 McConnell, George W.
 McKenney, Richard
 McCausland, Thomas W.
 Martin, William G.
 Nason, Willard H.
 Pohlmann, Hans
 Pattison, Joseph
 Pollock, Joseph
 Ralston, Robert S.
 Roddewig, Fritz
 Stansbrough, George P.
 Speer, Joseph
 Sturdevant, Ben. H.
 Sunderline, Ebenezer
 Stanley, Herman R.
 Staton, John W.
 Sissell, John J.
 Stockdale, James
 Statton, Levi
 Shuman, Christian
 Stevenson, John E.
 Thompson, Milton G.
 Thompson, John B.
 Vinall, George
 Williams, Silas
 Wilson, W. H. H.
 Walls, Eli.

Recruits.

Fritzpatrick, Michael
 McConnell, John S.
 Gast, John A.

Co. K.—Captains.

Sylvanus B. Byram,
 Henry B. Doolittle.

Lieutenants.

Elijah Stone,
 Elia Taylor,
 William J. Steel.

Sergeants.

William J. Steel,
 Francis M. Steel,
 Orville P. Carpenter,
 James Cole,
 Ebenezer Fowler.

Corporals.

George L. Bolton,
 William H. Slaughter,
 John W. Condit,
 John W. Wolf,
 Lewis Reep,
 William Nesbitt,
 James McIntosh,
 Thomas Taggart,
 Rudolf Morant.

Musicians.

William T. Condron,
 Henry E. Stacy.

Wagoner.

Alvin B. Carter.

Privates.

Alterman, Victor
 Arnold, Simon
 Avery, Theodore W.
 Beal, David P.
 Burris, Thomas
 Barnes, Joseph D.
 Brown, John
 Barlow, John
 Crisswell, William
 Campbell, William E.
 Clark, Philip B.
 Chamberlin, J. B.
 Coughlin, Stephen
 Daughenbaugh, J. M.
 Davis, Thomas C.
 Draper, W. H.
 Draper, Oscar
 Donelson, Egbert B.
 Fisk, Rufus
 Franks, Lafayette
 Flinn, Patrick
 Gaffney, Patrick
 Hulitt, Richard
 Hafkey, William C.
 Huskamp, Henry
 Hart, Isaac M.
 Hamilton, Charles
 Johnson, Chris.
 Knapp, Morris C.
 Long, Emanuel
 Leamon, George
 McMillen, Allen
 McConnell, Alex.
 McKane, James
 Myres, William
 McCall, Wm. W.
 Nichols, John C.
 Nesbitt, Wm.
 Nichols, Albert
 Phillips, Sylvester W.

Pinkerton, Rufus	Underholt, Lewis	Caldwell, Samuel
Pike, Zebulon M.	Van Duzen, John M.	Cook, Christopher
Port, John	Wallace, Henry C.	Huss, Sylvester
Peterson, Oliff	White, John E.	Leonard, Thomas
Stacy, Judson C.	Whitesell, George	Lindley, Franklin
Stacy, William H.	Wyman, John	Longworth, G. C. W
Sharlow, James L.	Wilson, James H.	Mann, Loren L.
Shannon, John	Whitney, Lyman L.	Mann, Preston
Stanley, Edward M.	<i>Companies Unknown.</i>	McCormic, James
Sanders, Stephen	Appleton, John	Osborn, Wm. H.
Stringham, A. R.	Calder, Daniel R.	Risely, John P.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY VETERANS.

<i>Co. C.—Privates.</i>	Delay, John	Timothy, Michael
Cochran, Beecher B.	Fohrmann, Hans.	Williams, Simpson H.
Howell, Daniel N.	Gooden, Robert L.	<i>Companies Unknown.</i>
Hogan, John	Gray, William	Blackman, Edwin
Hamann, John B.	Mulford, Abraham	Cunningham, Edward
Kock, Frederick	Morrison, Isaac	Carter, Michael
Seaman, Ezra	Rodgers, Samuel L.	Graw, John P.
<i>Co. D.—Privates.</i>	Sparks, Charles	Guion, William H.
Leonard, Thomas	Ulam, John C.	Graham, Henry C.
Resley, John P.	<i>Co. E.—Privates.</i>	Hamilton, John
Carter, Jonathan	Calder, Daniel R.	Jones, William H.
Carter, William	Cook, Christopher	Little, David
Case, John B.	Hill, Egbert	McCutcheon, William
Carter, Michael T.	Lindley, Franklin	Schemerhorn, Wm. S
Craig, Calvin	Moloy, Daniel	Thompson, Andrew
Congleton, John S.	Osborn, William H.	Wells, William H.

In Company H was James McCormick, and in Company K, John Voutine.

Scott County was well represented in the Twentieth Infantry as will be seen by reference to the foregoing names. The promotions were as follows: Joseph B. Leake, Captain to Lieut.-Colonel; Robert M. Lytle, 2d to 1st Lieutenant; William M. Johnston, Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant; Charles E. Squires, 2d to 1st Lieutenant and Captain; George W. Thompson, 2d to 1st Lieut. and Captain; Thomas F. Allen, Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant; Edward E. Davis, 2d to 1st Lieut. and Captain; Mendon F. Weller, Sergeant, to 1st Lieutenant; Martin Rhomberg, Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant; Charles Altman, 1st Lieut. to Captain; Frederick E. Starek, Sergt.-Major to 1st Lieutenant; George A. Bennett, Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant; John W. Moore, Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant; Henry B. Doolittle, Sergeant to Captain; William J. Steele, Sergeant to 2d and 1st Lieutenant; Lyman L. Whitney, Sergeant to 2d and 1st Lieutenant; Joseph D. Barnes, Sergeant to 1st Lieutenant; Patrick Gaffney, Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant. The Twentieth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry was mustered out of the service of the United States at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

<i>Co. A.—Privates.</i>	Bouslot, Samuel.	Costan, Frederick
Cousins, Alfred	McLaughlin, Alanson	Driskell, Samuel P.
Cousins, Franklin	Morgan, Sydenham	<i>Co. G.—Veterans.—Privates</i>
Wagoner, George	<i>Co. F.—Veterans.—Privates.</i>	Canthorne, George
<i>Co. H.—Privates.</i>	Blackman, William	Dolan, Patrick
Collamer, George W.		

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

<i>Co. K.—Captain.</i>	Stephen H. Hands.	Hart, John
James G. Crane.	<i>Wagoner.</i>	Highley, Henry
<i>Sergeant.</i>	Joseph T. Sibley.	Michael, Philip
Linus H. Miller.	<i>Privates.</i>	Martin, Patrick
<i>Corporals.</i>	Bowers, Benjamin	Powell, Walter
Philo B. Littlejohn.	Booth, Adam	Piper, August
John S. Dawson.	Bannigan, Peter D.	Starkjohn, John
Sidney M. Eddy.	Bergamon, Theodore	Seigling, Johann
<i>Musicians.</i>	Crouse, William	Vanfleet, Stephen
Charles Pickens,	Gan, Henry	Ware, George
		Saengling, John

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

<i>Colonel</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	McGregor, Lawes
Stephen H. Henderson.	Bradshaw, Frank M.	Mitchell, Lafayette
<i>Lieut.-Colonel.</i>	Chaney, Henry	Moore, Griffin
Henry Egbert.	Cabel, Ludwig	Morgan, Marion
<i>Surgeon.</i>	Dial, John F.	Neidick, Ed. D.
James Irwin.	Dickinson, Arthur O.	Nickerson, Richard N.
<i>Com. Sergeant.</i>	Dubois, William W. L.	Peterson, Carl
Louis H. Fluke.	Dow, Perkins L.	Read, Albert
<i>Co. I.—Captain.</i>	Eddy, E. H.	Reid, Alexander
Alphonso H. Brooks.	Evans, John	Regennitter, Deidrich
<i>Lieutenants.</i>	French, George A.	Robison, Jas. H. Parks
James A. Ryan.	Fearing, Theodore W.	Royer, Joseph H.
Henry W. Bennett.	Feikert, Peter.	Ryan, Charles T.
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Fenno, Levi.	Rown, James
William Hazleton,	Fowler, William Ed.	Shuey, Jeremiah
William Foster,	Grier, John C.	Smith, Samuel S.
Solan H. Fidler.	Greer, Simon B.	Soderstrum, William A.
Charles F. Wineman,	Hanemann, C. F.	Stratman, Franklin W.
Howard M. Smith.	Harris, Joseph F.	Squires, George G.
<i>Corporals.</i>	Hoffman, John V.	Spear, James
Myron C. Pope,	Hogarty, M. V. B.	Tallman, John W.
Will Blackman,	Humphrey, Wm. T. R.	Tompkin, William
Henry B. Jamison,	Hunter, Nathaniel G.	Vonder Fecht, Nicholas
Samuel R. J. Hoyt,	Haupt, Henry	Van Vliet, Luther
Charles Bielenberg,	Illion, Charles A.	Woeber, Ames
Alexander Reid,	Jamison, George W.	White, William F.
Hiram Medley,	Jackson, Andrew	Woodside, Andrew J.
Joseph P. Eagal,	Johnson, William N.	Phelps, Benjamin
Charles A. Atkinson.	Kelley, Absalom B.	<i>Co. K.—Captain.</i>
<i>Musicians.</i>	Kingsley, Kirk W.	Thomas Wilson.
Peter Karst,	Krein, Adolph	<i>Lieutenants.</i>
Ivan D. Busch.	Koch, Joseph	John Ackley,
<i>Wagoner.</i>	Lindsay William K.	James H. G. Wilson.
Archer Perry.	Lovell, John	<i>Sergeants.</i>
	Manners, Henderson	John Collins,
	Middleton, William D.	Jacob C. Morgan,
	McDonald, Henry	

William Green,
Samuel R. Lemmon,
Lyman S. Peck.

Corporals.

John H. Wilson,
William H. Barbour,
John H. Dart, Jr.,
James F. Shaff,
William P. Tiffany,
John A. Rowan,
Lorenzo D. Carey,
George W. Foster,
Charles P. Beard,
Arthur Twaddell,
Henry Bode,
Robert M. Cooper.

Musicians.

William W. Parker,
Fred P. Sackett.

Wagoner.

Frederick Cooper.

Privates.

Adamson, John
Anderson, William H.
Augustine, James
Bode, Henry,
Beohmler, William
Barrett, John E.
Burns, Thomas

Broson, John
Beard, Charles P.
Cartee, Samuel
Cartee, Jonathan R.
Cain, Timothy F.
Caldwell, William
Creamer, Leonidas
Cooper, Robert M.
Day, Aisel
Denne, Francis W.
Doolittle, Charles F.
Evans, Oliver M.
Ford, Joseph M.
Golding, George H.
Groff, Charles H.
Gray, Alfred
Hein, Frederick A.
Hanks, Henry,
Isaacson, Lars
Jones, John E.
Kibbey, Meigs
Knapp, Alonzo D.
Kinney, Sylvester
Kreoger, Henry
Love, Robert F.
Litz, William
Medford, Edward G.
McLoskey, Robert H.
Morris, Mace
McGuire, John

McCan, James
McIntosh, Perrie H
McClelland, John
McAfee, John
Mueller, Hermann
Mott, Sanford
Myerhoff, Robert
Messer, Stephen
Nelson, John I.
Odenhimer, George
Peters, Johan
Quigley, Auther
Rambo, Andrew R.
Rohm, David
Rhodes, Samuel L. C
Sanders, Wakeman
Sanders, Stephen H.
Scherer, Joseph
Small, Fred A.
Schwenke, Reinhold
Twaddell, Arthur
Tilton, Alexander
Todd, Theodore
Tucker, John H.
Williams, James
Wilbur, Josiah A.
Webster, Daniel
Ware, George
Yates, Thomas H. B.
Zabel, Mathias

In Company D was Corporal Frank C. Grace; in Company F, privates Seth B. Frisbie and Daniel E. Jones, and in Company G, private Alexander Haley.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Co. B.

Adams, Nichols
Bray, Philip H.
Bullock, David S.
Barr, Samuel
Chase, John M.
Cunningham, Michael
Rouse, George
Tate, William G.
Williams, Oscar G.

Co. F.

Clark, Warren H.
Goodwin, Enoch
Hook, Stephen
Hollingsworth, A.
Hollingsworth, Benj.
Mathews, James L.
O'Connor, Bryan

Co. L.—Farrier.
George L. Richardson,
Thomas Schadt.

Privates.

Burnett, Franklin
Cisco, Martin S.
Cisco, James A.

Lillie, Milton
Manwaring, L. B.
Mason, Daniel W.
Potter, Henry C.

Co. M.—Sergeants.

George McDowall.

Privates.

Crawford, Milo D.
Douglas, John
Gammill, Thomas
Hibber, Charles
Johnson, Samuel A.
Kilmer, Jeremiah
Murry, Abraham
McClintock, George
Stoops, Henry J.
Stoops, George W.
Stamper, Joseph

Recruits Unassigned.

Amend, Moses H.
Braden, John L.
Brottorff, William K.
Bray, Philip H.
Crawford, Silas D.
Cooper, John

Chase, Warren H.
Davis, Ephraim J.
Donnell, Oliver H.
Dory, Francis A.
Earle, William D.
Greeley, Albert
Harris, Joseph C.
Hide, Edward
Hendricks, Levi
Johnson, Cornelius S.
Jackson, Joseph
Leach, Benjamin F.
Leacy, John
Lewis, William
Monroe, Benjamin T.
Cook, John
Calder, James M.
Mullen, Eugene T.
Phelps, James H.
Palmer, Jerod C.
Reiley, William H.
Rundell, Robert
Remington, George
Street, William E.
Smith, Americus C.
Seeves, Edmon

Smith, Walter A.
Tompson, Ed. C.
Williams, William
Williams, Thomas

Williams, R. A.
Baker, Robert B.
Wallace, John A.
Moss, Charles E.

Burns, William O.
Huchins, H. H.
Casey Michael
Williams, James

In Company A, Scott County was represented by private Alexander Osburn; in Company E, by privates Chandler W. Ellsworth and Wm. F. Earhart; in Company H, by Sergeant David K. Webster.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Adjutants.

Gustavus Schnitger,
Joseph H. Freeman.

Sergeants.

Henry B. L. Udlow,
Melville B. C. True

Hospital Steward.

Arthur H. Needham.

Bagler.

John E. Williamson.

Surgeons.

Robert J. Hunter.
Thomas H. Jacobs,
Walter H. Durand.

Band Leader

Clement Brennan.

Musician.

Nelson Macomber.

Co. C.—Captain.

Henry Egbert.

Lieutenants.

Joseph H. Freeman,
Michael Connor,
Benjamin F. Stiles,

Sergeants.

Benjamin F. Stiles,
Henry Babcock,
John N. Davis,
Henry B. Ludlow,
Nathan J. McKelvey,
Ezra Cronkleton,
Samuel Spencer,
Isaac Gillmore,
Seth Hartzel,
George R. Wick,
Edwin E. Goddard,

Corporals.

Moreau Carrol,
Nelson Lovel,
Dana O. Whitman,
Edwin H. Hobart,
Rudolph Snyder,
Michael Trucks,
Wash B. Leamer.

Wagoner.

David Thomas.

Saddler.

Joseph S. Petts.

Baglers.

Nelson Macomber,
William Shaw,
Alfred Wells,
Delos Phelps,

Farriers.

Walter M. Durand,
John Parks,
Truman B. Kelley,

Privates.

Armstrong, James B.
Baker, George W.
Babcock, Henry
Bates, Hugh
Bard, Isaac D.
Becherer, Charles
Carey, William H.
Dillon, Marshal H.
Follett, Franklin
Freeland, Alexis M.
Fuher, Henry
Farley, Adolphus E.
Fanning, John
Gordan, James
Hall, John A. M.
Hughes, William R.
Hewriter, Robert J.
Hilbert, Joseph J.
Jacobs, Thomas H.
Kizer, James
Kline, Ernst G.
Kelsey, Hugh
King, Ebenezer
Leamer, Wash. B.
Lovel, Nelson
Lincoln, Sanford E.
Linton, Alfred
Loftis, John
Mason, James S.
Mason, Edwin D.
Melton, Sidney
Murray, Eugene P.
Myall, Frederick
Melken, Henry
Mitchell, Daniel K.
McGee, Henry
McKelvey, Nathan J.
McElvane, Alvin
Phelps, Delos
Post, William

Rea, Henry
Stevens, Joel S.
Schlagel, Charles
Steel, Joseph L.
Schlunt, Fidel
Snyder, Daniel
Snyder, Rudolph
Scales, James
Shaw, Wm.
Ludlow, Henry B.
Trucks, Michael
Tann, George
Wolfe, John A.
Wolfe, Lucius H.
Wicks, George R.
Wilds, Thomas M.
Welch, John C.

Additional Enlistments.

Connor, William T.
Dunn, George F.
Glover, Joseph
Hewett, Samuel
Kelsey, Usher M.
Kirkpatrick, Ichabod
Livingston, James
Watson, Isaac
Church, John C.
Davidson, James W.
Gordon, William
Gordon, James
Hogan, Martin
Jones, William A.
Mann, James
Melchard, Henry
Middlemus, James
Pope, William A.
Parks, John
Ross, Francis
Safely, James W.
Simmons, Marvin L.
Wade, John I.
Scarff, William
Finley, John
Taylor, James
Bennett, Erastus W.
Grace, Henry
Hickson, Wm. H.
Porter, James
Murry, Tompson
Price, Henry

Perry, Edward
Simmons, William H.
Strong, Parmelee D.
Ulam, Daniel W.
Wood, Levi
Winey, Lucian G.

Co. C.—Veterans—Captain.
Benjamin F. Stiles.

Lieutenants.
Michael Connor,
Henry L. Babcock.

Sergeants.
Isaac Gilmore,
Dana O. Whitman.

Corporals.
Rudolph Snyder,
Nelson Lovel,
Michael Trucks.

Soldier.
James S. Mason.

Privates.
Bard, Isaac D.
Bates, Hugh
Becherer, Charles
Carroll, Moreau
Church, John C.
Fubes, Henry
Hewitt Samuel
Hall, John A. M.
Hobert, Edwin H.
Kelsey, Usher M.
Kirkpatrick, I. G.
Livingston, James
Lincoln, Sanford E.
Mason, Edwin D.
Mann, James
Middlemus, James
Post, William
Safely, James W.
Simmons, Marvin L.
Wells, Alfred
Watson, Isaac N.

Co. E.—Captain.
Frank A. Kendrick.
Gustave Schnitger.

Lieutenants.
Anton Scherer,
James P. Metcalf.

Sergeants.
Hezekiah G. Dwire,
Augustus Crone,
Hiram J. Gardner,
John Ackley,
Perry L. Reed,
Andrew J. Pierce,
Augustus Crone,
John Borchez,
John W. Jennings,
Nicholas Musfeldt,
William Alrich.

Corporals.
John Stouffer,
William H. Alrich,
Theo. Philloud,
Arthur H. Needham,
Frederick Potman,
George Harbison,
Warner Beherns,
Augustus Sharp,
Nicholas Musfeldt,
John Branch,
John Ackley,
Louis W. Coleman,
Ferdinand Doflar,
Frank Pilloud,
John F. Fletcher,
Jonathan Melvin,
Charles Reese,
Anderson S. Robinson,

Buglers.
Herman F. Bonorden,
Lorenz Miller,
John E. Williamson,
William Dunderdale.

Farriers.
Frederick Potman,
John Stouffer,
Michael Schmidt,
James Taracrow.

Saddlers.
George Stellar,
Ezekiel L. Roberts,
George Ruge.

Wagoner.
Alexander C. Best.

Privates.
Arnold, W. John
Blackman, Hiram
Boerk, Henry
Budde, William
Brockman, Jacob
Branch, John
Bild, John
Best, Alexander C.
Bahl, William
Beilke, Joseph
Champenois, Paul
Clodt, Christian
Dunderdale, William
Downey, Albert
Davis, Thomas H.
Deadrick, Charles
Eckhart, Charles
Foster, G. William
Frederick, Gustave
Finley, Elwood
Ferguson, Daniel B.
Faxon, Thomas
Gardner, Hiram
Gilbert, Truman
Grant, A. Samuel
Hayward, George
Hass, Charles

Harman, Isaiah
Hendrick, John
Klughen, Henry
Kirk, Henry
Lamberge L. Daedhl
Little, George
Libbig, John
Loring, George
Leggett, Thomas
Lilienthal, Hans.
Miller, Lorenz
Musfeldt, Nicholas
Mumm, Peter
Patterson, John P. D.
Peters, Peter
Pilloud, Theodore
Pilloud, Frank
Paden, James A.
Robinson, Anderson F.
Ritz, Adolph
Ruckenberge, John
Ruge, George
Roberts, L.
Schuning, Henry
Stoltenberg, Hans.
Seno, Andreas
Stellar, George
Swein, Charles
Schroeder, Adolph
Schroeder, August
Smith, Thomas
Scherchel, C.
Walker, John
Wood, Martin

Additional Enlistments.
Bahl, Frank
Bogue, Arthur
Buck, Henry
Colemann, Louis W.
Felchner, John F.
Harmann, Urias
Dougherty, James
Hener, Henry
Hellman, Adam
Kulbert, Christopher
Luders, George
Mumm, Peter
Mordan, William C.
McDonald, James
Struvel, Asa
Steffen, Peter
Upsoa, David L.
Ward, John
Cruse, Christian
Huckstaekt, Emil
Hendrickson, Abner
Lineham, Andrew
Linderman, Joseph
Livingston, Wm. L.
Pruss, Earnest F.
Ruge, William
Schmidt, Michael
Williamson, John E.



Leonard

Fey, William J. A.
 Brekner, Peter
 Ruby, James
 Gebhart, Lewis
 Hassler, John
 Drawing, Lewis
 Dressen, Henry
 Lowe, Henry
 McAlarney, Joseph I.
 Moeller, Hans. H.
 Scherer, Sebastian
 Haslar, Louis
 Riley, James
 Bahl, Henry
 Dougherty, Young
 Fedick, John
 Mohlman, Frederick
 Schluntz, John
 Priess, John
 Schroeder, John
 Schluter, Charles
 Tiedman, Clause
 Jennings, John W.

Co. E.—Veterans.—Captain.
 Gastave Schmitzer.

Lieutenants.
 James F. Metcalf,
 Augustus Crone.

Sergeants.
 John Brochers,
 John W. Jennings.

Corporals.
 Claus Hass,
 John F. Felchner,

William Ruge,
 John Rechenberger.

Bugler.
 Henry Kluglein.

Privates.
 Brehner, Peter
 Boerk, Henry
 Budde, William
 Clodt, Christian
 Daugherty, Young
 Dofflar, Ferdinand
 Fey, William J. A.
 Fredericks, Gustave
 Finley, Elwood
 Hendricks, John
 Lubbe, John
 Peters, Peter
 Schlunts, John
 Schuening, Henry
 Stellar, George
 Schlueter, Charles
 Tiedemann, Clause
 Foster, Edmora P.
 Gilbert, Henry E.
 Gilbert, Christopher
 Heberling, Leonard L.
 Johnson, Thomas
 Zeigler, Nehemiah
 Eckerman, Dan C.
 Earl, Cyrus N.
 Freeland, John W.
 Glass, James W.
 Grant, Edward C.
 Gibson, Samuel M.
 Watson, Isaac H.

Shaw, William H.
 Murry, Tompson F.
 Morrison, James W.
 McAlarney, John D.
 Petts, Jos. S.
 Russell, George P.
 Reitz, Adolph
 Williams, John
 Walker, Thomas
 Hawk, Jacob
 Hawk, Josiah
 Hewett Samuel
 Kirkpatrick, Ichabod
 Kelsey, Usher M.
 Livingston, James
 Penry, Edward
 Schlaus, John
 Yeerin, Wm. H.
 Barr, William M.

Co. G.—Privates.
 Brady, James M.
 Briggie, John C.
 Chase, Thaddeus O.
 Ferry, Miles
 Hall, John
 Kresner, Sylvester
 Hancock, John

Unassigned Recruits.
 Budd, Chas. H.
 Bennett, Erastus
 Japp, Josias
 Bingford, John D.
 Chapman, Leander L.
 Ryan, William
 Conley, John W.

In Company A were Captain Wm. B. Brunton, Sergeant Amasa Kinnan, and privates Thomas Stewart and James C. McNeil; Company B, privates John Connor, W. L. Tireman, Church Meigs, and David Hicks; in Company F, Sergeant H. G. Dwire, and privates James W. English and Peter C. Frame; in Company H, privates David F. Louper, and Nicholas Fabricus; in Company I, privates Wm. H. Record, Wm. J. Dale, and Thomas Kenley; in Company K, Lieutenant Perry L. Reed and privates Adam Frimwood and James Telfair; in Company L, Corporal Thomas Dulin and privates Orrin Brown, Frank B. Byland and Urban Chapman; and in Company M, privates John A. Smith, Melvin McMurry, Thomas H. Jacobs and Wm. Oscar Hunter.

The Second Cavalry had a large number of representatives from Scott County, and the promotions made were as follows: Frank A. Kendrick, Capt. to Major; Gustavus Schnitger, 2d Lieut., Captain and Major; Henry B. Ludlow, Quartermaster-Sergt. to Quartermaster; William B. Brunton, Sergt. to 2d and 1st Lieut. and Captain; Benjamin F. Stiles, Sergt. to 2d Lieut. and Cap-

tain; Henry C. Babcock, Sergt. to 2d Lieut. and Captain; Michael Connor, 2d to 1st Lieut.; Isaac Gillmor, Sergt. to 1st Lieut.; Michael Trucks, Sergt to 2d Lieut.; Augustus Crone, Sergt to 2d Lieut.; Hezekiah G. Dwire, Sergt to 2d Lieut.; Perry L. Reed, Sergt. to 2d Lieut.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Co. I.—Second Lieut.
Frazier W. Arnim.

Privates.

Brant, Clark
Boldt, John C.
Bald, John
Barebe, Christian
Courtney, John
Cook, William E.
Edwards, William A.

Fabrenking, Joachim
Fredrick, Paul
Fralech, Ambrose
Florine, Joseph
Hibler, Frank
Hellmuth, Casper
Hanson, Gottfield
Hill, George
Kelso, William
Mersh, John C.

Mein, Lewis
Nett, John J.
Pruss, Earnest F. A.
Pracher, Jacob
Rolls, Joachim
Schuritz, William
Whitney, Amos A.
Clampet, William
Murphy, Patrick

John C. Crumrin and——Patterson enlisted in Company E.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Co. A.—Captain.
John Gallegan.

Sergeant.

Henry Soedt.

Corporals.

Scott Stevens,
Gerhard Kleinhessling.

Teamster.

Perry Moss.

Farrier.

Frederick Wendt.

Saddler.

Edward Callendine.

Privates.

Ballard, William P.
Blunk, Henry
Bain, Patrick
Boyd, Philip F.

Baughman, Thomas W.
Butler, Francis
Davis, Jesse
Ingerson, Niss
Johnson, Nathaniel
Jenks, Hiram
Kochler, Henry
Lorenzen, Ludwig
Moll, John
Meyer, John
McKenzie, Wm. S.
Phillips, Frederick
Seno, Andrew

Veterans.

Hopson, Henry A.
Reese, Thomas L.

Co. E.

Bren, Joseph T.
Cullars, Wm. E.

Finch, Henry W.
Frank, James M.
Dake, Orin
Stephens, John
Bachelor, George
Pinkerton, Isaiah
erson, William
Wallace, John

Company Unknown.

Brown, William
Bryson, Myron
Bay, Albert R.
Conway, William
Edwards, Charles
Fellman, Frederick
McGinnis, William
Truax, Walter E.
Teague, William J.
Wamby, Thomas R.

In Company C was private Frank Howard; in Company D, Wm. Coatney; in Company G, Thomas Carlington; in Company H, John H. Fisher and Frank Gottslie; in Company I, Laurence Cassidy, Michael Dedy, James Call, Peter G. Henningson, James Miller and Lemuel Miller; in Company L, Clinton Clark, Michael O'Donnell and John Wilson; and in Company M, Corporal James McGuire, Geo. C. Wright and Thomas Carlington.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Co. C.—Trumpeter.
George C. Hamlin.

Privates.

Alexander, Robert

Lancaster, Eli John
Hart, Taber C.

Co. E.—Lieutenant.

Charles F. Anderson.

Privates.

Allen, Herman
Costillo, Thomas A. D.
England, William

Henning, Henry
Myres Wm. C.
Johnson, William C.
Co. L.—Sergeant.
Francis A. Nitsky.

Privates.
Lucas, William M.
Coop, Philip
Delano, Walter
Co. M.—Trumpeter.
William W. Scott.

Privates.
Blood, William
Rosenfeldt, Charles
Wharton, Henry C.
Kremer, Augustine
Rook, George

In Company D was Henry Hammann ; F, James M. Gray ; K, Thomas Mead and Henry Winchell.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Surgeon.
Edwin Kirkup.
Quartermaster.
Jesse J. Grant.
Co. B.—Lieutenant.
Hugh T. Holmes.
Corporal.
Wilson, Greenlee.

Privates.
Brophy, Thomas
Dickinson, Oren
Davis, John
Greelee, William C.
Hale, Charles
Kelly, William
Luther, John

Parte, Phillip
Russell, Mitchel H.
Schmenkey, Samuel
Shaw, William H.
Syms, James
Smith, Andy
Stratten, Josiah
Williams, Wm. B.

In Company A were John Blake and Eben B. Wellman ; C, John Hagerty ; D, Israel Crouse and John P. Stevenson ; E, David, Potts ; G, Thomas Shropshire and John Spalley ; H, Nathan J. Lamer ; I, Charles W. Hagen ; K, David Pelton and Ernest L. Kraemer ; and in Company M, George Alton, Milven E. McMurry, Jeremiah Payne, Michael Higgins, James A. Reynolds and George W. Stennett.

The promotions were Hugh Thomas Holmes, Corp. to 2d Lieut. and Captain ; John Hagerty, Q. M. Sergt. to 2d Lieut.

FIRST AFRICAN INFANTRY.

Co. A.—Sergeants.
Joseph A. Scott,
Henry Stuard.
Corporals.
Augustus Bradley,
Noah Lawson.
Drummer.
Charles L. Gifford.
Privates.
Banks, Solomon K.

Daniels, Samuel
Davenport, Henry
Hudson, James
Henderdon, Thomas
Henning, Henry
Jackson, John
McKnight, Jefferson
Mosley, David
Riddle, Thomas
Additional Enlistments.
Anderson, Peter

Bush, Moses
Green, Jacob
Harris, John
Henry, Nat.
Kins'ow, James
Walker, William
White, William
Woods, Philip
Wakefield, Henry
Walker, Henry

Company C contained privates Henry Green and James Parker ; Company D, Sergeant Wm. Hamilton and Alfred Johnson.

TWELFTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Co. I.—Captain.
Johannes Abelfeldt.
Lieutenants
Robert Henne,
Anthony Steffen.

Sergeants.
Ernst Arp.
John Kaufmann,
Adolphus Lotz,
Peter Luebking,

Claus Rohwer.
Corporals.
Augustave Giesecke,
Karl Haagen,
John Seiverse.

<i>Privates.</i>	Jaeger, Hans	Schlapkohl, Henry
Aushorn, Eugene	Karste, Andreas	Schlapp, Philip
Behrens, Claus	Krause, Theodore	Schluez, Benedict
Behrens, John	Kruse, Ernst	Schlueter, John
Bant, Henry	Kuntze, Charles	Schmidt, Peter
Beyer, George L.	Luethen, John	Siebold, Ernst
Catle, William	Martens, Augustus	Siekel, Charles
Dott, Philip	Meyers, Edward	Stisser, Frank
Glien, Ludwig	Niemann, Hans	Stulhr, John
Gosch, John	Pestel, Charles	Voss, Christian
Groenwald, William	Peterson, Casper	Weise, Henry
Harder, Hans	Ramm, John	Wulf, Hans
Hoffbaur, Charles	Schlapkohl, Frederick	Wunder, Henry

SECOND MISSOURI ARTILLERY.

<i>Co. F.—Sergeants.</i>	Behrens, Henry	Kroeger, Mark
Henry Hempel,	Berlin, Eggert	Kruse, Frederick
Hermann Rohde,	Boyer, John	Pahl, Claus
Lorenz Fischer.	Dickmann, Henry	Pahl, Henry
<i>Corporals.</i>	Detlef, Otto	Peterson, Christian
Henry Clausen,	Eggers, Johannes	Pries, Henry
Herman Witte.	Ehlers, Claus	Raabe, F.
<i>Privates</i>	Gerds, Henry	Rupp, Martin
Bauer, John	Grimm, Frederick	Schroeder, Frederick
Bosch, Edward	Haulsen, Jeus	Schulte, Otto
Bock, Frederick	Jupp, Christian	Theoming, Charles
Bolt, Joachim	Kochler, G.	Warrensold, Henry
	Kundt, Henry	

THIRD AND OTHER REGIMENTS.

In many regiments not included in the preceding there were representatives from Scott County. These are given in the following list:

Third Infantry.—In this regiment were privates Robert Clarke George Harris, August Mauser, Joseph F. Parkhurst, companies unknown.

Fourth Infantry.—This included John Galligan, Lieut.-Colonel; and privates Jacob Geddes, Wirt Kempton, W. O. McCord, Eli Robinson, George A. Tubble, Beattie E. Johnson, John Laughlin, Wm. A. Phifer and Leopold Sanders, companies unknown. Among the additional enlistments were James M. Monroe, John I. Webb and James M. Wilson.

Seventh Infantry.—This included Augustus Wentz, Lieut.-Colonel, and Privates Joseph M. Randolph, of Co. E; Eli H. Harlan, of Company K, and Peter A. Esmole and John A. Smith, companies unknown.

Ninth Infantry.—In this was private Charles Vivion, company unknown.

Tenth Infantry.—Nicholas Perezel, Colonel; privates Oliver Huntley, William H. Stinson and Albert Tomlinson, of Company E, and Sergeant T. A. Sloanaker and Corporal Torris T. Scott.

Twelfth Infantry.—This included Wm. McManus, of Company A; Jacob Graham and Ira Swain, of Company E, and James B. McGill, of Company H.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Company A contained privates Wm. Hershberger, James H. King, John Miller and George Knight. Company F contained Byron Rumsey.

Eighteenth Infantry.—This contained privates Otis T. Stewart, of Company E; Edward Bullfin, of Company K, and veterans Ammon H. Damon, John C. Hilbert and Frederick Hesse, of Company A.

Nineteenth Infantry.—This Contained Eugene F. Clewell, of Company E, and George W. Orr, company unknown.

Twenty-second Infantry.—This contained privates Alfred P. King, of Company B; Jonas Denney and Thomas R. Loyd, of Company G, and Peter S. Berry, James Conley and Philip Pitt, companies unknown.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—In this was John Witherwax, Asst. Surgeon, and George S. Kizer, private of Company C.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—In Company D, veterans, of this regiment were George P. Conrad, Wm. W. Dudley, Ely Denny, Jacob Hecker, John Luxemberger, Henry Riss and John Wilkin.

Thirty-First Infantry.—Company A contained Franklin Heron; B. W. W. Harter; C, James H. Ackerman; G, veterans Harvey Emerson and Charles L. Kinniston.

Thirty-Third Infantry.—This contained veterans George W. Shee, Company C, and Wm. J. Bowers, Company E.

Thirty-Fourth Infantry.—Company G contained Philip Roseman.

Thirty-Fifth Infantry.—Private J. O. Valarnghan, Company E; Captain John Flanagan, Company H; veteran Alphens W. Clough, Company A, and veterans August Falk, Robert Hawk and William Hertzog, company unknown, were in this regiment.

Thirty-Ninth Infantry.—In Company I were Dennis Shea and James J. Thorp. In Company K was Curtis J. Bales.

Fortieth Infantry.—In this were private Henry Whitecomb, Company I; veteran Samuel Smith, Company K; and veterans Daniel Gorman and Francis Hardy, company unknown.

Forty-Sixth Infantry.—In this regiment Scott County was represented by Wm. R. Dodd.

Forty-Eighth Infantry.—In this were Wm. T. Hayes, Adjutant, Sergeant B. Webster, Company B; private John H. Clark, Company C, and Corporal John Wilkins, Company D.

Fourth Cavalry.—In Company A was Monroe M. Childs; in Company B, John Ireland; in Company E, John Spencer; in Company F, Edward Jones and Andrew Y. Thompson; in Company G, Alfred D. Bullard, John H. Clark, James B. Kenyon, William Moore and James M. Moss; in Company L, Jonathan Cranshaw, and in Company M, John McRoberts.

Fifth Cavalry.—Company F of this regiment contained Christian Fischer, Henry Franke, Charles Franke, John Thomas, Christian Litscher, John T. Neht, Florian Seidel and Sidney Gipson.

Seventh Cavalry.—This regiment contained John A. Grey, Saddler Sergeant; Second Lieut. Benjamin K. Roberts, and privates George Gardner, Augustus Herkert, John A. Grey and James Stevens, of Company A; privates James Maher, Wm. H. Ward and Patrick Winn, of Company B; privates Jerome B. Ingle and Alexander Thomas of Company D; privates Daniel H. Clark and George Hamilton of Company E; Sergeant John H. Wellman, Corporal Wallace R. Turner, and privates Thomas Adamson, Hiram D. Barney, Robert S. Hazen, Daniel Keeth, Ira L. Hammer and Henry Vankirk of Company G; Corporal Wm. L. Dodge, Farrier Ezekiel Weihrich, and privates Jesse W. Duvall, Wm. Stine and Charles G. Woodward of Company H; private Thomas Amery of Company F; privates Q. H. Brown and James Dugan of Company M; and privates John Bolton, Alexander Conaway, Wm. B. McCready, Silas W. Stewart, James W. Smith and Edward Thompson, of companies unknown.

Light Artillery.—In the First Battery was P. W. Starkweather; Second, Thomas J. Clark; Fourth, Henry Snyder, Wm. H. Forney, Cornelius Peterson, Wm. H. Smith and Joseph Page.

Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.—Company B contained Chas. L. Fessler, John Henry, Henry Hansen, James Moore, Arthur Patterson and Thomas Randall; Company D, Oliver J. Cook, Orville B. Hazen and Mathew McCullough; and Company H, Albert H. Sidney, all privates.

Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.—Company H, private Henry Ranzow.

Seventeenth Illinois Infantry.—Company E, private John P. Stibold; and Company H, private George Collins.

Thirty-Seventh Illinois Infantry.—Company A, privates Joseph C. Atkinson, Lemon G. Chilis, Charles Doyle, Cyrus Earhart, Samuel D. Heges, Lewis F. Meyers and John Baglan; and Company H, privates Peter Harrison and Wm. McGinnis.

Forty-Second Illinois Infantry.—Company G, private George E. Wilson.

Forty-Third Illinois Infantry.—Company E, Sergeant Heinrich Rhode and privates Nicholas Bornholdt, Heinrich Kohberg, Henry Otto, Hans Rohwer, Tim Rohweder and Andreas Lima.

Forty-Fourth Illinois Infantry.—Company K, Plidore Howe, Henry Howe, Gustavus Howe, Charles Leppy, Samuel Moore, Jacob Strasser, John Schultz and John Schippeld; Company D, Franz Stimmer, and Company K, Benjamin Green—all privates.

Sixty-Fifth Illinois Infantry.—Company B, Thomas Houghton and Ira M. Dayton, privates.

Sixty-Sixth Illinois Infantry.—Company C, John P. Draper; and Company I, Alex. Campbell, Reuben G. Foster, Wm. Sibolt, Otis E. Mason, Isaac P. Schooley, and Ellis V. Van Epas, privates.

Eighty-Third Illinois Infantry.—Company C, private John W. Green.

One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Illinois Infantry.—Company A, private William C. McManney; and Company B, James H. Fish, Wm. H. Stevens and Joseph L. Heywood, privates.

Fourth Illinois Cavalry.—Company M, George S. Franks and Andrew Johnson, privates.

Seventh Illinois Cavalry.—Band, Henry G. Smith.

Ninth Illinois Cavalry.—Company D, Joseph Hickson, private.

Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.—Company E, private L. C. Logue.

Fifty-Ninth Illinois Veteran Infantry.—Company K, private Joseph Hines.

First Nebraska Cavalry.—Company G, Joseph Blanch, private.

ROLL OF HONOR.

We subjoin a list of those from Scott County who perished in defense of the Union.

Lieut.-Col. Augustus Wentz—Killed in battle at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.

Maj. William A. Walker—Killed in battle near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Qr.-Mast. Jesse J. Grant—Died at Benton Barracks, Mo., April 19, 1864.

Capt. Miles P. Benton—Died at home April 8, 1863.

- Capt. Jonathan Slaymaker—Killed in battle at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862.
- Lieut. Enos Tichenor—Killed in battle at Corinth, Miss., Oct 3, 1862.
- Lieut. Elia Taylor—Died at Cassville, Mo., Oct 25, 1862.
- Lieut. William J. Steel—Died at Carrollton, La., Aug. 19, 1863.
- Lieut. Harrison Oliver—Killed in battle at Prairie Grove.
- Lieut. Samuel Dittin—Wounded at Kenesaw Mt., Ga., and died at Rome, Ga., Aug. 22, 1864.
- Lieut. John G. Huntington—Killed in battle at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.
- Lieut. Hezekiah G. Davire—Killed in action near West Point, Miss., Feb. 20, 1864.
- Armstrong, James B.—Died May 10, of wounds received at battle of Farmington, May 9, 1862.
- Alger, Delos—Killed April 8, 1865, at Spanish Fort, Ala., while in action.
- Boyer, Francis M.—Killed April 8, 1865, at Spanish Fort, Ala., in action.
- Blackman, Hiram—Died at St. Louis, Jan. 12, 1862.
- Berherns, Warner—Died at Davenport, Oct. 18, 1861.
- Brown, Orren R.—Died Jan 5, 1864, at Colliersville, Tenn.
- Boyer, John—Died at Jackson, July 18.
- Byland, Franklin—Killed Nov. 3, 1863, at Colliersville, Tenn.
- Boyd Philip F.—Died May 24, 1863, at Ft. Cook, D. T.
- Berry, Peter—Died Feb. 13, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
- Banks, Solomon K.—Died June 13, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
- Bradley, Augustus—Died Dec. 17, 1863, at Benton Barracks, Mo.
- Bren, Joseph T.—Died April 19, 1865, at Sioux City.
- Baner, John—Killed at Fourteen Mile Creek, May 12, 1862.
- Brock, Henry—Died Sept. 9, 1863, at Carrollton, La.
- Benedict, Charles E.—Died Nov. 2, 1862, at Ford's Farm, Ark.
- Brophy Matthew—Killed July 8, 1863, in battle, at Vicksburg, Miss.
- Barrett, James F.—Died July 10, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.
- Bell, John L.—Died Feb. 21, 1864, at New Orleans, La.
- Bowling, Harry H.—Killed at Millen, Ga., Dec. 3, 1864.
- Bauchman, Heinrich—Died June 9, 1863, at Cairo, Ill.
- Bowman, Henry—Died Sept. 11, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.
- Burley, James—Died at Keokuk, April 23, 1862.
- Bartell, Victor N.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4, 1861.
- Blanchard, J. W.—Died in: Regimental Hospital. at St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1861
- Beck, Charles F.—Died in Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 2, 1862.
- Buckman, John R.—Killed, April 6, 1862, in battle at Shiloh.
- Brattain, Thomas.—Died in General Hospital, at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21, 1862.
- Croak, George—Killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, Tenn., in battle.
- Christian, John S.—Died at St. Louis, April 29, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh.
- Calvert, John.—Died at Le Claire, April 10, 1862.
- Cisco, James A.—Died Nov. 1, 1863, at Little Rock, Ark.
- Carpenter, Orville P.—Died at Springfield, Mo., Nov. 22, 1862.
- Clark, Clinton—Died Jan. 2, 1863, at Davenport.
- Clewell, Eugene F.—Died Sept. 5, 1865, at New Orleans.
- Costan, Fredrick—Died Aug. 15, 1864, at Rome, Ga.
- Culbertson, William F.—Died Feb. 28, 1863, at Fayetteville, Ark., of wounds.
- Carnes, Richard—Killed Dec. 7, 1862, at Prairie Grove, Ark., in battle.
- Clapp, James E.—Died July 23, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.

- Cheney, Alexander—Died July 10, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh.
- Clark, Edwin—Died June, 1862, at Monterey, Miss.
- Dunderdale, William—Died at St. Louis, June 19, 1862, from wounds received at Farmington, May 9.
- Delano, Walter—Died March 27, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
- Davenport, Henry—Died April 13, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
- Driskell, Samuel P.—Died Aug. 25, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
- Dilworth, William Richard—Died Feb. 28, 1863, at Camp Bliss, Mo.
- Davis, James A.—Died Feb. 1, 1863 at Jackson, Tenn.
- Danford, Wm. R.—Died at Elkhorn Tavern, Ark., Nov. 24, 1862.
- Dose Nicholas—Died Sept. 10, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.
- Davenport, William A.—Died Aug. 5, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
- Dean, P. Thomas—Died Jan. 11, 1862, at Jefferson City, Mo.
- Dow, James G.—Died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1863.
- Downs, John W.—Killed in battle at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862.
- Dodds, Robert S.—Died at Pleasant Valley, July 8, 1862.
- Earhart, William F.—Died Jan. 7, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark.
- Edwards, Benjamin—Died Sept. 18, 1864, at Marietta, Ga.
- Ernst, Henry—Died Oct. 4, 1862, at Jackson, Miss.
- Frame, Peter C.—Died March 11, 1863, at Davenport.
- Fabricus, Nicholas—Died Aug. 6, 1865, at Huntsville, Ala.
- Flanagan, John—Died March 19, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
- Fitchner, Charles I.—Died Feb. 11, 1862, at California, Mo.
- Goddard, Edwin E.—Died March 28, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
- Grimm, Frederick—Died Nov. 23, 1862.
- Gray, James A.—Killed June 20, 1864, at Powder Springs, Ga.
- Green, Henry—Died April 2, 1865.
- Graham, William—Died Aug. 28, 1862, at New Orleans, La.
- Goerlick, Joseph—Died June 15, 1864, at Aranzas Pass, Texas
- Guthrie, William—Killed Feb. 15, 1872, at Fort Donelson, Tenn.
- Gottbecht, August—Died Sept. 5, 1864, at Rome, Ga., of wounds.
- Gear, Richard—Killed July 29, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
- Graak, Karl—Killed at Shiloh.
- Grimm, Fritz—Killed April 8, 1865, at Spanish Fort, Ala., in battle.
- Hilburt, Joseph J.—Died at St. Louis, Jan. 12, 1862.
- Howard, J.—Died at Memphis, Tenn., March 20, 1863.
- Hansey, Godfrey—Died May 22, 1864, at Little Rock, Ark.
- Hellmuth, Casper—Died Jan. 6, 1864, at Devall's Bluffs, Ark.
- Hunter, Wm. Oscar—Died Oct. 2, 1862, at Davenport.
- Hamilton, William—Died July 24, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark.
- Hancock, John—Died July 11, 1864, at Memphis Tenn.
- Henderson, Alexander M.—Died Aug. 17, 1862, at Springfield, Mo.
- Hunt, Walter J. L.—Died Dec. 14, 1862, at Fayetteville, Ark., of wounds.
- Heath, Joseph F.—Died Sept. 12, 1863, on Steamer "Metropolitan."
- Henson, Marx—Died Aug. 14, 1864, at Andersonville Prison.
- Hamann, Hans F.—Killed July 20, 1864, at Nickajack Creek, Ga., in battle.
- Hottel, Enos—Died Oct. 20, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.
- Halderman, Newton A.—Died May 15, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo.
- Hinger, Bartus—Died in general hospital at Cairo, Oct. 25, 1861.
- Hoge, John W.—Killed at Shiloh.
- Hale, John P.—Died at Sedalia, Miss., Nov. 20, 1861.

- Howell, George W.—Killed at battle of Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862.
 Ireland, John—Killed Oct. 16, 1863, at Brownsville, Miss.
 Jackson, John—Died, Nov. 19, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 Jack, James G.—Died on steamer "City of Memphis" July 10, 1863.
 Jacobs, Josephus—Died Sept. 4, 1863, at Carrollton, La.
 Jacobs, Heinrich—Died Sept. 10, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.
 Kizer, James—Died at St. Louis Jan. 3, 1862.
 Kramer, Earnest F.—Drowned in White River, Ark., Aug. 12, 1864.
 Kleinhesslinz, Gerhard—Drowned near Ft. Randall, D. T., in the Missouri River June 15, 1863.
 King, Ebenezer—Died Aug. 22, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
 Karste, Andreas—Died in Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis, Oct. 13, 1863.
 Kimes—Died Nov. 20, 1862, at Prairie Grove, Ark.
 Knoche, John—Killed, June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw Mt., Ga.
 Kuhl, Claus—Died at St. Louis, June 6, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh.
 Kelley, Joseph S.—Died Feb. 19, 1865, at Rock Island, Ill.
 Kelly, Edwin—Died July 12, 1863, at Corinth, Miss.
 Krummel, Chris. G.—Died May 11, 1862.
 Lillienthall, Hans—Died May 30, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
 Luders, George—Died Oct. 24, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
 Lambert, Aaron P.—Died Oct. 27, 1863, at Springfield, Mo.
 Lehman, Jacob—Died March 20, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C.
 Leyle, Joseph R.—Killed April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, La., in battle.
 Lavender, Leonard—Died Sept. 11, 1863, at Columbus, Ky.
 Mosely, David—Died Aug. 22, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 Morgan, Sydenham W.—Killed in battle of Ark. Post, Jan. 11, 1863.
 Myall, Fredrick G.—Killed in battle at Okolona, Miss., Feb. 22, 1864.
 Martin, James—Killed at Kenesaw Mountain, G., June 15, 1864, in battle.
 McKight, Jefferson—Died March 11, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 Miles, Thomas B.—Killed Dec. 7, 1862, in battle at Prairie Grove, Ark.
 McCormick, Charles—Died Aug. 23, 1863, on hospital steamer.
 McMahan, William H.—Died March 3, 1863, at Ozark, Mo.
 Murry, Thomas—Died Aug. 3, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.
 McKenney, Richard—Died March 13, 1863, at Springfield, Mo.
 Magill, John—Drowned on the passage to St. Louis.
 Meenig, John—Killed Dec. 7, 1862, at Prairie Grove, Ark., in battle.
 Murray, William—Died Dec. 29, 1862, at Fayetteville, Ark., of wounds.
 Miller, James W.—Died Dec. 25, 1861, at St. Louis, Mo.
 Mielok, Otto—Died near Corinth, July 10, 1862.
 Moore, Henry R.—Died Feb. 11, 1863, at Davenport.
 McDonald, Donald—Died Nov. 8, 1861, at St. Louis, Mo.
 Melton, John—Killed in the battle at Shiloh.
 Mansell, James C.—Died at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 5, 1862.
 Minor, Martin L.—Died Jan. 1, 1863, at Cincinnati, O.
 McCullough, Ebenezer—Died Aug. 3, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.
 Nass, John F.—Died May 21, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.
 Nilson, James—Died Oct. 26, 1861.
 Neben, John—Died at Corinth, Nov. 26, 1862.
 Nehm, Hans Juery—Killed in battle Aug. 10, at Wilson Creek, Mo.
 Oliver, David C.—Wounded at Shiloh and died at Monterey, June 1, 1862.
 Pollock, Joseph—Died at Cassville, Mo., Nov. 4, 1862.

- Puek, Eggert—Died near Corinth, June 11, 1862.
- Phelps, Dallas—Died March 16, 1863, at Germantown, Tenn.
- Peters, Johan—Died at Memphis, Tenn., July 7, 1864.
- Powell, Walter—Died Sept. 23, 1863, at Alton, Ill.
- Preston, Thomas—Drowned in the Mississippi River, Sept. 7, 1864. Accidentally.
- Pines, Mathias D.—Died May 19, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
- Paustain, Hans—Died Oct. 2, 1863, at Columbus, Ohio.
- Pentith, Francis—Died June 14, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.
- Peasley, Francis—Died Dec. 12, 1861, at St. Louis, Mo.
- Palmer, David D.—Died at Memphis, Tenn., July, 23, 1864.
- Page, Garfield S.—Killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862.
- Pries, Henry—Died Oct. 10, 1762.
- Perry, James—Killed October, 1863, while on an expedition with 1st Ala. Cav.
- Peterson, Edward—Killed in battle at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862.
- Quinn, Christopher—Died April, 1862, of wounds.
- Reeps, Lewis—Died at Oswego Springs, Ark., Oct. 31, 1862.
- Ralston, Robert S.—Died Nov. 28, 1862.
- Reynolds, Hiram—Reported dead Nov. 25, 1862, Springfield, Mo.
- Reimers, Johann—Died near Corinth, June 16, 1862.
- Rudd, James—Died at Memphis, Tenn.
- Russell, William C.—Killed in battle at Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863.
- Robinson, Charles M.—Died March 8, 1862, at Sedalia, Mo.
- Roberts, John D.—Died Sept. 11, 1865, at Tuskegee, Ala.
- Sharp, Augustus—Died at St. Louis, Feb. 3, 1862.
- Steel, Francis M.—Killed in battle at Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862.
- Stoltenberg, Hans—Died at Jefferson Barracks, July 27, 1862.
- Schroeder, Adolph—Died at Corinth, Oct. 20, 1862.
- Schlegel, Charles—Died Aug. 25, 1864, at Colliersville, Tenn.
- Syms, James—Died at St. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1864.
- Scott, Joseph A.—Died April 12, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
- Steffen, Stephen—Died Oct. 24, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
- Snively, George W.—Died Nov. 7, 1864, at Millen, Ga., of starvation, while a prisoner of war.
- Statton, Levi—Died at Springfield, Mo., Dec. 23, 1862.
- Shuman, Christian—Died Aug. 18, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo.
- Scott, Joseph A.—Died April 12, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
- Seaman, Ezra—Died Aug. 28, 1863, at Carrollton, La.
- Sullivan, Danl. M.—Killed at battle of Prairie Grove.
- Sissell, John J.—Died at Springfield, Mo., Dec. 3, 1862.
- Stewart, Otis T.—Died Nov. 22, 1862, at Springfield, Mo.
- Sturdevant, Ben. H.—Died at Rolla, Mo., Sept. 16, 1862.
- Schwartz, Johann—Died at Camp No. 2, near Shiloh, April 22, 1862.
- Schulz, August—Died at Davenport, Iowa, May 25, 1862.
- Sullivan, Denis—Died at Davenport in Camp McClellan.
- Shield, William—Died in hospital at Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1862.
- Schlosser, Fritz—Died July 18, 1862, near Corinth, Miss.
- Shalle, John—Died Aug. 16, 1864, at Andersonville prison.
- Schmidt, Peter D.—Died May 13, 1864, of wounds, at Memphis, Tenn.
- Seymour, Babil—Killed Oct. 4, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.
- Shook, Jonathan R.—Died June 21, 1862, at Keokuk.
- Speed, Jacob—Died Oct. 25, 1862, at Cairo, Ill.

- Sick, Frederick.—Drowned March 26, 1864, at Pulaski, Tenn.
Tompson, Stephen—Died July 28, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
Tisdale, John A.—Died June 20, 1864, at New Orleans, La.
Taylor, Robert—Died at Cincinnati, July 11, 1864, of wounds received at Shiloh.
Tompson, James A.—Died in February, 1863, at Jackson, Tenn.
Tedford, Robert A.—Died Aug. 1, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Thomson, Moses—Died at home, August, 1861.
Williams, Oscar G.—Killed Sept. 27, 1862, at Centralia, Mo. Murdered by guerrillas.
Wolf, John A.—Died Aug. 6, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
Wunder, Henry—Died at Rolla, Mo., March 13, 1863.
Weise, Henry—Died at Milliken's Bend, La., July 2, 1863.
Wolf, Lucian H.—Died April 14, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
Wulf, Hans—Killed in action before Vicksburg.
Wicks, George R.—Died at Corinth, Oct. 28, 1862.
Wood, Martin—Died at New Madrid, April 10, 1862.
Williams, Silas—Died Oct. 5, 1863, at New Orleans, La.
West, Joseph V.—Killed Sept. 19, 1862, at Iuka, Miss., in battle.
Wilkin, Frederick—Died near Corinth, June 13, 1862.
Whitnell, Charles L.—Killed at Shiloh.
Wulf, Christian D.—Died July 18, 1864, at Rome, Ga.
Work, Alexander—Died July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga., of wounds.
Wichman, August—Died Aug. 28, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.
Work, James—Died at Camp Denison, Ohio, April 26, 1862.
Ward, James H.—Died April 28, 1862, at Savannah, Tenn., of wounds.
Wright, Heinrich—Died of wounds.
Wheeler, Henry C.—Drowned in Mississippi River, Aug. 16, 1861.



CHAPTER X.

RAILROADS.

The question of a railroad connecting Davenport with the Eastern States very early began to be agitated by the leading men of the county. The first enterprise was the Rock Island & La Salle Railroad. In this the citizens of Scott County evinced as much interest as those upon the opposite side of the river, and in aid of its construction voted \$25,000. Among those active in this work were A. C. Fulton, James Grant, Alfred Sanders and others.

A. C. Fulton, as early as 1842, made soundings and a measurement of the river at Davenport, and urged the building of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, bridging the Father of Waters between Rock Island and Davenport. The *Gazette*, under date Dec. 18, 1845, also urged the building of this road and argued its importance and the feasibility of bridging at this point. Fulton and Sanders were ahead of their times, but each lived to see the fruition of their hopes.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company was incorporated by special charter granted by the Legislature of Illinois in 1851. In those days executing the privileges of charters required something like a herculean perseverance and adamantine courage. It was a brave, strong effort to lead the way for civilization, waiting patiently for a reward, and earning it long before it was received.

Its main line was completed from the city of Chicago to Rock Island, a distance of 181½ miles, in August, 1854, and the event was made the occasion of a grand celebration. The people of the Mississippi hailed the new road as the link that united them with the world. Settlements began to spring up on either end of the line, and the tide of civilization moved rapidly on. In 1852 the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was incorporated in Iowa, with power to build and operate a railroad from the eastern line of the State of Iowa by way of Des Moines, to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River.

On the the 17th day of January, 1853, an act was passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to Incorporate a Bridge Company by the Title therein named," of which Joseph E. Sheffield, Henry Farnham, J. A. Matteson, and N. B. Judd were the sole incorporators. This company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, connecting the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad with the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, at Davenport, Iowa. The capital stock was \$400,000, raised on 400 bonds of \$1,000 each, the payment of which was guaranteed by the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company and the Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad Company. The work of location and construction commenced in the spring of 1854, under Henry Farnham as chief engineer, and John B. Jarvis, as consulting engineer. B. B. Brayton had charge of the work as resident engineer. The cornerstone of the first pier of the bridge was laid in the presence of a large number of the citizens of Rock Island and Davenport, Hon. Joseph Knox, Ebenezer Cook, George E. Hubbell and others making appropriate remarks on the occasion. By the spring of 1856 the entire work was completed, and attracted the attention of travelers, historians and scholars from every part of the country. It was deemed a great triumph of art, a noble achievement of enterprise, to connect the eastern and western banks of the Father of Waters with a continuous railway, over which the products of Iowa might roll onward to Eastern markets without delay. The bridge is 1,580 feet long and 30 feet high across the Mississippi to the Island, and 450 feet across the slough, from the Island to the Illinois shore. The entire cost of both bridges, and the railroad connecting them across the Island, was about \$400,000.

The number of boats that passed through the draw during the year 1857 was 1,024, and the number of rafts during the same time was 594. On the 6th of April, 1856, a large and splendid steamboat called the "Effie Afton," while attempting to pass the Rock Island draw of the bridge in a gale of wind, was thrown against the draw pier, and, rebounding, swung around the stone pier east of the draw, and the smoke-pipes, coming in contact with the superstructure, were thrown down, setting fire to the boat in several places. She stuck fast under the bridge, and the flames from the boat ignited the frame work of the bridge, and burned off the end of the span, which fell, and, with the burning hull of the boat, floated three-quarters of a mile down the river. During the summer and fall of 1856 this burnt span was constructed anew.

Jan. 1, 1853, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was organized. The capital stock was \$6,000,000, of shares of \$100 each. The corporation was to continue 50 years from date. Five per cent. of subscription was to be paid down, and the remainder in installments of not more than 20 per cent. of the full amount, and at intervals of not less than three months. The highest amount of indebtedness which could be incurred was \$4,000,000. John A. Dix, of New York, was elected president. Sept. 1, 1853, the first ground was broken on the road. The first passenger train that left Davenport was on the 22d of August, 1855.

The expenses attending the litigation over the bridge was such as to involve the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company, and it failed to meet its guarantees. The Chicago & Rock Island assumed the responsibility, thereafter paying interest and principal. In 1866 the Mississippi & Missouri Railway Company failed to meet the mortgages given to secure the payment of moneys borrowed and expended in the construction. Its land grant also lapsed through inability to execute its designs. The mortgages were foreclosed, and the property purchased by the "Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific" Company of Iowa, a corporation organized in the organization of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company. On the 20th of August, 1866, the Illinois and Iowa companies consolidated under the name of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.

The main line now extended from Chicago to Rock Island in Illinois, and from Davenport to Kellogg, within 44 miles of Des Moines, in Iowa, the former 181½ miles, the latter 131 miles. The Oskaloosa branch extended from Wilton Junction, by way of Muscatine, to Washington, and was 50 miles in length. During 1867-'9 the main line was extended through Des Moines to Council Bluffs, 186 additional miles, the entire line being open for traffic in June, 1869.

In 1868 the secretary of war was authorized to construct a new iron bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island, and to grant to the company a right of way over the island and bridge.

It was mutually agreed that the Government should erect the new iron bridge with a draw, the company undertaking to remove the old bridge from the channel and to defray one-half the expense of the construction and repair of the superstructure. The contract was met by both parties, the arrangement proving entirely satisfactory.

Since its organization the Rock Island Company has been very prosperous, and it now occupies a high position among the great railroads of the United States. Its stock stands high on the market. It has absorbed numerous small roads and feeders throughout Illinois and Iowa, and its system is a complete network over the country whose trade it carries.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

This road was first known as the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, and the first steps were taken in its organization in 1868. In 1870 it was completed from Davenport through the county. In 1874 the road was placed in the hands of a receiver, at which time it was completed to Fayette, Ia., and a branch from Eldridge to Maquoketa, about 160 miles of road. Aug. 1, 1880, it passed under the control of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and is now operated as part of the Racine & Southwestern Division of that road.





Daniel Moore.

CHAPTER XI.

PIONEER SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

A society for the preservation of historical events of a nation, State, county or town is a commendable affair. The lessons of the past teach us the duties pertaining to the future. The fires of patriotism, the love of country or of home, is strengthened by a narration of such important events as tend to stir the blood or quicken to life those divine affections in man. Many a youth has chosen the life of a soldier from reading accounts of the great battles and glorious deeds of an Alexander, a Hannibal, a Napoleon, a Wellington, or our own brave and noble Washington. The lists of statesmen have been augmented by the example of a Pitt, a Webster, a Clay, or Calhoun. Patriotism and love of country have been awakened by reading the sublime utterances of Patrick Henry, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Stephen A. Douglas. The love of home, love of parents and kindred, have been strengthened by oft-told tales of the aged father or mother, especially of that pioneer father and mother who toiled early and late, hard and long, in order to give their descendants the priceless boon of a home of plenty and of peace, of refinement and love.

At a meeting of the Old Settlers of Scott County, who became residents prior to Dec. 31, 1840, held in Le Claire Hall, Davenport pursuant to a notice in the daily papers, on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858, some 60 persons were assembled. The meeting was called to order by Duncan C. Eldridge, whereupon Ebenezer Cook was elected chairman and John L. Coffin secretary of the meeting.

The chairman, on taking his seat, expressed with a few happy remarks the pleasure which it gave him to meet so many of his old friends on this occasion, and alluded to the warm interest he had always felt in those who had stood side by side with him in the hardships and struggles incident to the early settlement of this county. He said "that if there was anything of good about him, if he had ever been of any service to this community, and in fact for all he was at this day, he felt himself indebted to the early settlers of this county, who had always stood by him; that he had always

been willing to divide the last crust of bread with anyone of them that needed, and he prayed to God that so long as he lived he might be disposed to divide with them the last shirt on his back, if any one of them required it."

On motion of James McIntosh, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair to draft a preamble and resolutions for organizing the association. The Chair appointed James McIntosh, Willard Barrows, John F. Dillon, D. E. Eldridge and Edward Richer.

While the committee was absent the meeting was entertained by some remarks by Wm. McCammon, and by the Hon. John P. Cook. The committee then presented the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, It was our destiny as American citizens, excited by a spirit of laudable enterprise, to be the pioneers in the settlement of this fair and fertile section of our State; and, whereas, it seems desirable that we should perpetuate the memory of that settlement, and from time to time recall the history of the past, so rich in incident of great and varied interest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all those who became residents of the territory now known as Scott County, in Iowa, prior to Dec. 31, 1840, form themselves into a society, the object of which shall be to extend the right hand of fellowship to all those who have lived through the honorable conflict of the past, to share and enjoy the prosperity of the present, and to interchange congratulations that their early struggles and hardships have resulted in a growth and development almost without a parallel.

Resolved, That this association be known by the name of "The Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott County."

Resolved, That its officers shall consist of a president, ten vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee of five members, said committee to be appointed by the president.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Chair to draft a constitution and by-laws to be submitted for adoption at the next meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to make arrangements for a festival, to be held in this city on the 22d day of February, 1858.

Resolved, That tickets of invitation be sent to all "Pioneer Settlers" who have since become non-residents of this county.

Several names were suggested by which the society was to be known, and a considerable discussion ensued. The name by which it is now known was finally adopted.

The Chair appointed Judge Weston, John F. Dillon, and C. C. Alvord, Committee on Constitution and By-Laws; and appointed Willard Barrows, A. H. Owens, James McIntosh, Geo. L. Davenport and D. C. Eldridge, a Committee on Festival.

On motion of John F. Dillon, it was voted that all those settlers whose wives came here prior to Dec. 31, 1840, be admitted to the festival.

The association then proceeded to elect its first officers, which resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen: Antoine Le Claire, President; Ebenezer Cook, Duncan C. Eldridge, Willard Barrows, John Owens, Robert Christie, William Cook, Jabez A. Birchard, Adrian H. Davenport, Alexander Brownlee, Leroy Dodge, Vice-Presidents; Dr. E. S. Barrows, Corresponding Secretary; John L. Coffin, Recording Secretary; Hon. George B. Sargent, Treasurer.

On motion of H. L. Fenley, that a committee be appointed to ascertain the names of pioneer settlers prior to Dec. 31, 1840, who have since died or removed, the Chair appointed H. L. Finley, Wm. McCammon and J. K. James said committee.

On motion of Judge Weston it was voted that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the daily and weekly papers of this city.

Voted to adjourn until next Saturday evening at same place at 7 o'clock.

At the second meeting of "The Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott County" held pursuant to adjournment in Le Claire Hall, on Saturday evening, Jan. 30, 1858, Antoine Le Claire, President, in the chair.

The president appointed Judge Charles Weston, Willard Barrows, Hon. John P. Cook, Jabez A. Birchard and Dr. E. S. Barrows the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The report of the Committee on Constitution was then presented and adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, It was our destiny to be the pioneers in the settlement of this fair and fertile section of our State; and, whereas, our lives have been bounteously lengthened out through the honorable conflict of the past to enjoy the prosperity of the present; and, whereas, the number of pioneers is rapidly decreasing, and must soon be removed by death from the earthly scene of their strug-

gles and triumphs; and whereas we feel a just pride in gathering and preserving the memorials of a settlement that has resulted in a growth and development so great; and feeling that the recollections of the past, the felicity of the present, and hopes of the future link us together as a brotherhood, we do now order and establish this :

ARTICLE I. This association shall be called The Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott County.

ARTICLE II. The officers shall be a president, ten vice-presidents, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer.

ARTICLE III.—Sec. 1. The president shall preside at the meetings of the association, preserve order therein, and in case of an equal division upon any question, give the casting vote. He shall call special meetings of the association when such may be necessary, and also when requested to do so by any five members of the association.

Sec. 2. In case of the absence of the president or his inability to act, the senior vice-president shall perform his duties.

Sec. 3. The recording secretary of the association shall keep a true record of all its proceedings, and shall keep a register, called the "Pioneer's Register," and perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned him.

Sec. 4. The corresponding secretary shall receive, read to the association and answer all communications addressed to it, and shall also perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned him.

Sec. 5. The treasurer shall have charge of the finances of the association and collect and disburse all moneys, and render an account at the expiration of his term of office, and hand over all money, books and papers to his successor.

Sec. 6. The present officers shall hold their respective offices until the meeting of the association next preceding the annual festival, which meeting shall be held each year on the first Monday of February. All officers shall be elected annually at that meeting by ballot, or in such other manner as the association may direct.

ARTICLE IV.—Sec. 1. After each annual election the president shall appoint an executive committee, consisting of five members, whose duty it shall be to provide for the annual festival, and this committee shall take charge of and regulate all matters pertaining thereto.

Sec. 2. The president at the same time shall appoint a committee of three members whose duty it shall be to select a suitable person to deliver the address before the association on the day of the next succeeding annual festival.

ARTICLE V.—Sec. 1. All male persons who are residents of Scott County, and who were residents of said county on or before the 31st day of December, A. D. 1840, who married wives, who were residents as above, and who are of good moral character, are eligible to membership.

Sec. 2. Names of persons proposed for admission shall be handed in in writing, and be announced to the association, whereupon the president shall appoint a committee of three members to examine into the qualifications of the applicant, which committee shall report at the same meeting if practicable. If such report be favorable the association shall vote upon the question of his admission and the applicant shall be rejected if one-third of the members present shall vote against him.

Sec. 3. Every member shall sign this constitution and pay to the treasurer one dollar at the time of doing so, and one dollar annually thereafter, and such assessment as may from time to time be levied upon them by the association.

Sec. 4. All persons who were residents of Scott County on or before the 31st of December, A.D. 1840, and who have since become non-residents as well as pioneer settlers in other parts of the State, and in any other States and Territories, may be elected honorary members in the same manner above provided for the election of members.

ARTICLE VI.—Sec. 1. Any member may be expelled for such cause as two-thirds of the members present may deem sufficient.

ARTICLE VII.—Sec. 1. There shall be an annual festival of this society to be held in the city of Davenport on the 22d of February each year during the continuance of this society; if the day above fixed shall fall on Sunday in any year, the festival shall occur on the Saturday preceding or Monday succeeding, as the Executive Committee shall determine.

Sec. 2. Every member and honorary member and the wives of such, and the widows of pioneer settlers, are entitled to be present at the festival, and no other persons are so entitled unless by vote of the society. Any member may bring a daughter or other female relative in lieu of his wife.

Sec. 3. There shall be an annual public address before the association on the day of the festival, to be delivered by such person as may be selected by a committee of three to be appointed for the purpose.

ARTICLE VIII.—Sec. 1. The corresponding secretary shall address kindred societies in this and the adjoining States by letter, giving the particulars of the proceedings of the annual festival and soliciting replies of the same nature to be read at the next festival of the association. •

Sec. 2. Whenever practicable the members of this society shall attend in a body the funeral of any deceased member, and as a token of respect shall wear the usual badge of mourning.

Sec. 3. The recording secretary shall provide a book, to be known as the "Pioneer Register," in which shall be registered the name, age, place of nativity, occupation, date of settlement here, and date and place of death of each member when such death shall occur; and also register the same facts as far as may be, in regard to such pioneer settlers as have deceased or become non-residents. The recording secretary shall ascertain from members the above facts as respects themselves at the time of the signing of the constitution.

Sec. 4. This constitution shall not be amended except by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of all the members present of the association, and, unless such proposition for amendment shall have been before the society in writing at least at one meeting previous to any action upon it by the association.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of every member of the association to furnish within six months from the time of his admission a brief memoir of his life, which shall embrace date and place of birth, incidents of youth, reasons and motives for emigrating to this State, jottings down of his personal experience in pioneer and Western life, and such other matters and recollections pertinent to the objects of this association as he may deem proper to communicate, which memoir shall be delivered to the recording secretary, and by him be carefully filed and preserved as the property of the association.

SPECIAL MEETING.

At a special meeting of the association on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, 1858, the meeting was called to order by Robert Christie, one of the vice-presidents.

The committee appointed to procure the presidential cane made the following report :

This committee who were instructed to procure a "cane" as an ensignia of office of the president of the association, beg leave to report, that they have made the necessary arrangements therefor, that it will be in readiness for presentation at the festival on the 22d inst.; and would further say that immediately after their appointment they received the following communication :

GENTLEMEN :—We observed in the proceedings of the " Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott County," a resolution providing for the purchase of a cane, with suitable inscriptions, as an ensignia of office of the president so long as the association shall exist.

The undersigned, sons of Ira Cook, deceased (who was one of the first settlers in the county, having emigrated here in the year 1835), desire to connect his memory with this association, and for that purpose they respectfully request that they may be permitted to furnish the money for the purchase of the cane, and that the fact may be entered upon the records of the association.

It is our desire that the cane be gotten up in the same manner, and the inscriptions thereon be the same as though the present application were not made.

We are respectfully your obedient servants,

WILLIAM L. COOK,
EBENEZER COOK,
JOHN P. COOK,
IRA COOK.

To WILLARD BARROWS and others of committee.

The committee recommended in relation thereto the adoption of a resolution accepting the offer, which was unanimously accepted.

FIRST ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The association met at the Burtis House, Monday evening, Feb. 22, 1858, forming with the invited guests a company of nearly 800 persons, Antoine Le Claire, President, in the chair. John E. Dillon, in behalf of the association, arose and presented the cane to the president in the following appropriate speech :

MR. PRESIDENT :—I am charged with the grateful duty of presenting you with this insignia of your office. You, who were the first to pioneer the way to this lovely spot, lovelier and richer than the land " flowing with milk and honey;" you, who have used the

wealth it has been your good fortune to acquire, in constant endeavors to promote the growth and advance the interests of our city and county; you, who are confessed first in the esteem of all old pioneers, have been unanimously elected our first president. Happy are we that your life has been bounteously lengthened out to behold this night. Happy that we are able to bestow upon you this testimonial of our regard.

What endeared recollections and thronging visions this occasion must call up and inspire! Who would not fondly "give the hope of years" to enjoy the satisfaction and delight that must to-night be yours? A thousand incidents strike the electric chain of memory, and in the light of its corruscations the past comes back again, and glows vividly before you. How pleasant, at times, to retouch memories that are being moss-grown, to retint the fast fading pictures of life.

The changes you have seen, how astonishing! The like whereof will be sought for in vain, in the realities of history, and in the dream of poetry. Since the world began, it has never in any age or country exhibited a growth so solid, and a development so amazing, as that which you yourself have witnessed. So rapid and thorough is the progress of improvement, that the memorials of our early settlement are fast passing away. Scarcely a trace or vestige of the primitive log cabin remains; and the inquiry might be pertinently raised, not "Have we a Bourbon?" but "Have we a log cabin among us? These have been succeeded by comfortable and elegant dwellings—but why specify changes when specifications were endless? All, all is changed, save the unchanging sky above us, and the changeless river that rolls by us; magnificent river!

"Time writes no wrinkles on thine azure brow," and without avouching its geological accuracy let me add—

Such as creation's dawn beheld thou beholdest now. How often in the quiet watches of the night when I have beheld the glory of the one, reflected in and increased by that of the other, has my heart melted with gratitude, that aspiring man could not reach the heavens to cover them with signs and placards, or mar the beauty of earth's glorious water-courses. Especially have you observed, sir, with intense interest, the growth of our fair and proud young city.

This interest has not been the indifferent interest of a mere spectator, but with you it has partaken of a warmer nature; it has

claimed kindred with a paternal solicitude, and without demur has had its claim allowed.

Our feeble infancy, our slow growth, our precarious situation, our gloomy prospects, awakened for awhile the most tender concern and anxious forebodings. These dark days, happily, have passed away, we trust, to return no more; and Davenport to-day in size and beauty stands peerless among rivals—the “Queen City” of Iowa. Well may we rejoice to-night with you in the triumphs of a faith in our destiny, that suffered all things, endured all things, hoped all things even unto the end. But these exultant feelings, and grateful reflections come to us mingled and tinged and softened and subdued with those of a sadder nature. While we have been busy, time and death have not been idle.

But I may not further indulge in reflections that crowd for utterance, save to say, that this cane, made from a stick of native growth, and skillfully fashioned by the hand of a member of our association, is the distinctive, and we think fitting and appropriate, badge of your office. As such, it is intended to be preserved with jealous care, and to be transmitted successively from president to president, until our society shall be no more!

On it will be found engraved your own name, the name of our association, and the date of its organization. It affords me unfeigned pleasure, sir, in behalf of the “Pioneer Settlers’ Association of Scott County,” to present this ensign of office and honor to you, the *first* president, wondering who, of those present, shall enjoy the enviable, yet melancholly, distinction of being the *last*.

This effort was highly applauded, after which the president, through E. Cook, Esq., responded as follows:

MR. DILLON:—I receive this cane, the ensignia of my office, as president of the “Pioneer Settlers’ Association of Scott County,” with great pleasure, not alone because I shall take pride in its exhibition, not alone because of its beautiful and skillfull workmanship, not alone for the very flattering remarks attendant upon its presentation, either of which causes would justify the feeling, but chiefly because it is and is intended by the association as a tangible memento of the past, and of the early history of the settlement of our county, to be handed down, I trust, to future generations, to be preserved for all time; to be exhibited to thousands upon thousands of our descendants yet unborn, as having been designed, made, and handled by their forefathers, the first settlers of Scott County.

With this cane shall go down, I trust, the records of our association, and if the members are faithful, and furnish, as required by the constitution, the leading incidents of their lives connected with their settlement and habitation in this county, to be placed upon the records, how interesting to those who come after us will be this cane, as a tangible memorial of their forefathers, long since crumbled into the dust from which they came, and whose history, to a greater or less extent, is written in the records before them.

Methinks, as I look into the far, far future, I see within the limits of our county a noble building, dedicated to some noble public objects, and there, in some suitable and proper place, are deposited the records and testimonials of this association. Within its walls is a living crowd, pressing forward eager to see and pursue the record, to see and touch the memorials handed down with it, and I hear them say, "These were sent down to us from our forefathers; here is written a history of the first settlement of this beautiful land, of the trials and hardships endured, and of the triumphs won by them. Let them be preserved forever."

Ladies and gentlemen, members of this association, let me charge upon you that you impress upon your children, and childrens' children, that they hold it as a sacred duty, when we shall all have passed away from earth, to preserve, intact, the records and memorials of our association, and to transmit them unimpaired to future generations.

You have been pleased, sir, to allude in very flattering terms to me, personally. If I have, in the course of a long life spent here, entitled myself to and won the respect of my fellow men, particularly the old settlers of the county, I am amply repaid for any and all exertions I may have been able to make to aid in advancing the interests and prosperity of our beloved city and county.

If I have acquired wealth, it is to the settlement of the country that I am indebted for it; for of what value would have been the land on which this city and the city of Le Claire is built, except from the fact that you, gentlemen of this association, settled upon and improved the lands of the county, and thereby enabled us to build up a city? So that, gentlemen, we see that we are dependent, to a greater or less extent, upon one another, and when we so act as to confer a benefit upon the community, we really are benefitting ourselves.

The Hon. John P. Cook, Orator of the Day, delivered the first Annual address, at the close of which the association joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." The following is the address :

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Through the politeness of the committee appointed to arrange for this occasion, it has fallen to my lot to address your association, on this the first festival of the pioneers of Scott County. The interest manifested in this organization, this large assembly, and the familiar nod of recognition passing from one to another, attest the perfect happiness we all feel in this union, made genial by the hardships of the past, the joy of the present, and hopes for the future. In the West such a society is neither new nor uncommon. The first settlers of Illinois, Wisconsin, and of many of the older counties in our own beautiful Iowa, have been drawn together by that fraternal regard which is always warm in the honest heart of an "old pioneer." It, in the excitement of business, and the duties of life, we have hitherto neglected to come together, as the pioneers of Scott County, the greater reason now exists, that we should nourish this infant association, and make it promotive of every good and noble sympathy of the heart. Our organization is now complete, our names are enrolled, and with the exception of absentees, and such as have not yet joined, although entitled to membership, our ranks are full, and under our constitution there can be no accession to our number, other than exceptions named. With a just appreciation of the memory of the dead, you have procured the names of those who settled in this county prior to 1840, but who now no longer live, so that your records will perpetuate *their* names, who have "acted well their part," and now sleep beneath the cold clods of the valley, as ours, who have survived to consummate this organization. In thus recording the names of the dead, who were our companions in frontier life, we but open a record that will soon contain the names of all who now stand recorded as *living members* of this association. One by one we shall pass away, and at each returning festival some familiar face will be missed at the board, some chair will be vacant, and the record of the living will be shortened to lengthen the record of the dead, while the void in our ranks can never, never be filled. As years roll on, those of us who may be living at the end of the first decade will realize the fearful work of death among us. A little longer, yet a little longer, and a score of years shall have passed away, leaving but a few to cherish the memory of the departed, and to cling closely, ah! how closely, to each other. Who shall presume to lift the veil, and name the pioneer who will then answer to the secretary's roll call?

A little longer, and still a little longer, and the youngest among us will have reached his three-score years and ten, and no one may know, until time unfolds the eternal decree, who of our number will be the last survivor of the pioneers of Scott County ! You have procured a cane, and have had inscribed thereon, "Pioneer Settlers' Association, organized January, 1858, Scott County, Iowa," and presented it to your president, with instructions that it be handed down to his last successor in office. That successor lives, and if not here with us to-day in *propria persona*, he is with us in spirit, and in well wishes, and is destined to officiate at the last act of your association.

The history of the early settlement of Scott County is replete with interesting incidents, and to those of us who first "squatted" and located our claims upon "Uncle Sam's" land, it is a satisfaction to look back to that period, and compare Scott County then with Scott County now. No one here to-day can claim a settlement anterior to that of our worthy president, and certainly no one has done more than he in aiding and encouraging the first settlers; and I may be permitted thus publicly to record the humble acknowledgments of my father's family to him who was the first to extend his hand, to offer hospitality, and to welcome us to our prairie home. I was but a boy then, yet how well do I remember the scene when I landed one bright May morning in 1836 within four squares of the spot where we are now assembled.

The ground upon which "mine host" of the Burtis House has erected this spacious hotel was a corn field, and two cabins below Main street constituted the improvements of the embryo "City of Davenport;" some half a dozen houses across the river in the then village of Stephenson marked the spot where now stands our twin sister city. The booming of the morning gun from Fort Armstrong warned the red man that Uncle Sam's troops were in possession of their island home, and assured the pioneer of protection and safety. The daily movements of noble steamers upon the bosom of our majestic river told us that the way was opened to immigration; while the unclaimed acres invited the husbandman to one of the finest soils ever warmed by the sun of heaven.

Need we wonder that the old chieftain, Black Hawk, and his noble band refused to yield up the country to their white brethren? Can we blame them for clinging to this lovely spot, and for lingering around the graves of their dead?

O'er the fate of the Indian,
The Great Spirit has cast
The spell of the white man,
His glory is past.

While we may not stay the arm of destiny that is fast sweeping away the aborigines of this continent as a distinctive race, we may question the policy that would exterminate them, and should throw the broad mantle of charity over their acts. While bounteous nature had done fully her share in making this country an inviting field for the immigrant, it required the genius and enterprise of man to develop its resources and plant its towns and villages. Towns in those days were laid out with reference to natural advantages presented by the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and hence every spot of ground along the river above high water mark (and some below) was surveyed, platted, pictured, and named.

I will not undertake the task of recalling the names even of all the early cities in Scott County, but I must not pass in silence the contest for supremacy between Davenport and Rockingham. The history of this struggle for the county seat of Scott is so fresh in my memory that I can almost hear one of the "old guard" singing—

Here we are, a happy, happy band,
On the banks of Rockingham.

Davenport claimed the seat of justice, because of her central locality, her high and dry site, her beautiful surroundings, and her many other natural advantages, which we all now concede and realize; while Rockingham expected to become the great centerpot of commerce in consequence of the rich trade that was destined (as she supposed) to flow from the fertile valley of Rock River. No one in those days expected to live long enough to see the iron horse flying over the Western prairie with its freights of human life, rich merchandise from the East, and the still more valuable products of the West. Our ideas about traveling and commerce had not advanced beyond a light draught steamer and John Frink's mud wagon. The wisdom and foresight of the statesmen of Illinois were directed to producing slack water navigation in Rock River, and a very decided amount of capital, energy and enterprise was devoted to building up Rockingham, in order that she might reap the benefit of the prosperous trade about to be opened with the Suckers in the rich valley of that river.

Who among you, recollecting the incident of those stirring times will ever forget the first county-seat question? Certainly not the prominent actors on either side, many of whom are with us to-day? The "border ruffians" of Missouri did not originate the idea of invading an adjoining territory in order to help their friends at an important election; nor can Mr. Calhoun claim to be the first man to record names whose owners were not at the ballot-box. We had a "border" and a "Delaware crossing" long before Kansas was thought of, and, to use an expression of one of my pioneer friends, there was some "tall doings" on our borders and on our crossings.

The suckers furnished a goodly number for both parties, but the delegations from "Snake Diggins" and Moscow (the former headed by a two-fisted miner, and the latter by the "old bogus coon") increased the population of Scott County in one day to a number that astonished the unsophisticated, and threatened the depopulation of some of our sister counties.

The result of this election indicated a very respectable population in the county in point of numbers, and proved that Davenport had colonized the most votes. The returns were made to the governor, who refused to issue a certificate, in consequence of alleged illegal voting, and the Legislature again provided for another election, and that the result should be recorded on the records of the commissioners of Dubuque County. The election came off, and Rockingham claimed the victory, while Davenport declared the whole thing was illegal and void. From the popular arena the contest was transferred before the commissioners of Dubuque County, thence to the courts, thence to the Legislature, and finally back to the ordeal of "popular sovereignty."

Immediate preparations were made for another struggle, and now three or four different points were brought before the people for the prize. Rockingham saw that she stood no chance in a triangular fight with her old competitor, and at once determined to form an alliance with another rival candidate located near the mouth of Duck Creek, so that the last contest was really between Davenport and the Duck Creek cornfield. The records of this county show that Davenport was triumphant, and the question was thus forever settled.

During the time of the contest for the county seat, an event transpired which must not be omitted in speaking of the history of our settlement. A dispute arose between the State of Missouri and the then Territory of Iowa as to the boundary line between

them, and so determined were the authorities on both sides to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory that it resulted in what is known to the old settlers as the "Missouri War."

The sheriff of a border county in Iowa undertook to enforce the collection of taxes in the disputed territory. He was arrested by the authorities of Missouri. The executive of Iowa demanded his release. It was refused; and to rescue this sheriff, Governor Lucas ordered out the militia, and called for volunteers. "My voice is now for war," was the patriotic response of every true "Hawkeye." The county-seat question was forgotten in the more important duty of driving the invaders from our soil. Davenport and Rockingham men met, embraced, buckled on their armor, and side by side shouted their war cry, "*Death to the Pukes!*" The officers in command held a council of war, and it was decided that Davenport should be the headquarters of the Scott County army, in order that the troops might be inspired by the sight of old Fort Armstrong, and at the same time occupy a position so near the fort that a safe retreat would be at hand in case of an attack from the enemy.

The question of boundary was subsequently submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the disputed territory given to Iowa.

At the commencement of the year 1840, this county contained about 2,500 inhabitants, of which number about 500 resided in Davenport. To-day your county boasts of a population of 30,000, and this city claims 8,000 of that number. •

In 1840, at the head of the Rock Island Rapids, on the spot where now stands the city of Le Claire, with a population of 25,000, grew a dense forest. In 1840 the fertile, beautiful prairies of old Scott were lying undisturbed by the husbandman; to-day they are teeming with industrious, happy owners of the soil. In 1840 there was but one steam-engine in operation within the borders of your county, and that one was at Rockingham. To-day you may count them by hundreds along the bank of your river, from Buffalo to Princeton, on our prairies, and in our groves. In 1840 every face you met was a familiar one, and the greeting a greeting of recognition. To-day the oldest inhabitant hardly knows his next door neighbor. In 1840 it took from three to five days to go to Chicago, and 13 to New York. To-day the lightning train puts you in Chicago in eight hours, and in New York in 40.

Here followed an eloquent tribute to George Washington, whose birthday the association was honoring by this celebration.

The Hon. James Grant, Chairman of the committee, proceeded to read the following toasts :

1. Washington—No nation can claim, no country can appropriate him to itself. His fame is the common property of patriots throughout the civilized world.

2. The Early Pioneers of Scott County—The hardships and privations of a frontier life justly entitles them to the esteem of all those who enjoy the fruits of their early struggles ; their posterity shall rise up and call them blessed.

3. The Pioneer Dead—May their names be preserved, their hardships remembered, and memories cherished by their survivors, by their descendants, and by all who enjoy the goodly heritage to which they lead the way,—To which the Hon. James Grant responded.

4. The Star of Empire —When in its western progress its rays of light fell on the virgin soil of Iowa, a new destiny was conceived, which in its birth, like the “ Star in the East,” has brought forth its wise men to worship. Responded to by Rev. G. F. Magoun.

The following beautiful poem from the pen of Miss Mary E. Mead, an old settler by birthright, was then read ; as it is a production of much merit and a faithful reflex of pioneer days in Scott County, we give it entire :

REMINISCENCES.

As oft, at eve, by firesides bright and warm,
Some sailor group are gathered, while they tell
Of journeys far, of conflict with the storm,
Of dangers they have braved so long and well,
So round this ample board we meet to night,
And many a tale of olden time recite.

Once roamed the Indian all these vales among,
The deer sprang startled from his stealthy tread,
The fearful war-whoop through the forest rung,
The deadly arrow from its quiver sped ;
But now we sit at twilight's soft recline,
In peace, beneath the shadow of the vine.

If e'er to conquering warrior has been owed
The glory of an honored, world-wide name ;
If e'er on noble souls has been bestowed
That lofty homage which is truest fame ;
If e'er in history's page or classic verse
Our country's Fathers have been justly praised ;
In humbler strains we surely may rehearse



Enoch Wood
— 24 —



The deeds of those by whom our hearts were raised;
Who left their kindred to return no more,
And reared their altars on this wildwood shore.

All are not here: Where sinks the emerald wave
In long dull surges toward the glowing West
Lies many a heart as noble and as brave
As e'er was laid beneath the sod to rest.
They dropped the acorn on the barren glade,
At noon we rest beneath the oak-trees shade.

We meet again; the scattered band unite
In social converse as in days of yore.
No! Not as when, within the ruddy light
Of oak boughs blazing at the cabin door,
We sat and talked the winter night away
Till morning streaked the Eastern hills with gray.

No more the Red men round our dwellings prowl;
No foes lie ambushed in each leafy bower;
No more the wolf's swift spring or sudden howl
Startles the sleeper at the midnight hour;
Nor leaping flames before the rapid gale
Speed like the waves when wintry storms prevail.

From lonely ARMSTRONG'S now-dismantled fort
Down the still stream no martial strains are borne;
In stately towns where busy crowds resort
The cheerful sounds of labor greet the morn;
From happy homes the voice of mirth floats by,
And plashing waves and laughing winds reply.

Oft have I heard the times recounted o'er
When every cabin window was a door;
When corn was ground upon a lantern's side,
And doors by latch-strings to the timbers tied;
Small was the store a lawless horde to tempt,
From thieves and robbers happily exempt.

Howe'er that be, of this there is no doubt:
In those good times the latch-strings all hung out,
And neighboring friend and stranger guest might share
The roof-tree's shelter and the simple fare;
E'en now the cabin ten by twelve is seen.
Where on a time 'tis said there lodged fifteen!

But mingled with these recollections gay
There wakes a sadder, gentler strain for those
Who, like some castle crumbling to decay,
Were doomed to ruin when the new arose.
'Tis eve. The stars with silv'ry sheen
Rise silently and slow;

The pallid moon looks out between,
The waves repose below,
And not the dipping of an oar
Breaks on the stillness of the shore.

Was it the whisper of the breeze
Sighing among the tangled grass?
Was it the moaning of the trees
When far above the storm clouds pass?
Oh no; in silence still and deep
The tiniest flower is lulled to sleep.

But there *are* sounds, I hear them now,
They swell along the plain;
'Tis not the murmur of the rill,
'Tis not the dash of rain;
And can there be a foot so light
To stir the rustling leaves to night?

There is, along the slant hill-side,
Where darksome forests bow,
Singly the dusky figure glides;
Look! you can see them now,
Pause! 'tis a band of Indian braves
Who come to seek their chieftains' graves.

Disturb them not, as silently
These well known paths they trace;
Not long among us may there be
Remnants of that old race.
They fade as fades the morning ray
Before the glowing eye of day.

A little time they linger here
Uncared for and unknown,
To shed a solitary tear
O'er comrades lost and gone;
Silent and sad they gather round
Some lonely, undistinguished mound.

Hark! all of the solemn woods along,
A soft and sadder lay,
As if some heart in plaintive song
Would pour itself away.
List! while the mournful cadence swells
Clear as the tone of evening bells.

Still roll the river waves as blue
As when we launched the bark canoe,
Or when we plied the dipping oar
Beneath the shelter of the shore.
Still sings the lark a welcome guest;

Still folds the dove her wings to rest ;
 Still the green arching forests spread
 Their boughs as widely overhead,
 But 'neath their shadow now, alas !
 No more our bounding warriors pass
 Silent where once their footsteps fell.
 Land of our birth, farewell, farewell.
 Soft echo answers to the trembling lay ;
 'Neath heavy shadows glides the group away.

Oh kindly sun ! oh soft, benignant day !
 At thy glad dawn the darkness takes its flight,
 The sombre hues of twilight melt away,
 And sunlight bathes the Eastern hills with light.
 So smiled the morn with beauty all aglow
 On this fair land some twenty years ago !
 Faint the light blushes up the dewy skies,
 From cot and couch the cheerful dwellers rise ;
 The cabin windows open, wide fly the doors,
 The frugal wife brings out her garnered stores ;
 The gleeful children, with their sun-browned hair,
 Forsake the house and sport in open air ;
 While soon,—the duties of the morning done,—
 Some stripling youth, with ready dog and gun,
 Roams through the woods if haply he may bring
 From its far heights the wild bird on the wing ;
 Or, 'mid the rustling forest chance to hear
 The short, sharp panting of the startled deer.
 And proud, though weary from the chase may bear
 Back to his cot the noon and evening fare.
 One seeks in pastures for the truant cow,
 Another yokes the cattle to his plow,
 Or marches slow the well trained pair beside ;
 Plain wagon seats were then no bar to pride—
 Well was the place of coach and four supplied.
 So glides the day until at eve they meet,
 Children and sire, each in his 'customed seat,
 While plenty smokes up 'n the cheerful board,
 And clear, cold wine the sparkling streams afford.
 Well the day's ventures do the hours beguile,
 The dullest face oft wears a glad some smile.
 Now blue-eyed "baby" sings herself to rest,
 Safe cradled in an ancient lidless chest.
 Hark from the farthest corner "Charlie's" call
 For "Pa" to make a rabbit on the wall.
 Then comes the time for little hunter "Ben ;"
 To day he surely found a lion's den.
 But closed are "Allie's" eyes, her drooping head
 Finds the soft pillow of her little bed.
 The hours pass cheerily till all softly creep

Away to childhood's light, unconscious sleep,—
And starlight, peeping through the half-closed door
Kisses the sleepers on the cabin floor.

How fled the years in humble scenes like these,
With much to sadden, more, far more, to please!
And who shall tell, that in this later day—
When life has grown more earnest and less gay—
A richer pleasure through its current thrills
Than in those cots among the breezy hills?
Simple their joys, their days in quiet spent,
Hope for a watchword, for a shield, content,
Till slow at length beneath their forming blows
A garden from the wilderness arose.

Lo! As we gaze along the slender piers
Which bear aloft the lengthening arch of years;
As we retrace the first faint morning ray
And glance, rejoicing, to the noon-tide day,
Glad hopes, bright visions o'er our bosom throng
And the full heart finds utterance in song.

Oh noble West! oh mighty West!
Oh ever bright and free,
Thy prairies by the breeze caressed
Roll wave-like as the sea,
And through the long and tangled grass
The sunbeam's golden fringes pass.

Thy streams are like the streams of time,
Their source we cannot see;
We only hear the water's chime
Break low and musically;
And hear the plashing waves, like rain,
Dash on the shore, then sink again.

No pilgrim comes with weary feet
O'er many a desert mile,
His prayer or promise to repeat
Beneath some sacred pile;
Nor counts the solitary hours
Beneath a city's ruined towers.

But in this world so fresh and young,
Which, like the goddess from the foam,
To life full grown and radiant sprung,
Lies that dear spot, our home.
And 'round its portals, Love and Truth
Shall wind the wreathes of endless youth.

Hushed is the song! a sadder strain were not for hours so bright;
Only the calm clear voice of Hope should whisper here to-night;
Glad faces are around us, sweet tones upon the air,

And the glance of fond affection meets our greeting everywhere.
There are blessings from the aged, kind wishes from the young,
And joy, her rosy radiance has o'er our gathering flung.

We will hail the fleeting moments where the Past and Present stand;
One with a darksome cypress wreath, one with a snow-white wand.
We will hail the glorious Future with her cup of bliss untried;
We will hail the white-winged maiden Hope that blushes at her side.
And the rich delicious Present shall trip rejoicing by,
As lightly as the winged wind across a Southern sky.

But tears are quivering on the moistened cheek,
A glance on lips receding track we cast;
Our voice is mute, our lips refuse to speak,
Our hearts o'erflow with memories of the past.

Oh friends of old! we meet again to-night,
Our hopes and wishes as of yore to blend;
Thus will we keep the links of friendship bright,
Thus will we journey onward to the end;
And hand to hand in cordial greeting pressed,
We'll breathe a blessing on the glorious West!

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the association was held in Le Claire Hall, Davenport, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859. The treasurer's report was read, showing the expenditures to the amount of \$158.20, and credits to the amount of \$132.90, leaving a balance due treasurer of \$25.30. The reports of various committees were received, one of which reported the names of many of the pioneers of the county.

On motion the following named officers were continued for the year 1859: Antoine Le Claire, President; E. S. Barrows, Corresponding Secretary; John L. Coffin, Recording Secretary. The president then appointed a committee to report vice-presidents and treasurer. The committee reported as follows: Ebenezer Cook, G. C. R. Miller, Henry C. Morehead, Charles Metteer, Jabez A. Birchard, John Coleman, Lemuel Summers, Jesse R. James, Alexander Brownlee, Warner L. Clark, Vice-Presidents; James McCosh, Treasurer.

SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The second annual festival of the association was held at the Burtis House, Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, 1859.

At an early hour in the evening the old settlers commenced to gather at the house, and employed themselves in social conversation and inquiries until 8 o'clock, when the association was called to order by the president, and Willard Barrows then delivered the annual address. The members of the Young Settlers' Society were admitted in a body to listen to the address, after which they retired. A large number of toasts were read and responded to, and all enjoyed themselves as only pioneers can.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

The third annual meeting was held at Le Claire Hall, Monday, Feb. 6, 1860.

Section 4 of Article V. of the constitution was changed so as to read as follows: "All persons who were residents of Scott County on or before the 31st day of December, 1840, and who have since become non-residents, may be elected honorary members in the same manner as provided for in the election of members."

A committee was appointed which reported the following named officers for 1860: Ebenezer Cook, President; Willard Barrows, Corresponding Secretary; Alfred Sanders, Recording Secretary; George L. Davenport, Treasurer; D. C. Eldridge, James Grant, J. E. Burnside, Edward Richer, John Evans, T. C. Eads, Samuel Little, L. C. Chamberlain, David Sullivan, Rodolphus Bennett, Vice-Presidents.

Alfred Sanders was selected to make the annual address.

THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The third annual festival of the association was held at the Burtis House, Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, 1860. The day was ushered in with rain and closed with rain. The roads were almost impassable, and the walking wretched. Notwithstanding, a large assembly gathered, including a number of ladies. The attendance from the country was necessarily limited, but still a few were present who came a long distance over muddy roads.

At 8:30 o'clock the doors of the great dining-hall were thrown open, and the pioneers entered and seated themselves. In the absence of the president, Judge Grant took the chair. After passing a complimentary resolution to the retiring officers, Alfred Sanders, the orator of the evening, was introduced, and de-

livered an excellent address. An adjournment was then had for half an hour to permit the tables to be spread for supper. After supper many toasts were read and responses made, which ended the third annual festival.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The meeting was held Monday, Jan. 7, 1861. H. B. Finley, chairman of the committee appointed to obtain the names of pioneer settlers, together with those that have died, reported that as far as the committee were able to ascertain, the total number of old settlers, or citizens of Scott County prior to Dec. 31, 1840, was 948, of which number 187 were dead.

A ballot was taken for president of the association when D. C. Eldridge received a majority of the votes cast, and was declared elected. A committee appointed for that purpose reported the remaining officers as follows: James Thorington, Enoch Mead, John K. James, James McCosh, E. S. Morey, J. W. Wiley, John Friday, A. H. Davenport, Waldo Parkhurst, H. Brown, Vice-Presidents; N. M. Rambo, Recording Secretary; W. Barrows Corresponding Secretary; Israel Hall, Treasurer.

FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The festival was this year held in LeClaire Hall, but the attendance was so large as to require the use also of Armory Hall. The evening of Friday, Feb. 22, 1861, was the date selected for the festival. At an early hour the old settlers began pouring in, and long before the hour appointed for opening the proceedings every seat in the hall was filled, a large proportion of the assembly being ladies. On the raised platform was a substantially built log cabin, four or five feet high, constructed in the real old-fashioned log-cabin style. It was the work of an old settler—Mr. W. Peter Hall. On another part of the platform was a monument about eight or ten feet high, painted to resemble marble, on a granite base. It was to the memory of the pioneer dead of Scott County, and on its several sides were inscribed the names of the departed pioneers, classified according to the years of their death. It was tastefully decorated, and all united in admiration of the idea and the manner in which it was executed. Mr. Willard Barrows was the designer.

At 7:30 P. M. Mr. Cook, President, called the meeting to order and then delivered his retiring address, handing over the ensignia

of his office (a large gold-headed cane) to his successor, D. C. Eldridge, Mr. James Thorington representing Mr. Eldridge in his absence and responding to the address.

Mr. Thorington introduced the orator of the day, Hon. James Grant.

After the address the assembly rose to their feet and sang "Auld Lang Syne." They then proceeded to the hall for supper, which had been prepared by Daniel Moore, an old settler. There were about 300 sat down at the table. A divine blessing was asked by Elder James Rumbold. After all were satisfied a number of toasts were read and responded to. The company then returned to the hall and spent the time till 2 o'clock in conversation, singing and speaking, when they adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING.

At a meeting of the old settlers held Sept. 26, 1861, at Judge Grant's office, the question which had long been agitated of erecting a monument on some lofty eminence overlooking the city of Davenport, on which should be inscribed the names of all the old settlers, again arising, it was resolved that it should be done, and for that purpose a committee composed of the following persons was selected:

From Pleasant Valley—J. A. Burchard and G. G. Hyde.

Le Claire—A. H. Davenport and James Jack.

Princeton—Giles M. Pinneo and R. Bennett.

Winfield—H. H. Pease and Alex. Brownlee.

Allen's Grove—Johnson Mars and Lewis Fuller.

Liberty—Peter Goddard and John Trucks.

Cleona—John Olds.

Hickory Grove—Phillips Baker and John Porter.

Blue Grass—Charles Metteer and Robt. Wilson.

Buffalo—W. L. Clark and James E. Burnside.

Rockingham—E. Mead and John M. Friday.

Davenport—W. Barrows, D. C. Eldridge, Harvey Leonard, Robert Christie, James Grant, Jos. A. Le Claire and James Mackintosh.

The committee was instructed to report as early as next annual meeting.

Mr. Willard Barrows was chosen chairman of the committee, and requested the gentlemen composing it to meet on the next Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861. Association adjourned.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifth annual meeting of the old settlers of Scott County was held Dec. 14, 1861, at Le Claire Hall, President D. C. Eldridge in the chair.

Willard Barrows, from Committee on Monument, made a report and exhibited three designs, and asked for further time, which was granted.

The resolution in regard to changing the time of holding the annual festival was called up by W. Barrows, and after some discussion was changed from the 22d of February to the 2d Tuesday of January. The time of holding the annual meeting was changed to the 2d Tuesday of December.

The election of officers being in order, Willard Barrows was elected President for the year 1862; David Miller, Laurel Summers, John Willis, Phillips Baker, Roswell Spencer, D. B. Shaw, Alex. Brownlee, James Grant, Charles Mitteer were appointed Vice-Presidents; Corresponding Secretary, D. L. McKown; Treasurer, Israel Hall.

Toast Committee—Add. H. Sanders, John P. Cook, and D. P. McKown.

Committee on Orator—James Grant, A. Sanders and Enoch Mead.

Meeting adjourned.

FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The fifth annual festival of the Pioneer Settlers Association took place at the Le Claire House Jan. 14, 1862. On account of a heavy snow storm and severe cold weather the attendance was much smaller than at any previous meeting. It was, however, a joyful meeting of old time acquaintances, and all seemed to rejoice in the festivities of the occasion.

At 7:30 o'clock President D. C. Eldridge called the meeting to order. Judge Grant then read a letter from Willard Barrows, President-elect, dated Washington, D. C., in which he asked the Judge to act for him on the occasion, as business would detain him from home at that time. Accordingly, after a few remarks, the president delivered the society's cane to his successor. The miniature monument used the preceding year stood on the left of the speaker, with an increase of 11 names since the last meeting.

The president then introduced the orator, Hon. John F. Dillon, who occupied the attention of the company about one hour, to the edification of all, after which the company enjoyed themselves in social knots till supper was announced, there being three tables, with 65 at each; divine blessing was asked by Rev. Mr. Palamorgues. After supper and the toasts the company adjourned to the parlors, and closed the evening by singing Auld Lang Syne, Dixie, Star Spangled Banner, etc., then adjourned to their homes in the best of humor with themselves and everybody else.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth annual meeting of the Pioneer Settlers Association was held Dec. 9, 1862, in the office of John L. Coffin. In the absence of the President, Ebenezer Cook was chosen president *pro tem.* there being no vice-presidents present.

The meeting proceeded to elect the officers for the following year.

John Owen was elected President for the year 1862. The following members were elected Vice-Presidents: W. L. Cook, John Evans, Enoch Mead, Henry Morehead, James Brownlee, Samuel Little, Rodolphus Bennett, Johnston Maw, Phillips Sinter, and John L. Davis; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Sanders; Recording Secretary, D. P. McKown; Treasurer, Israel Hall. D. P. McKown gave notice that he would introduce an amendment to the amended constitution to change the time of festival from 2d Tuesday of December to 22d of February.

Committee on Monument allowed further time. On motion meeting adjourned.

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL

of the Pioneer Settlers Association of Scott County. The heavy rains of the day or two previous seemed to doom the annual festival a failure, until the brightening sky, toward noon on Tuesday, gave more cheering encouragement. The roads were in such a bad condition that it was evident that nothing less than the energy of old settlers could overcome the miles of mud that intervened between the homes of the pioneers and the parlors in which they were to congregate. All doubts and fears vanished with the arrival of the hour for assembling, and before the hour for supper was announced a large number of smiling faces of "auld lang syne" were animated in friendly converse. An hour spent in pleasant chit-chat was succeeded by a promenade to the supper table.

The seated guests were called to order by the retiring president W. Barrows, who introduced John Owens, the president elect, and delivered to him the insignia of his office.

The annual address was then delivered by Hon. James Thorington, after which the divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Father Pelamorgues, and the company proceeded to discuss the merits of the splendid supper prepared by Dr. Burtis, and served under the supervision of Capt. Johnson. Supper over, the regular toasts were announced by Alfred Sanders. The festival, as a whole, was a complete success in all its arrangements.

The monument to the departed, so conspicuously placed in the dining-hall, bore the names of the following who had died during the year :

J. T. Lindsey, A. W. McLoskey, James McIntosh and Mrs. A. H. Sanders.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventh annual meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott County, Iowa, met Dec. 8, 1863, at the office of George L. Davenport, and in the absence of the president, D. C. Eldridge was called to the chair. During the meeting the president appeared and took his seat. Election of officers being in order, James M. Bowling was elected President. The following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: Levi Blackman, Wm. L. Cook, Wm. Van Tuyle, A. H. Davenport, Phillips Baker, H. H. Pease, Robert Humphry, Edward Recker, Dr. H. Brown, and G. L. Davenport. Alfred Sanders was elected Corresponding Secretary and D. P. McKown, Recording Secretary, and Israel Hall, Treasurer, after some further business the meeting adjourned.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

of the Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott County. A very decided moderation of the intense cold of the preceding days of the new year, a clear sky, and good sleighing united to stimulate the interests of the old settlers in their annual re-union, and the assembling at Le Claire Hall on the second Tuesday evening of January, 1864, of a much larger number of the honored pioneers of Scott County than at any preceding anniversary since the first, at the organization of the association, was the result. As the company gathered together the happy greetings and pleasant conversation of olden times (the most attractive features of these anniversaries) were heartily indulged in.

On the calling of the assemblage to order, the valedictory address of the retiring president, Mr. John Owens, was delivered by John P. Cook, who did it in a very happy manner and transferred the insignia of the office to the newly elected president, Mr. James Bowling, which was accepted in behalf of Mr. Bowling by Judge Grant, who expressed Mr. Bowling's desire for the continued prosperity of the association.

The annual address was delivered by E. Mead, of Rockingham, which was very interesting and closed with well digested sketches of the history of the "pioneer dead" of the past year. The following are the names which were placed on the monument in the hall: D. R. Fuller, J. Coleman, C. Friday, E. Alvold, J. Condit, I. K. Barkley, I. Brown, T. Wood, Mrs. E. Carroll, Mrs. A. Parmelee, Miss Ellen Craig and Mr. H. S. Blackman.

After a song by the Glee Choir an adjournment was had to the supper room, where about 200 guests sat down to an excellent repast. Among the ornaments of the tables was a veritable "log cabin, a model in all save the chimney." We have only to add that the whole affair was one of the most interesting of all the social re-unions of this organization, and the company separated at 2 o'clock A.M., well pleased.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighth annual meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' Association was held at the office of George L. Davenport, Dec. 8, 1864, President James M. Bowling in the chair.

At this meeting Harvey Leonard was elected President and the following gentlemen Vice-Presidents: James McCosh, Jonathan Parker, Charles Metteer, Capt. W. L. Clark, James Robinson, Laurel Summers, E. S. Wing, Giles M. Pinneo, Johnson Maw and George B. Hawley; Alfred Janders was elected Corresponding Secretary, and D. P. McKown, Recording Secretary. Israel Hall was elected Treasurer.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The eighth annual festival of the Pioneer Settlers' Association was held the second Tuesday of January, 1865, at the Pennsylvania House, corner of Fourth and Iowa Sts. Owing to the absence of the secretary no report was made.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott County was held Dec. 12, 1865, Vice-President James McCosh in the chair. The first business was the election of officers which resulted in the election of James McCosh for President. The following were then chosen for Vice-Presidents: Phillip Suiter, Capt. W. Gabbert, Samuel Little, John K. James, Edward Ricker, John J. Trucks, H. H. Pease, R. Bennett, George L. Davenport and Daniel S. Hawley.

Hon. James Thorington was elected Corresponding Secretary, D. P. McKown, Recording Secretary, and Israel Hall, Treasurer, after some further business the meeting adjourned.

NINTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

This festival was a most glorious affair, a large crowd of enthusiastic old settlers, good speeches (short ones), good address and first-rate supper.

The festival was again held at the Pennsylvania House. The host surpassed all former efforts to please and satisfy.

The Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, of Moline, an old time resident of Davenport, delivered the address, which was listened to with interest by all who could possibly crowd into the large parlors. Mr. Hitchcock's speech on this occasion will not be forgotten until all have passed away. All went home resolved, if spared, to meet again.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Pursuant to notice the tenth annual meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' Association, was held in the office of George L. Davenport, the 11th day of December, 1866, President James McCosh in the chair, who called the meeting to order. Election of officers resulted in electing Israel Hall, President. The following were elected Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year: Ed. Ricker, John K. James, Phillip Suiter, J. F. Campbell, Adam Donaldson, E. S. Barrows, R. Bennett, James Quinn, George W. Parker, Caleb Dunn. D. P. McKown re-elected Secretary; Charles H. Eldridge, Corresponding Secretary; and B. S. Glaspell, Treasurer. After some other business, the following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the "Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott County" is not a political organization, and we request that hereafter nothing political be brought into our social gatherings.

Adjourned.

TENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The Pioneer Settlers' Association held their tenth annual "visit" at the Pennsylvania House, the second Tuesday in January, 1867. The meeting was one of the most successful that has ever been held. The weather was favorable for the attendance of the country members. Two hundred and forty tickets were sold, to say nothing of the liberal number of invited guests. The exercises were commenced in the spacious hotel parlors, which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion, at 7 o'clock, President McCosh taking the chair. The meeting being called to order, the choir rendered some beautiful music, after which Judge Grant brought up the subject of the "Pioneer Picture," a beautiful cluster photograph of 318 old settlers, that had been ordered at the previous annual gathering. The Judge spoke in terms of highest praise of the execution of the work. He thought Mr. Day was entitled to a vote of thanks by the association, if, indeed, he had not earned a more substantial token of their regard for the way he had performed this work. The original picture which had been arranged and labeled by Mr. Day had been presented by him to the society, for the purpose of being handed over to the State Historical Society. It was also recommended that copies of this picture be framed and presented to the sister societies of the counties of Rock Island, Dubuque, Des Moines and Johnson.

The Judge informed the old folks that hereafter the festivals would be furnished with music by a choir made up of its own members, to be known as the "Pioneer Singing Choir." On motion old settlers' pictures were ordered for the above named associations.

President McCosh arose and in a few happy and appropriate remarks surrendered the official cane to Israel Hall, President elect, who addressed the association in a short and appropriate speech, taking this opportunity to return his thanks for their expressions of confidence and respect, and for their heartfelt kindness and sympathy in the trying hour of affliction and death in his family. He then introduced the orator of the day, Ebenezer Cook, who delivered just such an address as fitted the occasion, relating en-

tirely to the early experiences and earnest labors of the early settlers—their endurance, energy, public spirit, perseverance under difficulties, benevolence, charity and integrity of purpose, and other traits which characterized those who prepared the way for those who came after. Touching allusions were made of the pioneer dead of 1866—Mrs. C. G. Blood, Mrs. John Coleman and George F. Hall.

Then followed music, then a few moments' lively chat, then the supper, which the host had set out in most tempting array. That very agreeable part of the festival having been very satisfactorily concluded, the parlors were again filled and the regular toasts were responded to. This closing the regular programme of the evening, the old settlers then resolved themselves into a committee of the whole for the laudable purpose of indulging in a free and easy way of disposing of the balance of time on hand. And every body voted the festival a perfect success, and went home happy, hoping to enjoy many more of the same sort.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice the eleventh annual meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' Association was held at George L. Davenport's office, Dec. 3, 1867, President Israel Hall in the chair, who called the meeting to order.

On the election of officers, James Grant was elected President; D. P. McKown, re-elected Recording Secretary, and Charles H. Eldridge, Corresponding Secretary. Barton S. Gaspell was elected Treasurer. The following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: Judge William L. Cook, Horace Bradley, D. B. Shaw, Moses Parmelee, James Robinson, Jabez A. Birchard, Johnson Maw, George W. Parker, John P. Cook and George N. Pinneo. On motion meeting adjourned.

ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Upon former occasions the society had been having such a large attendance that the want of room was a great annoyance. This year the Executive Committee, to avoid this trouble, secured the use of the German Theater building for the holding of their festival. Fortunate was it they did so, as the immense gathering that assembled within its walls would have over-crowded any of the hotel accommodations.

At an early hour in the evening the reception-room and large hall began to fill with old settlers, who came prepared to have a pleasant time, and they were not disappointed. Upon the stage was the monument of the society, upon which appeared the names of the deceased members for the past year in the following order : Mrs. Charles Leslie, A. Milo White, Mrs. Thomas B. Armiel, William Rumbold, Mrs. Samuel Freeman, Louis Herbert, Irad Noble, Mrs. Erastus Downey, Mrs. J. W. Beard, Mrs. Charles H. Eldridge, William Grant, Willard Barrows, William Camp.

At 7:30 the chair was taken by Israel Hall, President, who called the association to order, and delivered the valedictory, and transferred the presidential cane to his successor, Judge Grant.

President Grant, upon receiving the cane, made a very appropriate but short speech, and wound up by a tribute of respect to Willard Barrows as follows :

A few days ago Mr. Willard Barrows, the founder and honored presiding officer of this society, passed from among us. His individual efforts have done more to perpetuate our name and exalt our hearts than the combined efforts of the whole of us. We deplore his death, we honor his name, we cherish his virtues, we will perpetuate his memory.

President Grant, in a few complimentary remarks, introduced the orator of the evening, Dr. P. Gregg, of Rock Island, President of the Old Settlers' Association of Rock Island County. For more than half an hour the Doctor entertained his attentive audience with reminiscences of old times. The stories and jokes with which the speech was sandwiched kept the audience in the best possible humor. After further remarks from different members, supper was announced at which some 250 persons sat down. Then came the regular toasts. It was now midnight and, on motion, the old settlers adjourned, all no doubt feeling gratified that they had joined the merry crowd, and with the wish that they might all meet again one year hence.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Pursuant to notice the Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott County, Iowa, met at Geo. L. Davenport's office, Dec. 8, 1868, and in the absence of the President, Judge Grant, Judge W. L. Cook, first Vice-President presided, who called the society to order.



Dr. H. H. Goodland



After some further business the election of officers was in order and resulted in the election of Jonathan Parker as President for the year of 1869.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: Hon. James Thorington, W. L. Cook, George Hyde, John L. Coffin, Enoch Mead, Caleb Dunn, Wm. Suiter, Robt. Wilson, R. Bennett, Wm. Riggs, John L. Trux, and H. H. Pease; D. P. McKown was re-elected Secretary, and Gen. Add. H. Sanders, Corresponding Secretary. Barton S. Glaspell was re-elected Treasurer. After some further business, the association adjourned to meet again at the festival on the second of January next.

TWELFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The Old Settlers' Association of Scott County, those remarkable men and women of the early days of the county, with a liberal sprinkling of their sons and daughters, born previous to 1841, together with a few invited guests, assembled at the Newcomb House on the 24 of January, 1869, in accordance with their annual custom, for the purpose of enjoying a hearty visit all around, reviewing the scenes of the past, and partaking of the annual repast. Promptly at 1 o'clock a large number were present, and for an hour or more the greetings and handshakings were carried on vigorously. The faces of the aged seemed to brighten up with youth; and the deeds of to-day were laid aside to recount the incidents of 30 years ago, every part of the county was well represented. The latch-string was hung out in truly original style—the thoughtful proprietors of the Newcomb having erected a rustic cabin door at the entrance of the hall leading to the parlors, the lintel of which were grotesquely decorated with coon and fox skins in accordance with the custom of early days; and as the old folks entered in thereat, the memories of the rustic cabin home of many a year since formed a pleasing incident. From the parlor wall, and entwined with evergreens, hung the customary memorial tablet on which was inscribed the names of Vincent Carter, John Olds, T. C. Eads, David Miller, James Rumbold, Jr., Lucien Sullivan, Nelson Swartwout, Mrs. Robert Christie, Joseph Gaymon, Mrs. Maggie Telfair Smith, Dr. W. W. Parker, Leonard Cooper, and George Humphrey, 13 of the early settlers of the county, who passed away in the year 1868. Another frame contained the cluster photographs of a large number of the early settlers, and both

during the evening were the objects of constant reference, and many eyes grew dim while gazing at the former, and many hearts asked themselves who will be next.

Sociability having prevailed undisturbed until half-past eight, Judge Grant, the retiring president, invoked order and the society cane was passed to the venerable Jonathan W. Parker, President-elect, on whose part the Judge proceeded to deliver the annual address, in which he gave partial biographical sketches of the deceased pioneers of the past year. He paid a touching tribute to them all in his closing remarks, and passed on to notice the peculiarities of pioneer life, making happy allusions thereto, much to the edification of the old folks; after which the valedictory was pronounced and the newly elected president took his seat. Mr. Parker was the oldest man in the association, being 83 years of age. He then proceeded to deliver a short inaugural, he said he was no speech-maker and would leave that to others better qualified,

Thus ended the business proceedings. Another hour of chatting and then the 200 pioneers and their invited guests marched in order to the dining-room, where was spread forth in great profusion a most sumptuous repast, ready in all its rich variety for earnest discussion. The spacious hall was beautifully decorated, and in one corner was penned up two beautiful deer; a primitive log-cabin in miniature was suspended against the wall; an antlered stag's head stood forth in another direction; stuffed specimens of bear and catamount stood around the hall.

The supper was magnificently served. Dishes of buffalo, elk, deer, bear and 'possum, with every luxury of the home market, graced the tables. The entire subject was ably handled by the pioneers. The active duties of supper over, then came the toasts and responses, which were all in excellent taste. The assembly then joined in singing "Oft in the Silly Night." It was nearly 1 o'clock and the festival was at an end, and with happy hearts the old folks sought their homes.

PICNIC.

During the summer the association held a joint picnic with the Rock Island Association of Rock Island, where Rev. Wm. A. Spencer, of Rock Island, delivered an excellent address. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Rollin J. Wells, of Henry county, Illinois, delivered a short, creditable poem "To the Island," which was followed immediately by dinner, which was a credit to

those who got it up. After dinner a call was made for some of the old-time favorites, and the companionable jovial fellows of early times to regale the assembly with anecdotes of old days. Jacob Norris, of Rock Island, was called for and responded in two humorous stories. Mr. Phillip Suiter, of Davenport, made a touching and eloquent address. Mr. Hitchcock, of Moline, related some pleasant reminiscences. Dr. Gregg filled a short speech full of the funniest kind of fun. Mr. Blackmore, of Davenport, sang a comic song. The afternoon was delightfully passed and at half-past three the roll was sounded to return home, which was done informally and jovially. At the conclusion of dinner Mr. P. B. Jones, of Davenport, got the whole company in a group under the trees, and with a stereoscopic instrument took a view. They all sat them down on the grass or reclined on one another's shoulders, and otherwise arranged themselves in a graceful and natural group, the result was a first-rate negative.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott County was held at the office of George L. Davenport, Dec. 14, 1869, at 2 o'clock, the president, Jonathan Parker, in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, Leonard Harvey was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

After the reading of the minutes, the election of officers was entered into, which resulted in the election of Charles Metteer for President, and the following named gentlemen for Vice-Presidents: D. B. Shaw, John Willis, Jesse L. Henley, Isaac Glaspell, Wm. S. Collins, Jabez A. Birchard, Johnson Maw, Austin Campbell, Levi Chamberlain, Levi Blackman, Laurel Summers and Caleb Dunn; Secretary, D. P. McKown; Corresponding Secretary, James Thorington, and Israel Hall, Treasurer. The association adjourned to meet the second Tuesday in January at the Old Settlers' Festival.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

On the evening of Jan. 11, 1870, despite the rain, which had been falling all day, and the muddy streets, a large party—some hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen—assembled in the spacious parlors of the Newcomb House to participate in the thirteenth annual festival of the Pioneer Settlers' Association. The surrounding country was well represented. The guests commenced arriv-

ing at 6 o'clock and all seemed disposed to have a good time. At 8 o'clock the president, Jonathan Parker, took the chair, and the exercises commenced with the singing by the Old Settlers' Choir of "When Old Friends Meet Together." After which Ebenezer Cook announced that owing to sickness the president-elect, Charles Metteer, would not be present, and that the vice-president, D. B. Shaw, would assume the chair.

The retiring president then presented the "Pioneer Cane" to Vice-President Shaw, with a short valedictory, after which a letter was read from the president-elect, saying that he very much regretted not being able to be with them in body, though he was in spirit. After many expressions of friendship and good wishes for their future welfare he closed by saying, "That through the kindness of Providence, he had been already permitted to more than fill the score allotted to man's existence, and therefore could not hope to participate in many more of their pleasant reunions, which had been such a pleasure to him on previous occasions. But whether he were ever permitted the pleasure again or not, his prayers would be for their prosperity; and his wish was that they might so live that at the last the Great Master might say: 'Well done good and faithful servant.'"

After another song the annual address was delivered by John P. Cook, and was listened to with close attention. The speaker alluded to the organization of the society and its first festival on Feb. 22, 1856, upon which occasion he delivered the first address. He spoke of the changes that had taken place in county and city and among the inhabitants since that time. He wound up with a tribute of respect to the dead of the past year, of which there had been 13; the following are the names: Wm. Hobson, J. E. Owens, Mrs. Robert Noble, Judge Donaldson, Mrs. J. M. Parker, Mrs. Maria J. Leonard, Mrs. Fanny A. Hopkins, Mrs. Shue, Mrs. J. E. Bornberg, Dr. J. M. Witherwax, Josiah Scott, Wm. Hopkins, and Mrs. Parmela Ann Finel. Steadily but surely the early settlers are passing away. At the close of the address the whole company rose and joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," after which they formed in procession and marched to the dining-room. The table fairly groaned under the good things, as also no doubt, afterward, did those who showed their appreciation of the host's efforts by partaking so plentifully of the tempting viands placed before them.

After the feast came the toasts, after which the company repaired to the parlor, where some time was spent in social conversation ; then all dispersed to their homes, well pleased with the entertainment.

During September, 1870, the old settlers of Rock Island and Scott met on the island for their annual picnic. The weather having threatened rain in the forenoon there was not so many as was expected. But there was a jolly set of old friends who made light of rain clouds, and everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of all present.

Hon. E. Cook presided in the absence of the president, Charles Metteer.

Bishop Lee delivered a good address and there were some volunteer speeches.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association, held at the office of George L. Davenport, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870, John P. Cook was called to the chair and John L. Coffin, secretary *pro tem*. The death of the president of the association was announced.

The election of officers was next proceeded with, Dr. E. S. Barrows was unanimously elected President. The following named gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year: B. S. Gaspell, George L. Davenport, Wm. Van Tuyl, Rev. Enoch Mead, George Hyde, Caleb Dunn, John M. Friday, Capt. F. M. Suiter, Rodolphus Bennett, George L. Bowling, Capt. Leroy Dodge and M. M. Pease. D. P. McKown was elected Recording Secretary, James Thorington Corresponding Secretary and Israel Hall Treasurer. After some other business the meeting adjourned to meet at the festival the second Tuesday in January, 1871.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The fourteenth annual re-union of the pioneer settlers of Scott County took place at the Newcomb House, Jan. 10, 1871. At an early hour the members of the association began to assemble, and very soon the parlors and halls of the hotel were thronged with gentlemen and ladies. Cordial greetings were the order of the hour, a general good feeling seemed predominant. Many venerable persons were present, among whom were: Mrs. Margaret, relict of

the late Antoine Le Claire, Mr. and Mrs. Birchard, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Parker, Phillip Suiter, Adam Noel and others. In the hall was displayed a pyramid bearing on one side the inscription "Our Dead," on the reverse side appeared the names of the pioneer dead of 1870. The following are the names: Alfred White, Mrs. Margaret Flemming, Mrs. Sarah A. Lindsay, Mrs. Hester Sampson, Andrew Logan, Mrs. Strong Burnell, George W. Fish, Charles Metteer, James McGuire, Mrs. Dapro, Mrs. Lyman Smith, and A. E. B. Hall.

At 7:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. Ebenezer Cook, who appeared with cane in hand, and spoke as follows: "For the first time in the history of the association, the president has died during his term of office; Charles Metteer is dead. He has spoken his last words to you. He has closed his accounts upon earth, and is with his God. The duty has been devolved upon me to stand here in his place, to call the association to order, and to transfer this cane, to the President-elect, Dr. E. S. Barrows, whom we have all known from the beginning of the settlement of this county.

"To you, sir, I transfer this cane, the symbol of authority of this association, well knowing that it will be in worthy hands, and by this token declare you president of the association."

Dr. Barrows then received the emblem and made a few appropriate remarks, in acknowledgement of the compliment of being chosen president, and then introduced Jabez Burchard, who delivered the annual address, which was excellent and listened to with deep interest.

Upon the conclusion of the address the company engaged in social converse until 10 o'clock, when supper was announced; about 150 persons sat down to supper. When the assembly was seated the president called upon Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, Bishop of Iowa, who returned thanks to the Giver of all good.

The tables were fairly loaded with good things, to which all paid the highest respect. When the eatables were disposed of toasts and responses were then in order.

Shortly past midnight the members of the association dispersed to their respective homes, having had a most happy and agreeable re-union.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Pursuant to regular notice the annual meeting of the old settlers of Scott County, Iowa, took place at the office of George L. Dav-

enport, on Dec. 12, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. The President, Dr. E. S. Barrows, called the meeting to order.

The time having arrived for the regular election of officers to serve during the ensuing year, the following were duly elected by ballot :

President, W. L. Cook; Vice-Presidents, G. L. Davenport, D. C. Eldridge, H. G. Stone, P. Suiter, Harry Morehead, W. L. Clark, J. K. James, Frank Bennett, Johnson Maw, George B. Hawley and John Willis; Recording Secretary, C. H. Eldridge; Corresponding Secretary, James Thorington; Treasurer, Israel Hall.

After appointing some committees the society adjourned.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The Scott County Pioneer Settlers' Association held their fifteenth annual festival at the Newcomb House, Jan. 9, 1872, and it was one of the most interesting re-union in the society's history. The members began to assemble at 4 o'clock, but it was not until nearly 6 that any large number gathered. The three parlors beheld a scene of social enjoyment not often surpassed in interest anywhere. In the west parlor hung a frame, bordered with crape, which contained the names of 18 members of the association who had died during the year 1871, and whose names are as follows: Thomas Jones, Leroy Dodge, Jabez Birchard, Ebenezer Cook, James Davenport, Rodolphus Bennett, Alanson Noble, Michael Cooper, William Wilson, Isadore Dapron, James Jack, Mrs. Isabella Wallace, Mrs. Charles H. Eldridge, Mrs. Ephraim Lane, Mrs. William H. Gabbert, Mrs. J. M. Dunn, Miss Lucy Campbell and Mrs. Milo Pollock. The exercises opened at 7 o'clock, at the call of President Barrows, and with the singing of the song "How Sweet it is to Meet Again." Afterward Judge Grant introduced a resolution which made all the members of the Rock Island society honorary members of this association, with a cordial invitation extended for all the years to come to its re-unions and festivals, which resolution was unanimously adopted. The inauguration of the President-elect, Judge William Cook, then took place. President Barrows delivered an address full of interest.

After another song President Cook thanked the association for the honor conferred on him by his election, and then made appropriate remarks of a general character. An eulogy of the pioneer dead was then delivered by Judge Grant, which made a deep im-

pression on his audience. A song was sung and another social hour followed. The oldest people present were Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Parker, who were born in 1786, and had been married 63 years. They came to this county in 1838. The person who had lived longest in the county present was Mrs. Marguerite Le Claire, she having come in 1833.

A song ended the parlor social and the banquet was announced, at which all did ample justice, after which came the toasts and responses. The finale came. "Auld Lang Syne" and "Oft in the Stilly Night" were sung by the assembly, the good-byes spoken, and the fifteenth festival was a thing of the past.

ANNUAL PICNIC.

On the forenoon of Sept. 18, 1872, about 125 of the men and women who settled Scott County years ago assembled in front of Morrison & Glaspell's store on Brady street, and in their own carriages and buggies, headed by Luppy's band, proceeded to the government bridge, and thence to their annual picnic grounds on Rock Island, there they were joined by the Old Settlers from Rock Island. There were over 300 persons present.

The weather was cool and the wind high, but the picnic in the forest was thoroughly enjoyed, and the day was a happy one for all who participated.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' Association was held Dec. 10, 1872, in George L. Davenport's office, President Wm. L. Cook in the chair. At which meeting Dr. James Hall was elected President, and James Thorington, W. L. Clark, John M. Friday, P. Suiter, H. Morehead, Johnson Maw, George B. Hawley, C. T. Myers, Geo. L. Davenport, Robert Wilson, John Trucks and Geo. W. Parker were elected Vice-Presidents; Israel Hall was elected Treasurer; Charles H. Eldridge, Recording Secretary, and James Thorington, Corresponding Secretary.

W. L. Clark moved that the time of holding the annual festival be changed to the first Wednesday after the full moon in September of each year.

The motion was carried with the understanding that it was to be made subject to change, if desired, at the next annual festival, but if no action was then had it would be final.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The organized Pioneer Settlers' of Scott County held their sixteenth annual reunion at the Newcomb House. Owing to a furious storm all the afternoon only about 50 were present, the country members nearly all being absent. Nevertheless the occasion was a happy one.

The meeting came to order at the call of the out-going president, W. L. Cook.

Upon the question of changing the time of the annual meeting to September, there was a decided negative; as also that of changing the hour of meeting to 11 A. M. Judge Cook delivered his valedictory address. The Hon. James Grant then delivered the annual address.

"Auld Lang Syne" was then sung, and after a season of sociability supper was announced, to which the pioneers moved in a body, headed by the president, who took his seat at the head of the board, with the aged widow of Le Claire (the first white woman that settled in Davenport) on his right, and ex-President Cook on his left. The table was beautifully spread for the occasion, to which full and complete justice was done all around; after which came toasts and responses, more chatting and singing, and then they all went home in the rain.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott County was held at the office of George L. Davenport, on the 9th day of December, 1873.

In the absence of the president, Dr. Hall, Judge Grant occupied the chair.

A communication from Judge Grant and wife, extending an invitation to the old settlers to hold their reunion at their home in the future was read and the invitation accepted by the association.

The following officers were then elected: President, C. G. Blood; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Parker, W. L. Clark, James E. Burnside, Johnson Maw, John C. Brownlee, John Bell, Jacob M. Eldridge, George W. Hawley, Horatio Stone, Levi Chamberlain, Philip Suiter and Horace Bradley. Israel Hall was elected Treasurer, and Charles H. Eldridge, Recording Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The pioneer settlers of Scott County assembled by special invitation at the residence of Judge Grant on the evening of January

13, 1874, to hold their annual festival. There were about 200 present, including a number of early settlers, of Rock Island. They commenced coming in about 5 o'clock, and kept coming until 9. The rooms were crowded with familiar faces, the aged and the middle-aged, the friends of many years. Well-frosted heads were numerous. Three there were who had passed the line of four-score; one had traveled beyond four-score years and ten. In all the meetings of 17 years, a more social and happy gathering of the pioneers has not been recorded. There were constant additions to the gathering until 7 o'clock, at which hour Capt. Clark, of Buffalo, called the association to order and announced that though their President, James Hall, was in the South, he had not forgotten them, but had sent his valedictory to Charles H. Eldridge, who would proceed to read it, which duty he performed and surrendered the presidential cane to the president-elect, Dr. C. G. Blood, with appropriate and eloquent remarks concerning the duties devolving upon the presiding officer of the association.

The gold head of this cane shows eight panels, in each of which is inscribed the names of two presidents. Thus the panels have been filled, and a wide, gold band has been added to the original head, for the names of succeeding presidents. Dr. Blood's name was the first on the band. Receiving the cane, the Doctor delivered his inaugural.

The annual address was to have been delivered by L. Rorer, of Burlington, but he telegraphed that he could not be present. When this was announced there were immediate calls for Judge Dillon, who came forward and met with a reception which evinced the high regard, and even affection, cherished for one who, commencing as a pioneer boy, has come to a high judicial position, and is known and honored throughout almost the entire Union. He made a short but good speech, as the applause that followed the address testified.

Mr. Charles H. Eldridge then introduced a little matter of business, and moved that the word "male" be stricken from the clause in the constitution which provides that all "male persons who were residents of the county in or prior to the year 1840 shall be eligible to membership." The motion was carried unanimously, and pioneer wives and daughters could now become members of the association.

At nine o'clock supper was announced. Small tables and stands were placed here and there in the several parlors, and the old settlers gathered in groups of four to six about them, while the younger settlers present did themselves the honor of waiting upon their seniors. It was a bountiful and delicious supper throughout, the dishes seemed innumerable; substantials of all kinds, and delicacies in endless variety were served. Everybody seemed to have the regular pioneer appetite. Supper ended, toasts and responses were in order. After the toasts and responses there was another season of sociability. Between 11 and 12 o'clock Auld Lang Syne was sung, and then the partings came. Thus ended a festival which will be a happy memory through the lives of all who attended it.

PIONEER SETTLERS' PICNIC.

The annual joint picnic of the Scott and Rock Island County Pioneers took place on Rock Island in September, 1874. There were about 200 present from Scott County and 100 from Rock Island. At 12 o'clock Dr. C. G. Blood, President of the Scott County Association, called the assemblage to order. The Doctor uttered fitting words of greeting and welcome, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Finley, of Milan. Then came dinner, after which speaking was in order. The appointed orators of the day were unavoidably absent, and so impromptu speeches were called for. Judge Grant being called he mounted the platform with a six months old baby in his arms, and made eloquent and touching remarks. The babe in his arms was the boy of his youngest sister's son, James Grant Johnson, of Parsons, Kansas.

President Plilleo, of Rock Island, followed, after which D. Bell, Jacob Norris, Rev. Mr. Caruthers, James E. Burnside, all spoke a short time in a very interesting manner. After which John B. Mathews recited the poem "Out of the Old House Maggie," in a most expressive and pleasing manner.

The then old friends bade one another adieu and, departed for their homes.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' Association was held in the office of George L. Davenport, Dec. 8, 1874.

W. L. Clark was called to the chair, and in the absence of the secretary, W. S. Collins acted *pro tem*. He read a list of the officers to be elected and suggested that Mrs. M. A. Sanders be elected Historical Secretary, which was adopted. Judge Grant presented an invitation for the old settlers to again hold their annual festival at his house, which invitation was accepted.

The election of officers was entered into with the following results: President, Phillip Suiter; Vice-Presidents, W. S. Collins, W. L. Clark, J. E. Burnside, Johnson Maw, J. C. Brownlee, Dr. J. Bell, J. M. Eldrige, Geo. B. Hawley, H. Stone, Levi Chamberlain and Horace Bradley; Charles H. Eldridge, Recording Secretary; Treasurer, Israel Hall; Historical Secretary, Mrs. M. A. Sanders.

Notice was given that resolutions would be offered at the annual festival to change the date of membership, and to change the time of meeting and of annual festival. On motion adjourned.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

At the residence of Judge Grant as per notice given at the annual meeting a special meeting was called to order for business before the hour for festival, Phillip Suiter in the chair. The secretary read a resolution offered, changing the time of annual meeting and festival to the first Wednesday after the full moon in October; the motion was adopted. A motion was offered that the annual festival the next time be held on the grounds of the Scott County Agricultural Society, commencing at 10 o'clock, and that it be a basket picnic; motion adopted. A resolution was offered changing time of membership, from the year 1840 to the year 1846, the latter year, being the year in which Iowa was admitted to the Union. The resolution was laid over for action at the meeting in October. No further business appearing the meeting adjourned.

REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting was held October 20, 1875, at the fair grounds. The meeting was called to order by the president, Phillip Suiter. The resolution laid over at previous meetings, relative to changing the date of membership was taken up. After some discussion the following was adopted:

Resolved, That Section 1, of Article V., of the constitution be changed to read as follows: "All persons who are now residents of Scott County, and who were residents of said county on or before

noon of the day on which Iowa ceased to be a Territory, and was admitted as one of the States of the Union, or who married persons who were residents as above, and who are of good moral character, are eligible to membership," which was unanimously adopted.

In reference to the future annual meetings and festivals it was unanimously left to the executive committee with full power to act. A letter was then read from Judge Grant in which he expressed his regrets at not being able to attend their meeting.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, which resulted in the election of W. S. Collins, President; Laurel Summers; James McManus, G. W. Pinneo, H. S. Gabbert, Adam Donaldson, H. G. Stone, James E. Burnside, Alex. Brownlee, Caleb Dunn and Daniel Moore Vice-Presidents; Israel Hall, Treasurer; Charles E. Eldridge, Secretary; then there was adjournment to dinner, which was served in the dining hall—a basket picnic. That noontide was a gala hour. After dinner, music by the band summoned all present to the Floral Hall again.

The valedictory of President Sniter was next in order. At its conclusion the retiring president bade all hail to his successor, and transferred the society cane to the new president, W. S. Collins, whose inaugural was spicy, cheering and full of encouragement. Some of its reminders of courting practices in days of yore, caused heartiest laughter, and the solemn closing caused emotions of a different nature. The next duty was in remembrance of the dead of 1876, and Gen. Add. H. Sanders was called upon to pronounce the eulogies. The General's address was worthy the occasion, and was delivered in a manner that evinced ability as a speaker as well as brilliancy as a writer. Among the dead of the year appears the names of Jonathan and Naomi Parker, who had lived together as man and wife 65 years, and died within one month and one day of each other; Mrs. Esther Blood, who was nearly 93 at the time of her death; Mrs. Laura Parmalee and Moses Parmalee, husband and wife, who had lived together 50 years; Mrs. Julia Anderson, Rufus L. Catlin, Hugh Burnside, Gen. George B. Sargent, Ira C. Van Tuyl. The band then played the air, "Though lost to sight to memory dear."

President Collins then introduced E. E. Cook, son of one of the best known and most able and brilliant of the pioneers, who delivered the annual address, which was delivered with a spirit and earnestness which held the closest attention of all the hearers to the end, after which Rev. J. H. Sheely and Mr. Boyer made some pleasing

remarks. Mr. John Mathews, of Pleasant Valley, recited Carleton's "Out of the Old House Into the New" with feeling and a pathos that caused tears to flow. Then the president announced that the executive committees of Rock Island and Scott Counties, societies had had a conference, and thought best to recommend a union festival on the 4th day of next July. This was received with enthusiasm. The band played "Sweet Home" and the festival was at an end.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' Association was held at the office of Geo. L. Davenport, Aug. 12, 1876, President Wm. S. Collins in the chair.

The object of the call was stated, that as no provision had been made for the annual festival, on the 4th of July, as had been agreed on one year previous, it was necessary that some action be taken in the matter. On motion it was decided to hold the festival in accordance with the constitution as amended, to wit: On the first Wednesday after the full moon in October. The meeting adjourned without agreeing as to time of day or place of holding meeting, to meet Aug. 26, to decide.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The old settlers met pursuant to adjournment Aug. 26, 1876, President Collins in the chair. The object of the meeting was then stated. It was moved and carried that the hour should be 6 P. M. and that the executive committee be given full power to act in selecting a place to hold the festival; meeting adjourned.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The Old Settlers' Association held their annual festival at the new Burtis House. There was only about 50 of the men and women who laid the foundation of the city and county present. A couple of social hours were passed in the parlors, after which a business meeting was held in the dining-room.

The president, Wm. S. Collins, was in the chair. The election of officers being in order, William Van Tuyl was elected President. The following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: Horace Bradley, Laurel Summers, Benjamin Johnson, James E. Burn sides, Johnson Maw, G. W. Parker, John Friday, Jacob M. Eldridge, and James McManus; C. H. Eldridge, Secretary, and Israel

Hall, Treasurer. Mr. Hall moved that the annual meeting for the election of officers be held on the first Tuesday in September, at such place as the executive committee may select; motion prevailed.

Secretary Eldridge read the names of the members who had died during the last year, of which there were 13; the following are the names: Gen. George B. Sargent, Sarah E. Eldridge, Osmond G. McKown, Mrs. Sarah M. Burroughs, Father Pelamorgues, Electa A. Smith, Roswell H. Spencer, Mrs. Nancy Smith, Elizabeth Moore, Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur, Mrs. L. J. Center, Henry Stone and ex-President John Owens.

The valedictory of President Collins was now in order. In the absence of the president-elect the cane was surrendered to Vice-President Eldridge to retain for him. The retiring president then delivered his parting address, which was very appropriate. Vice-President Eldridge, in behalf of the new but absent president, thanked the society for the honor conferred. The annual address was delivered by W. A. Foster, and was very appropriate and interesting throughout; it was replete with eloquence and held the undivided attention of all present. Then followed another social season, after which came supper in the east dining-hall. The tables were laden with good things and the feast was heartily enjoyed. Auld Lang Syne was sung and all proceeded to the parlors, where good nights were said with warm clasping of hands, and the festival was at an end.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association was held Sept. 4, 1877, at the office of George L. Davenport. In the absence of the president, ex-President Collins was called to the chair, and J. P. Risley appointed secretary *pro tem*. After the reports of the different officers, Horace Bradley was nominated and elected President for the ensuing year. Judge Grant then moved that all the other officers be re-elected, which was unanimously carried, it was then moved and adopted that the executive committee have full power to select time and place for the next annual festival. No further business, the meeting adjourned.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The twenty-first annual festival of the Old Settlers' Association took place at the residence of Judge Grant, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1877.

At the hour of beginning the exercises there were about 75 of the old settlers present. The secretary read a letter from Judge Grant expressing great regret that he could not be present on account of a pressing lawsuit at Washington in the Supreme Court. The secretary then read the roll of old settlers who had died during the year.

The president assumed the chair at 8 o'clock, and after the singing of "Oft in The Stilly Night," Mr. William Boyer, of Rock Island, delivered the valedictory for President Van Tuyl, who was unavoidably absent. In concluding he introduced the new president, Horace Bradley. Mr. Bradley on accepting the cane made a few very appropriate remarks. The president announced that there were several matters of business to attend to. After some discussion it was decided to hold the annual festival earlier in the fall hereafter, and the month of September was selected, the day to be fixed by the executive committee. After extending a vote of thanks to Judge Grant for his hospitality, supper was announced, and the whole company sat down to one of the most generous feasts ever known in the history of the society. The meeting broke up at a late hour, closing with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on the 21st day of September, 1878, about 150 members of the Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott County assembled in the park on the fair ground, with 50 or more young men and women, their descendants, for their twenty-second annual reunion, President Horace Bradley in the chair. After an hour of social greetings, the election of officers for the ensuing year was held, which resulted as follows: James E. Burnside, President; Alibone Morton, Levi S. Chamberlain, Ira F. Smith, A. J. Hyde, C. M. Pinneo, Johnson Maw, Henry Gabbert, Philip Baker, W. L. Clark and Enoch Mead, were elected Vice-Presidents; Charles Eldridge, Secretary; and Israel Hall, Treasurer.

The president-elect was conducted to the platform by Judge Grant and Squire Baker, and President Bradley surrendered the historic cane to him. Then all adjourned to dinner, which was enjoyed in picnic style,—some in the dining-hall, some in the park, and all happy. After dinner President Burnside delivered an off-hand inaugural address, which was full of reminiscences of 40 years ago. He thanked the association for the honor conferred



Very truly yours,
Geo. Hornor

upon him, after which Secretary Eldridge read the roll of the dead of the past year, 30 in all, the longest list of any year since the society began. The choir sang "Gathering Home," then their were addresses from Judge Grant, George Mixter and Dr. Gregg, of Rock Island, and others. Soon after the entire company joined in the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," shook hands all 'round, and the re-union was at an end.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' Association was held on the fair ground Sept. 24, 1879. Owing to the heavy storm of the day before and the chilly forenoon of the day of meeting there were not as many present as usual.

President James E. Burnside called the meeting to order. After the secretary had read the minutes of last meeting, the election of officers took place as follows: Enoch Mead, President; A. Morton, George B. Hawley, Henry Gabbert, Johnson Maw, W. L. Clark, A. H. Davenport, Levi S. Chamberlain, John Lambert, Randolph Sry, and Capt. W. H. Gabbert, were elected Vice-Presidents; Israel Hall, Treasurer, and Charles H. Eldridge, Secretary.

Capt. Gabbert was appointed a committee to conduct the president-elect to the chair, which he did, whereupon President Burnside resigned the presidential cane to Mr. Mead.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

On the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1880, the Old Settlers' Association met at the hospitable abode of Judge Grant and wife to hold their twenty-fourth reunion; it was the third time that they had enjoyed the warm-hearted hospitality of the Judge and his family, who made everybody feel at home and happy.

The business meeting was called to order about 7 o'clock by President E. Mead. The choir then sang "The Old Folks at Home," after which the election of officers was held, and resulted in the election of Johnson Maw, President, and Israel Glaspell, George B. Hawley, Henry Galbert, Robert Fleming, William McGennis, Levi Chamberlain, John Lambert, Vice-Presidents, Israel Hall, Treasurer; R. S. Smetham, Recording Secretary; Corresponding Secretary, Charles H. Eldridge.

Soon after the election came the inauguration and President Mead delivered the official cane to President Maw with a neat address, in which he called to mind the fact that the cane was made

of Scott County hickory, and the panels of its gold head, engraved with the names of the presidents who had carried it, was made by one of the early settlers who is still in business in Davenport. Mr. Maw accepted the cane. Then followed a social time for an hour, in which there was abundance of merry greetings of old friends. The oldest resident settlers present were Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Eldridge and Mr. and Mrs. Van Tuyl, who came here in 1835, and Mrs. Adam Noel, Mrs. C. Paden, Phillip Suiter, L. S. Chamberlain and Charles Eldridge, who came in 1836.

At 10 o'clock supper was announced and the Judge said that the first china he had ever used in housekeeping would be spread on one of the tables; also his first set of chairs would be set at the table. These were to be filled by Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. C. Paden, Mr. and Mrs. Van Tuyl, Phillip Suiter and L. S. Chamberlain. The attendance was unusually large, there being nearly 200 present, causing the necessity of setting the tables the third time. The tables were furnished with dishes the pioneers were familiar with in the old days, and everything choice which the market affords in these later days. After the adjournment from the supper table a resolution of thanks to the Judge and family for their hospitality and kindness was passed. During the evening there were several short addresses, and the universal verdict was that a pleasanter reunion of the old settlers had never been held, and everyone went home feeling that it was good to have been there. Mr. Phillip Suiter, who only wanted 31 days of being 81 years of age, walked from Le Claire, a distance of 14 miles, to attend this meeting.

The meeting closed by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The twenty-fifth annual festival of the Pioneer Settler's Association met at the St. James Hotel on the evening of the 26th of October, 1881. The day was gloomy and the roads were in a fearful condition, so that the attendance of old settlers living at a distance in the country was not to be looked for. But a few did arrive in spite of the threatening weather and bad roads. There were about 100 present and a very social and pleasant time was passed.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. William S. Collins, the president, John Maw, being absent. The choir of the Christian Church then sang, "Way down upon the Swanee River" in a most charming manner. The first business was the election of officers, which was entered into and resulted in the

election of Daniel Moore as President by acclamation. George Hawley and J. M. Eldridge having been appointed a committee for the purpose, now presented the president-elect to the acting president, William S. Collins, who presented to him the pioneer cane, the time-honored staff of office, with a few appropriate remarks. Israel Hall was re-elected Treasurer; Charles H. Eldridge was re-elected Corresponding Secretary, and Richard Smetham re-elected Recording Secretary; D. C. Eldridge and George Hawley were appointed a committee to select Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year. They reported the following gentlemen: Isaac Glasjell, George B. Hawley, Henry Gabbert, Robert Fleming, William McGinnis, Levi S. Chamberlain, John Lambert, after which the choir sang "Come Silver Moon" and "Off in the Stilly Night." Then came the magic word "Supper," and the old settlers of Scott County sat down to a really elegant and satisfying repast, to which they devoted themselves with great assiduity, showing that of whatever else time may have bereft them he had left them good appetites. So well was the society pleased with their entertainment that a vote of thanks was tendered Gough B. Grant, landlord, for their entertainment, and also to the choir of the Christian Church for their sweet music discoursed during the evening. After this nothing remained but to sing "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot," and disperse to face the chances and changes of another year.



CHAPTER XII.

REMINISCENCES.

In this chapter are given a few reminiscences of the pioneers of Scott County. Where the historical committee differed with the writer, corrections are made by foot notes.

BY J. E. BURNSIDE.

I was born in Greenbrier County, in the State of Virginia, on the 10th day of April, 1813.

My father moved from Virginia to Logan Co., Ohio, in 1816. When I was 20 years of age I left Ohio, in 1833. I stopped at White Pigeon, Mich. and remained there three years, during which time I built me a saw-mill and flouring-mill, and married my present wife there. We were married April 9, 1835, and in June, 1836, I started West again to find me another home farther westward.

There were three of us started together. We started on horse-back; sometimes we traveled 30 or 40 miles before we could find a place to entertain us. We had a map and compass to travel by. We crossed the Mississippi River at Flint Hills, now known as Burlington. Then we traveled 10 days southwest of Burlington, in Black Hawk Territory and Northern Missouri. There we ran out of provisions, and turned our course up the Mississippi River to Buffalo in Scott County.

Thence we went out to Cedar River, and took up claims and ran out of provisions again; had nothing to eat but strawberries, which grew wild. Then we started back for home. We came back to Buffalo, 10 miles west of Davenport. At that time Captain Clark kept the only ferry boat on the river between Burlington and Dubuque.

We landed back in Michigan sometime in July; had a hard trip of it. We thought sometimes the Buffalo gnats would eat us up. We got home all right.

I then made up my mind to go West, and sold my mill property and rigged up an ox team of three yoke, and put them to an old Pennsylvania wagon which was called "prairie schooner." I

loaded in three barrels of flour and one of spring wheat, probably the first spring wheat brought to Iowa Territory. It was what we called the old bald wheat. I hauled it 500 miles by land, and sowed it in the spring of 1837, and raised 75 bushels of good wheat. This gave me a good start in spring wheat.

I left Indiana on the first day of September, 1836, and landed at Buffalo that same fall. W. L. and Perry Clark, who were both small boys then, ferried me across the river safely. They understood their business well. I moved out to Cedar County; settled on Sugar Creek, six miles below Tipton. There were four families of us that had moved there at the time. Shortly after there were 10 or 12 moved near us.

Altogether there were about 18 families of us that wintered in Cedar County in the winter of 1836. That was a very hard winter for us; the snow fell about 16 inches on a level and laid on until the first of March. We had put up a goodly quantity of hay, as it was all we had to winter our stock upon; but in the latter part of November the Indians set fire out in the prairies and it came through our settlement and some of our settlers lost all their hay, others part of theirs, so we did not have enough to winter our stock, and the cattle got so poor that some of them lost all their hair, and some of them got so poor that the wolves ate them up alive. Some of the families suffered for want of provisions.

Teams got so poor that they could not travel and the snow so deep that some had to carry baggage and produce on their backs.

I will next say that when I landed in Cedar County I drove my wagon in the timber which was all the house we had for three weeks. We built our fire against a big log and did our cooking and washing, so that I and my men could put up hay before the frost would spoil it, after which we would build a house to winter in.

I will now relate a little circumstance that took place: We had to go a half a mile for water for use. One morning while I was very busy preparing material for building and getting up our hay before the frost would spoil it, my wife said she must have some water hauled before we went to work, as she must do some washing for the baby. So I sent a man to draw the water with a team from the creek, with some old barrels. He came back and the barrels were leaking out the water very fast. So my wife got vessels to put under the barrels to save the water, and fretting about the new home, etc., after which I went off about a half mile to mow, and she went to washing. In the course of about two hours I heard

some one holloing, and listening I learned it was my wife. I knew there was something the matter so I dropped my scythe and broke for the wagon, still hearing the holloing. I did not run far until I was sure that it was my wife and that there was trouble, so I put in my best licks in running through the grass and weeds, which were as high as my head. When I got in sight of her she had run a quarter of a mile from home through the grass and weeds and old logs till she came to a leaning tree which she had climbed and her scream was "Indians! Indians!!"

When I got close to her I asked where the baby was. Her reply was, "O Lord! I never thought of the baby." I never stopped to help her from the tree but dashed ahead making some tall strides until I arrived where the baby was left, and found it all right sitting up in the old board cradle; my wife got down from the tree and followed me. When she got back to the wagon I was holding the baby and rejoicing for its safety, for I was most certain the Indians had stolen it. When my wife got back she was very much exhausted but soon recovered enough to tell me the trouble. She had been busy washing over the tub, not thinking of Indians. All at once she chanced to look up, and there stood two Indians close behind her with their guns on their shoulders. As she started to run the Indians did also, but in the opposite direction. The last she saw of them was their guns glittering in the grass. After we had got over the scare my wife went to work and read over the law to me in this style: "As sure as there is a God in heaven, if you do not go to work and build a house, and that right away, I will leave and go back home." This I thought was strong law but I knew I had to obey this time, so I went to whetting my ax, and in four days we built a house, as good a one as was in Cedar County at that time.

That year the Indians would stop very often to get something to eat, but were friendly when treated properly. My wife was so much afraid of them that she would take her babe and go with me out to the timber where I was making rails and stay all day.

In the spring of 1837 I moved from Cedar County to the place on which I now reside.

In the winter of 1836, I hauled all the timber for the first steam flouring mill built in Scott County. It was built by John Sullivan, in Rockingham, in the year 1837.

I then went and hauled wood for Antoine Le Claire two months; I lived with him during the time and I could never recompense

him for the favors he bestowed upon me. I shall ever revere his memory.

I had to work with my team to get something to live on ; my wife stayed in Cedar County while I was thus engaged. I took a load of provisions out to Cedar County every two or three weeks to keep my family and some others alive ; I thought sometimes we would not be able to live through till spring, provisions were so very high and scarce. Flour was from \$15 to \$20 per barrel ; corn meal, from \$6 to \$7 per barrel ; bacon, 25 cents per pound, and the ribs in the sides at that ; corn, \$1.00 per bushel and frost bitten at that. Our living was corn bread and poor, lean beef, and no grease to grease the skillet, so you may form some idea how we lived in this then new country.

The first preacher stationed in Scott County was Rev. Braise ; First Presbyterian preacher was Enoch Mead, now residing in Rockingham township ; the first church in the county was built in Rockingham.

The first little grist-mill was built on Crow Creek, by Davis and Hastel, and an awful thing it was. I got seven bushels of corn ground in it in one night and staid all night with a hoop-pole digging the meal out of it.

The first frame house was built by B. W. Clark, in 1835 ; first frame barn, by J. E. Burnside, in 1839 ; first post offices established were in Buffalo and Davenport in 1834. The first postmasters were B. W. Clark, of Buffalo, and Antoine Le Claire, of Davenport. Some two or three other offices were established the same year.

The first store in the county was opened at Buffalo, in 1835. The first cook stove was purchased by B. W. Clark, of Buffalo, in 1834.

The largest settlement in Scott County in 1835-'36 was Buffalo township and Rockingham.

The largest settlement in the State was at Dubuque and Flint Hills, now * Burlington. The first reaping machine was brought to Scott County by R. S. Baker and J. E. Burnside ; it was the old McCormick reaper.

The first threshing machine was bought by Robert S. Baker and J. E. Burnside.

The first land in market was in 1839-'40. When I came here first, we called this country the Black Hawk territory, or the Black Hawk purchase; some called it the God-for-saken place, and I don't

*A mistake, as Horace Bradley built a frame barn for B. W. Clark in 1837.—Ed.

know but the last appellation was about as appropriate as any of the names ; as there was nothing here but Indians and wild beasts, the wolves would howl around our shanties all night and frequently take our pigs and poultry.

Wild game was abundant, consisting of deer, wild turkeys and geese and ducks. I had two men living with me who killed 110 deer in less than two months ; they sold them at \$1.00 apiece and did well at that.

I helped build the first log cabin in Davenport after the town was laid off. I have seen Davenport grow up from a tenantless wilderness inhabited by Indians to a mighty city.

I labored hard here for 14 years, and when gold was first discovered in California I concluded to try my luck in that country. I started for that country in the spring of 1850; went by land, came back by water. I was 75 days crossing the plains, and 75½ days returning by water.

I came from San Francisco to Panama; then crossed the isthmus to Shagres; then took a steamer for New Orleans; there changed my gold dust for coin, and took a boat for my home in Scott County, where I landed on the 15th day of November, 1850. I made the whole trip in seven months and thirteen days; the quickest trip that had ever been made from Iowa.

I worked 14 days in the mines; had eight men under my employ; gave them each \$8 per day. I took out \$7,350, and concluded to let well enough alone, so I then started for home. We were 47 days on a sail vessel crossing the Pacific Ocean to Panama; were ship-wrecked by a storm, then were on allowance 20 days, during which time our condition was very unpleasant.

I will now say I have lived in Iowa 44 years, and have been in all the States in the Union except five; have been in all the large cities of the United States, and will now say if you will stick a stake in the city of Davenport and take in 20 miles around the city of Davenport, or make it 40 miles, it can not be excelled in the United States; and I doubt if it can be beaten in the world. And Davenport's growth the past 40 years I fancy will give us but a faint idea of what it will be 40 years hence. While it numbers its thousands now, it will then reach its hundreds of thousands.

BY JAMES BROWNLEE.

We left Scotland March 31, 1826, and landed in Canada about the middle of May the same year, and continued there chopping

farms out of the woods until 1838, when we got very much dissatisfied with British rule in that province, and after much thought we concluded to turn all that we owned into money and seek a home in the United States, somewhere in the far West. Accordingly, toward the end of June, 1838, with all that we owned turned into money and clothing, our destination being the southern part of Illinois, we started up the Rideau canal and Lake Ontario, and landed at Queenstown, and had quite a tussle with the Canada authorities before we could get across the river (that was the year of the McKinzie rebellion), but finally succeeded in shaking off the dust from our feet against both British and Canadian rule forever. As soon as we got across, the people—our new friends—all seemed so friendly that we felt as if we had got home.

Just at this time a very fine, grave-looking old man stepped up and said, "I will take you up to Buffalo in time for the boat," but as we were about to finish the bargain, a wicked-looking sinner came up swearing and said: "That old Presbyterian, deacon though he be, will leave you on the road half way there. You old rascal, you know that you are going to cheat these people. I will take you half-way for half the money and that is all that he will do." However, we felt religiously inclined and so concluded to go with the deacon; but sure enough he did leave us half way and comforted us with a lie, saying that he was connected with the railroad and that the train would be along soon and take us to Buffalo. The train did come along and took us too, but we had to pay our own way. This was our first lesson in Yankeedom.

Next day found us on Lake Erie celebrating our first "Fourth of July," between Buffalo and Cleveland, where we landed that night and engaged our passage next day on the canal for Portsmouth, on the Ohio River. We were nine days on the canal crossing the State of Ohio,—rather a slow way of traveling now-a-days. We did not need to stay long before we got a steamboat. We went aboard and set sail for Alton, Ills., where we arrived in due time. After securing a house and making the women and children comfortable Alexander and myself started into the country; after traveling a long time both in the south of the State and up the Illinois River, we came back pretty well discouraged, having seen nothing that would suit our idea for a settlement; in the meantime we heard some reports of the Black Hawk purchase as it was then called (now Iowa). We concluded to take a look on the west side of the Mississippi, called at Burlington, stopped a little while there,

and finally got to Davenport, where we landed on the 25th day of August, 1838, then only a city in prospect,—one small store and one tavern, with two or three board shanties and one log cabin; the tavern contained more people than all the rest of the town besides.

This year the Territorial Legislature met in Burlington, I think for the first time. There was no land in market for two or three years after we came to Long Grove; the people held their land by claim.

After inquiring we found that all the timber along the river was claimed, and the squatters held their claims at such extravagant prices that we concluded not to indulge them in their greed; so we turned our faces to Long Grove; and after a tedious walk (there was no livery stable) through sloughs and long grass (there were no roads) we arrived at our destination, but, behold, Long Grove was all claimed too. Here we found a man and his wife and one child by the name of Elder, from Pennsylvania; and an old man named Alvord, from New York, who had taken claims; and yet another man by the name of Coats, who owned a claim, but lived in Davenport, who afterward was associated with Davies in the planing-mill business.

We next went east to Warren Grove, as it was then called, now Walnut Grove, and here we learned that Coats and a man living in Dubuque by the name of Pease claimed all that grove; then we went up the Wapsie River bottom and found two old bachelors by the name of John and William Quinn, living in a log cabin, seemingly content with their lot, although not within five miles of any neighbors; from there we went to Allen's Grove where we found Allen himself, after whom the grove was named, and a family by the name of Dunn; then to Poston's Grove, where we found the venerable Poston himself, "monarch of all he surveyed."

These I believe were all the white people in Scott County outside of the river settlements.*

After due consultation we came to the conclusion to return to Davenport and try to buy Coat's claim in Long Grove, as we were pretty sure that he only held it for speculation. So rather than get into a quarrel with him we concluded to give him \$160, which he readily accepted, and now, according to the law of custom, we owned

* There were quite a number of white people at this time living in the settlements named, in addition to which there were many other settlements found in the county not mentioned by Mr. Brownlee. See township histories.—Ed.

160 acres of timber in Long Grove and as much prairie as we wanted to claim, for it was only the timber that there was any value in in those days.

I think we had neither deaths, births nor marriages within four years after we settled in Long Grove.

Davenport was the nearest postoffice and continued so for many years.

My brother, William Brownlee, came and settled here with his family, five in number, in 1840, and built the first frame building in Scott County outside of Davenport.*

Sunday-school and religious services were commenced in 1839, and have been kept up ever since on every Lord's day with but few exceptions, and a Church was regularly organized according to the New Testament plan in 1840, James Brownlee's house being used for both Sunday-school and meeting-house; about two years after, say in 1842, the whole neighborhood turned out and hauled logs from the Wapsie and built one, which was used for a school-house and all kinds of meetings—religious, political and school—for many years. The first regular preacher's name was James Rumbold; he was an elder in the Christian Church of Davenport.

The first school was opened in 1841, and the name of the first teacher was Kennedy; he was a straight Catholic; he opened an independent school; that is, one on his own responsibility. I think this was in 1841.

The price of flour the first year we lived here was \$11 per barrel; pork, \$15 per hundred weight; horses, none for sale; cows, \$28; potatoes, \$1 per bushel; but in two or three years after this, when we got something to sell, wheat sold from 30 to 40 cents per bushel; corn, 10 cents; pork, 75 cents per hundred; eggs, 3 cents per dozen; and all this must be payed in what was called in those days store pay, out of the store. If calico was 30 cents per yard or sheeting 20 cents, it made no difference.

As to local government we did not have much, and indeed did not need much, for the neighbors were few and very friendly, much more so than they are now; but if some ill disposed person did happen to come in among us he was disposed of in this way. A meeting was called and two or three appointed to notify the person that he must not be seen in those parts after a certain date. That

*Mr. Brownlee is mistaken, as at this time there were hundreds of frame buildings in the county. This house was probably the first in Long Grove.—Ed

generally proved effectual, and under these circumstances the taxes were light; the whole taxes for a family owning or claiming a quarter section of land with a goodly amount of stock would be from four to five dollars per year; however, it took considerable planning and scheming to raise even that amount.

The land I think came in market in 1840 or '41. That was quite an exciting time for it was reported and generally believed among the settlers that speculators were coming from the East to bid off all the good farms, and to overcome this trouble they all combined together and chose one man to bid off all the settlers' lands, and the first man that made a bid that was not authorized was to be arrested and put under guard until the land sale was over. This answered the purpose; the settlers all got their lands. It did not benefit them much after all, for many of them had to borrow money at 40 and 50 per cent., which some of them were never able to pay.

As to the climate, I do not think there has been any perceptible difference during the 40 years that we have lived here.

And as to the game, the prairie chickens were very plenty. We used to catch them in traps by the bag full, and quails were equally plenty; the deer likewise were plenty; I have seen as high as 20 in one drove; there were also some wild cats and plenty of prairie wolves, who were very destructive to both our sheep and poultry, especially the former.

And as for the Indians, we have frequent visits of goodly numbers of them, but they were always civil until the night before they were going to leave; then we had to watch our corn cribs.

Having concluded to make Long Grove our future home, we set about getting a place that we could live in through the winter. Accordingly we went about finding a team to haul out some lumber, and Mr. Dillon (the present Judge Dillon's father), who had just arrived a short time before to make a home like ourselves, willingly consented to take out a load of lumber, and with that and some logs we built a house, which we lived in through the winter; and after going to Illinois for a cow and a yoke of oxen, and fixing up things generally, brother Alexander started down the river for the family, who were still in Alton, and left me to look after the claim, and that was the sorriest time in all our travels. He left for Alton Oct. 15, and expected to be back in two or three weeks, but I never heard a word of them until the day before Christmas; just about the time they ought to have reached

Davenport there was a steamboat sunk on the rapids and I naturally concluded that they had gone to the bottom of the river with that boat ; but on the day before Christmas three covered wagons landed at Long Grove, with the women, children and all the outfit. The reason of the delay was, the women and children had been sick and could not be moved because there was so much ice in the river that the boat had to unload at Warsaw, which compelled our folks to either stay there all winter or hire teams to bring them on, which latter they did at \$3 per day each until they returned. We were now all right, all together, and all pretty well, in our log cabins.

BY JUDGE WM. L. COOK.

I came to this county from Ontario Co., New York ; it was then under the government of the Territory of Michigan. I started from New York in March, 1836, with my family, consisting of my wife and two small children. I moved my family and goods by team 100 miles, to the headwaters of the Allegheny River, and there built a raft of pine boards. On the raft we built a abin for our habitation. We launched our craft upon the Allegheny River on the 26th of April, 1836, and floated day after day until we arrived at the city of Pittsburg, Pa., having traveled on in this manner about 400 miles, we then disposed of our raft and chartered our passage to St. Louis ; from there we obtained passage on one of the boats which were employed in carrying supplies to the forts above Dubuque, and when we arrived at Rock Island the captain said he did not know anything about landing on the west side of the river, as no boat as yet landed on that side.

Col George Davenport kindly took my family into his house until I could find a way to ship my goods across the river. I found an Indian who had a very small canoe, and Mr. Davenport asked him, in the Indian language, to carry me over to Mr. Le Claire's cabin. We started, and as he was the first of the Western Indians I had ever seen, I went very reluctantly into his frail canoe, as I then thought. The river was very high and I felt there was great danger of leaving us in the river, but we finally landed near where Mr. Le Claire had erected a cabin ; it was built of logs, and stood near the place where the first treaty was held in 1832 or 1833, and is now occupied by the Chicago & Rock Island depot.

I moved my family to the west side of the river about the 20th of May, 1836, and settled on a claim below where the city of Davenport now stands. I was then about 32 years old. There were probably 10 or 12 white persons living in this vicinity at the time.

The first female born, I believe, was Caroline Friday. Her father and mother landed on the west side of the river on Friday. They came from Indiana, and had a wagon, that was then called a prairie schooner, large enough for his family and goods. The night after their arrival Caroline was born in their house on wheels.

Ellen Cook was born the 6th of August following.

The first wedding that I recollect was Cheney Monger and Miss Donaldson.

The first death within my recollection was a man from Indiana, with a breaking team, and he was breaking prairie for Mr. Le Claire, near the present site of the new Burtis House and the depot on Perry street. He was taken sick with the bilious fever, and, as he lived in his wagon, no one found him until he was beyond help. He was moved to a log cabin near where the old Bunnell saw-mill now stands, and died soon after. Some rough boards (from his wagon-box I think) were nailed together for his coffin, and we buried him near where the old High School building now stands.

There were two or three other deaths that summer, but they were strangers.

Our postoffice was called Farnsburg, and it is now called Rock Island, Ill.

Dubuque was probably the largest place in this Territory.

The first Legislature was held after we were organized in Wisconsin. Alexander McGregor was sent to that Legislature in the year 1837. H. T. Camp was elected to this Legislature and died. In July, 1837, A. W. McGregor was elected to fill the vacancy, and took his seat at the first session, meeting at Burlington, the preceding session having been held at Belmont, within the limits of the present State of Wisconsin.

Iowa Territory was formed in 1838, and the first Legislature was held at Burlington.

The State of Iowa was formed in 1846. Originally there were two counties, called Dubuque and Des Moines Counties. The dividing line extended from the foot of Rock Island in direct line westward through the Territory.

The first frame building was raised near where the old Burnell saw-mill now stands. It was a two-story building, and I believe was the first building in the town that burned down.

The first Methodist sermon that I heard preached in this county was in this building before the floor was laid. It was preached by the Rev. Elnathan Gavit.

The first Methodist society was organized in the fall of 1839. It consisted of seven members, viz.: Timothy Dillon and wife, Wm. L. Cook and wife, W. J. Ruby and wife and W. W. Moran.

The first circuit preacher for the Methodist Church was Channey Hobert, who was sent here to form the Rockingham circuit, in the fall of 1836; his circuit covered about one-third of the settlement of the Territory.

The first Christian organization was probably the Presbyterian; the next, the Christian Church, then the Congregationist.

James Thorington taught the first private school.

Food was scarce in those early times; pork, which they called bacon, of the poorest quality was 18 cents per pound, flour, \$16 per barrel; we had no potatoes until we raised them ourselves; corn was \$1; per bushel; horses, from \$60 to \$100; cows, \$25.

The settlers organized a local government in 1836, for their own safety, feeling that the laws of Michigan Territory could not reach them effectually. They chose a judge, sheriff and others, such as a committee of investigation, to which all cases of complaint were made, and the case had a fair judicial trial, and when the verdict was given there was no appeal to any higher court. In 1838 our Territorial Courts were organized and Judge Williams was appointed judge of the west side of the river. The first court under this appointment was held in the spring of 1838, in a little room on front street, above Main. The court was organized and all the business finished in one day.

The Government paid the cost of judge and jury.

The first Territorial road was laid from Burlington to Dubuque, in 1839. The Government land of this vicinity was surveyed in 1837, and brought into market in 1839.

Since the county has been cultivated, the land is much dryer; land that was then considered swamp land will now admit of cultivation.

The climate is colder in summer, and in winter we had colder weather and more snow than we do now. The year I fenced my farm (1839) I drew the rails on a sled, on good snow paths for 40 days, without one thaw.

Deer were often seen. I have seen while out hunting 100 deer between Duck Creek and the groves beyond. The settlers who came to stay were of the first class. They were kind and friendly and ready to assist one another in sickness and health, and would divide the last loaf. In a word, the "latch string" always hung on the outside of the door.

There were a large number of Indians in this vicinity, consisting of the Sac and Fox tribes. The two tribes confederated together. Black Hawk was the chief of the Sacs, and Keokuk of the Foxes. This confederation was made to defend themselves against the northern tribes. In the fall of 1836 two tribes met on the island called Maple, just below the town of Davenport. They commenced fighting near my house, on the river. The white settlers became alarmed, as stories were often circulated that the Indians would make a raid on the settlers. I feared them. I tried to get a boat to take my wife and children to the fort, but did not succeed. As soon as it was dark I fastened my cabin, which had a door and a nine-light window, and took my rifle, ax and butcher knife and stood sentinel about half the night, or until they had stopped their whooping and noise; then I laid down by the door and went to sleep. When they were sober enough to know what they had done they buried their dead, and took their wounded and left as soon as possible. I went down soon after and saw where they had buried them.

In July, about the hottest weather we had that summer, the Sac and Fox Indians were out west in the country, and they came in contact with a party of Sioux and had a fight. There were about 20 killed of both tribes, and by the negotiations of the Government and the treaty made they were not allowed to hunt or trespass on others right. The Government had a line made by surveyors, dividing the tribes. The Indians sent in a delegation to have their agent who lived in the fort, together with Mr. Le Claire, who was an interpreter, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Watts, to come out, and they were to decide who were the aggressors. I saw the delegation when they came from the scene of conflict, and they reported that the Sioux were the aggressors, and so their annuity was not forfeited, and the Fox and Sacs were fighting on their own hunting grounds. They had an Indian powwow that night near Le Claire's cabin. The Indians never molested us very much; they would come along on the trail, and the first we would know some old squaw would press her face against the window pane, and if



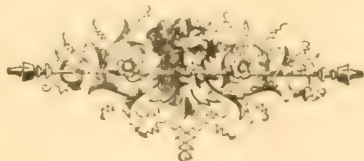
Lms. Schnitzger

she saw any one in the house, she would deliberately walk in, without saying anything, take a walk around the room, and as every thing we had was visible they would look into each vessel, and if they saw any thing that they could eat would take it and depart without even saying "by your leave."

In the winter of 1836 we had not so much as a pound of coffee, sugar, tea or saleratus in the house all winter. I had raised a little sod corn and I picked out the best and dried it, rather than to go 50 miles to the mill to have it ground. I took a coffee mill and ground corn two hours every evening in order to have bread the next day; and in order to raise the bread my wife burned the cobs in a kettle and used what she obtained in the place of saleratus, then mixed it up with water, which made a very good article of bread. We burned oats to make coffee, and to make it worse we had no milk or sugar to make it palatable.

Our crops of wheat and corn were very abundant and remarkably good. I have often raised 85 bushels of corn per acre, and our wheat was sown in among the corn in September, and the next season would produce 50 bushels per acre of as fine a quality of wheat as I ever saw in the Genesee Valley, New York. We had no machinery to help harvest and care for the crop of wheat we could raise, and no market for it after it was gathered. We only obtained from 25 to 35 cents per bushel, in dry goods. I have often sold eight bushels of excellent wheat for a calico dress of eight yards; and ladies of the highest class among us were fortunate if they had a calico dress to wear to church. We could raise pork, and when fatted 200 pound hogs would be worth \$1.25 to \$1.75 per hundred in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, which were held as cash.

This is the history of an old settler who has lived 46 years within four rods of where he first put down his stakes.



CHAPTER XIII.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Scott County stands first among the counties of the State, in agriculture: unlike many of the river counties, there is scarcely any waste land in it, and the soil can be cultivated down to the river's edge, and the land back from the river—the prairie land—is unexcelled. There is no cereal or fruit common to this latitude but is highly productive. The county was early settled by an intelligent class of agriculturists, and no effort has been spared to improve and keep the county in the front rank.

In regard to fertility of the soil, the *Iowa Sun* of September, 1839, says:

"We yesterday saw a watermelon, raised about one and a half miles west of the village, which measured four feet one way and three and a half the other, and weighed $40\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Another gentleman has a pumpkin vine, on which, he says, he counted *sixty-eight good sized pumpkins!*" These facts speak volumes for the farming country adjacent to Davenport.

Says Wilkie, in "Davenport, Past and Present:"

"The editor of the *Sun* has not a few articles in his sheet eulogistical of the mammoth vegetables which from time to time were laid upon his table by subscribers anxious for a 'puff'—of the soil. He was once, however, badly sold. Mr. D. A. Burrows resolved to astonish him, and for this purpose stuck a half dozen or more large potatoes so nicely together with pegs that they seemed one growth. The editor was hugely delighted with the present. It was to other potatoes what elephants are to mice, and he trumpeted the fact accordingly, defying any other soil under the sun to produce its equal. It hung in the sanctum a long time, and was a source of patriotic pride both to the worthy editor and all spectators. But one day a piece of the monster fell off, and revealed a hard woody substance protruding which excited curiosity. A nearer examination revealed a peg, and a little more revealed the entire internal economy of the potato. The worthy votary of the quill was highly incensed at the denouement, and did not puff a mammoth vegetable for three whole weeks."

The log houses of the pioneers have long since given way to the more substantial, comfortable and convenient dwelling-houses. Barns and out-houses of an improved character have also been built. Barbed wire is now the principal material used in fencing. Quite a number of farmers have commenced the breeding of short horns, and the quality of the cattle is being constantly improved.

B. F. Seamon in 1869 entered for premium in Class No. 23, in the Scott County Agricultural Society, and made to the board in the fall of that year the following report:

Corn.—Ground plowed in September, 1878, about eight inches deep; manured with well-rotted barn-yard manure, drawn out in November, 1878, and dumped in piles, at the rate of 10 loads per acre; spread the third week in April, the ground well harrowed, then run over with a Rowell seeder, then rolled and planted the last week in April with a Deere's two-horse planter with Banic check rower. Seed, a mixture of Michigan Dent and Penn Gourd seed, about four quarts of seed per acre; well harrowed with a common harrow just as it was coming up; plowed five times with a two-horse horse cultivator; before last plowing it was thinned to three stalks per hill; the hills stand three feet nine inches by three feet eight inches apart.

COST OF CULTIVATING FIVE ACRES.

Plowing ground.....	\$ 6.00
Hauling manure.....	7.50
Scattering manure.....	1.50
Harrowing.....	3.00
Work with seeder and roller.....	2.50
Planting.....	1.50
Cultivating.....	10.00
Husking.....	9.00

Total.....\$ 37.75

Gathered the second week in November. Amount, 535 bushels, or 107 bushels per acre.

Worth at home, 30 cents per bushel.....	\$160.50
Cost of cultivation \$37.75, and rent of land \$25.00.....	62.50

Profits.....\$98.00

Oats.—Five acres; ground was plowed the first week in April, then cross harrowed; sowed the second week in April, then harrowed twice and rolled. Seed, White Dutch oats, sowed at the rate of two bushels per acre. Cut the last week in July. Amount 345 bushels, or 69 bushels per acre.

COST OF CULTIVATION:

Plowing.....	\$ 4.00
Sowing.....	1.50
Harrowing and rolling.....	4.00
Cutting and binding.....	7.00
Stacking.....	3.00
Threshing.....	15.00
Rent of land.....	25.00

Total.....	\$59.50
Worth at home about 30 cents per bushel.....	\$ 103.50
Total cost.....	59.50

Profits.....	\$ 44.00
--------------	----------

Potatoes.—One acre ground plowed in the fall, planted about the middle of April in drilled rows three feet apart, one large piece every 15 inches; covered with cultivator; used 10 bushels of California Rose; ground rolled a few days after planting; well harrowed just before coming up; plowed three times with cultivator; the last time used large shovel to ridge up moderately. Dug in September 210 bushels.

COST OF CULTIVATION.

Plowing ground and planting.....	\$3.50
Harrowing, rolling and cultivating.....	3.00
Digging.....	7.00
Seed, 10 bushels at 80 cents.....	8.00
Rent of one acre.....	5.00
Marketing.....	7.00

Total cost.....	\$33.50
At 30 cents per bushel, 210 bushels.....	63.00
Cost of production.....	33.50

Profit.....	\$29.50
-------------	---------

Timothy.—One acre cut July 1, in the forenoon, raked up in the evening of the same day; laid one day, then bunched with horse-rake; stacked July 3. Sold in September by weight for \$5 per ton. Amount, two tons and seventeen-one-hundreths.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Mower.....	\$.40
Raking and bunching.....	.25
Stacking.....	1.50

Total cost.....	\$2.15
-----------------	--------

Total received, 2 17-20 tons, at \$5.00 per ton.....	\$14.25
Cost of production	2.15
Profits	\$12.10

In the above calculation I have allowed for board, use of teams, etc., but nothing for use of machinery, and have omitted the rent of land on timothy and potatoes. The former I think should be put at about \$3.00 per acre, as it is less exhaustive to soil, and the latter at \$6.00, for it requires better than the average land for potatoes.

B. F. SEAMON, *Exhibitor.*

Sheridan, Nov. 25. 1879.

SCOTT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Preliminary meetings were held in the early part of the summer of 1853 for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, and on the 13th of August an adjourned meeting was held at which H. M. Thompson acted as chairman, and James Thorington, secretary.

The committee appointed to draft a constitution, by their chairman, J. A. Birchard, reported, the first and second articles reading as follows :

"ARTICLE I. This society shall be called the 'Scott County Agricultural Society.'

"ARTICLE II. It shall be the object of this society to endeavor to excite an interest on the subject of agriculture, to diffuse mutual instruction among its members and others, and to use all suitable means to elevate the calling of the farmer."

Other articles referred to the officers and duties.

The following then signed the constitution and were enrolled as members : Henry Parmle, James Thorington, C. H. Fiske, H. R. Claussen, H. M. Thompson, M. Parmle, Erie Dodge, Garrett Donaldson, Joseph Mounts, Henry G. Neal, Eli S. Wing, John Pollock, Stephen Hawley, Jesse Henly, James H. Robison, Alfred Sanders, George W. Thom. David Gabbert, John Evans, John R. Jackson, John Lambert, William H. Hildreth, D. D. Skinner, Jabez A. Birchard, C. E. Kinkead, H. S. Finley.

The following named officers were then duly elected : President, H. M. Thompson ; Vice-President, James Grant ; Treasurer, John R. Jackson ; Secretary, James Thorington ; Executive Committee : Buffalo Precinct, Erie Dodge ; Blue Grass Precinct, Robert Wilson ; Rockingham Precinct, William H. McHaig ; Davenport Precinct, C. E. Kinkead ; Pleasant Valley Precinct, Garrett Don-

aldson; LeClaire Precinct, Daniel Hart; Princeton Precinct, Stephen Thompson; Winfield Precinct, C. C. Alvord; Allen's Grove, Precinct, George Lathrop; Hickory Grove Precinct, H. G. Neal; Liberty Precinct, Rudolphus Bennett.

At the second annual meeting of the society the officers of the first year were re-elected.

The first annual fair was held on the river front between Fifth and Sixth streets, in the fall of 1854. The grounds were improved for the occasion, railroad ties being used as a fence.

The society held its third annual meeting at the court-house in Davenport on the 2d day of June, 1855. The following named were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. M. Thompson; Vice-President, James Grant; Treasurer, John R. Jackson; Secretary, H. G. Neal; Executive Committee: Davenport, C. E. Kinkead; Winfield, David Hardie; Liberty, Dr. Witter; Allen's Grove, Mr. Thompson; Princeton, Samuel Knox; Hickory Grove, H. G. Neal; Le Claire, Nathaniel Wilson; Pleasant Valley, S. G. Blackman; Blue Grass, Robert Wilson; Buffalo, J. K. James; Rockingham, H. G. Dwire.

At an adjourned meeting held June 16, 1855, H. M. Thompson, John Grieve and C. E. Kinkead were appointed a committee on behalf of the Agricultural Society to lease of the Fair Ground Association the land belonging to that body for the use of the Agricultural Society, and John R. Jackson and John Lambert were appointed a committee to fence the grounds so leased.

The society held its second annual fair on the land belonging to the Fair Ground Association, near where the Orphans' Home is now located, on the 12th and 13th of September, 1855. The morning of the 12th was quite rainy. In the afternoon it cleared away, and the attendance of the citizens of Davenport and the farmers in the vicinity, was very respectable. The receipts for admission were large for that time. The amount paid for premiums was \$325.

The regular annual meeting was held at the court-house in Davenport on the 7th of June, 1856. Some changes were made in the constitution, one of which limited the number composing the executive committee to three.

The following named officers were then elected for the year 1856-'57:

President, H. M. Thompson; Vice-President, James Grant; Secretary, H. G. Neal; Treasurer, J. R. Jackson; Executive Committee, John Lambert, J. M. Eldridge, O. L. Burdick.

The third annual fair was held on the grounds of the Fair Grounds Association, the 24th and 25th of September.

The fifth annual meeting of the society was held at the courthouse in Davenport, June 6, 1857. The following named were then elected officers for the ensuing year :

President, H. M. Thompson; Secretary, H. G. Neal; Treasurer, J. R. Jackson; Executive Committee, O. L. Burdick, John Lambert.

Efforts were made by the society to secure the exhibition of the State Fair at Davenport, for 1858.

The sixth annual meeting was held June 5, 1858. The following named officers were elected :

President, H. M. Thompson; Vice-President, John Evans; Secretary, H. G. Neal; Treasurer, J. W. Wiley; Executive Committee, John Lambert, S. F. Wiley, C. R. Marks.

At a meeting held Dec. 4, 1858, the constitution recommended by the secretary of the State Board was adopted. On December 18, an adjourned meeting was held and the following named officers elected :

President, H. M. Thompson; Vice-President, Edwin Smith; Secretary, William Allen; Treasurer, J. W. Wiley; Board of Directors, John Lambert, John Madden, Levi S. Blackman, J. A. Birchard, Nathaniel Wilson.

The sixth annual fair was held on the grounds of the Fair Association, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of September, 1859. The weather was delightful, and the number of entries amounted to 863. The total receipts were \$1,023.80, of which amount \$614.50 were paid out on premiums. Hiram Price delivered the annual address. The fair on the whole was exceedingly successful, both in the number and quality of animals and articles exhibited, and in the receipts into the treasury.

The seventh annual meeting was held Nov. 5, 1859, at the courthouse. Much business was transacted, and officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows :

President, H. M. Thompson; Vice-President, Edwin Smith; Treasurer, John Lambert; Secretary, William Allen; Directors: John Madden, H. N. Washbon, Robert Christie, George H. French, B. F. Gue.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held Jan. 28, 1860, and a committee that was appointed to procure new grounds for the fair meetings reported that the society could lease 18 acres of

Antoine Le Claire, north of Thirteenth, between Perry and Farnam streets, for five years, on condition that the society would pay the taxes. The offer was accepted and the grounds so leased.

As one means of procuring money to fit up the grounds it was resolved that such persons as would contribute \$10 or more for that purpose, may unite wholly or in part, and as a club, occupy the grounds for driving or horse-fair purposes, at any time the Agricultural Society were not using the same.

The fixtures on the old ground, under direction of a special committee, were torn down and used as far as possible in fixing the new grounds.

William Allen, in August, 1860, tendered his resignation on account of removal from the county. Ira M. Gifford was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The new grounds being prepared, the seventh annual fair was held on September 25, 26, 27, and 28. The weather was all that could be desired. Entries began to be made on the first day at 7 A. M. and continued without interruption until 6 P. M., when it was ordered by the board that entries be permitted to be made until 12 M. the next day. The total number of premiums offered this year was \$1,250, and the total amount awarded was \$941.50.

The secretary in his report says : "The fair of this year was a triumphant success. The change of grounds to a point nearer the center of population, and the arrangement and commodiousness of the newly selected location, contributed materially to the result. Added to this our agricultural population, after several years of depression, were buoyant with the idea of returning prosperity arising from bountiful and well-harvested crops, and the people at large heartily sympathized with this feeling."

The eight annual meeting was held Nov. 3. H. M. Thomson declined a re-election as president of the society. The following was then offered and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Scott County Agricultural Society are due, and they are hereby tendered to Hugh M. Thompson, Esq., who, if not the father of the organization, was one of its first movers, and has ever been one of its firmest friends, and who for the last seven years has ably and faithfully discharged the duties of president. He now retires from that office with the satisfaction of seeing the society not only in a prosperous condition, but the model society of the State.

The officers of the society elected for 1861 were as follows: President, Edwin Smith; Vice-President, Thomas K. Fluke; Treasurer, John Lambert; Secretary, Ira M. Gifford; Directors, Robert Christie, C. R. Marks, Chauncey Krum, J. A. Le Claire, H. G. Neal.

Many improvements were made in the grounds during the year, and the annual fair was held during the week, commencing Monday, Sept. 9, and ending with Saturday, Sept. 14, 1861. The entries were much less than the previous year, on account of bad weather. Hon. John F. Dillon delivered the annual address on the last day of the fair. The total amount of premiums awarded was \$1,357, and \$1,610 was offered. "In a pecuniary point of view," says the secretary, "the fair was the most successful ever held by the society. Persons were in attendance from long distances. The display of stock and fruit was particularly fine." The receipts of the fair were \$3,615.70.

In the fall of this year application was made by the adjutant general of the State for the use of the grounds for military encampment, which request was granted, and for some months the grounds were so used.

The ninth annual meeting was held Nov. 2, 1861, and the officers for 1862 elected as follows: President, Edwin Smith; Vice-President, C. Stewart Ellis; Secretary, Thomas J. Sanders; Treasurer, John Lambert; Directors, Chauncey Krum, John Robertson, C. R. Marks, Joseph A. Le Claire, Ira M. Gifford.

The ninth annual fair was held from Sept. 22 to 26 inclusive. The total number of entries was 718. The total amount of premiums offered was \$2,000, and the amount awarded of regular and discretionary was \$2,338, a larger amount than ever before paid. The secretary records his views as follows: "The attendance was very large, far exceeding anything of the kind in the annals of Davenport, and the receipts were correspondingly good, placing the society entirely beyond any fears of pecuniary embarrassment. It would seem as though our home population—those not participating in our national struggle for life by their presence in the field—were determined to find relief from the strain upon the public mind, by giving themselves up for the time being to the enjoyment and instruction afforded by the fair. The display of stock was never surpassed by any fair in the State, and commanded the unqualified admiration of visitors from far and near, and in other respects the exhibition was excellent." The total receipts of this fair were \$4,582.51.

The tenth annual meeting was held Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862, and the officers for the year 1863 were duly elected; President, Chauncey Krum; Vice-President, Jonathan S. Smith; Secretary, William K. Haight; Treasurer, L. S. Viele; Directors, Andrew J. Hyde, Hiram Wheeler, John Madden, C. R. Marks, Joseph A. Le Claire.

The tenth annual fair was held from Sept. 7 to 11, 1863. The total number of entries was 843.

The eleventh annual meeting was held Nov. 7, 1863, and the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Chauncey Krum; Vice-President, J. S. Smith; Secretary, William K. Haight; Treasurer, L. S. Viele; Directors, C. S. Marks, J. A. Le Claire, A. J. Hyde, John Madden, B. Painter.

The annual fair was held one week, beginning Sept. 19 and ending on the 24th. The weather was fine with the exception of the 23d, when it was stormy and unpleasant, making it necessary to postpone the business of that day until the 24th. This interfered materially with the receipts of the fair, which however were unusually large. The entries were 897, which were larger than the previous year, and the fair was a decided success.

The twelfth annual meeting was held Nov. 5, 1864. The officers elected for 1865 were as follows :

President, John Lambert ; Vice-President, C. S. Ells ; Secretary, William K. Haight; Treasurer, Edwin Smith; Directors, W. A. Remington, John Evans, Henry Tilden, J. K. James, William Remick.

New grounds were purchased this year.

The twelfth annual fair was held from Sept. 18 to 22, 1865. Everything passed off pleasantly, the weather being particularly fine, the attendance and receipts unusually large. There were 1,064 entries, the largest in the history of the fair.

Several meetings were held by the directors on each succeeding Saturday after the fair, at which action was taken in reference to the purchase of new grounds for fair purposes, it being finally decided to purchase 25 acres of Judge Mitchell. This action was subsequently reconsidered and 35 acres were purchased of Mrs. Adam Noel, within the corporate limits of the city, situated between Brady and Harrison, which is still occupied by the society, in 1882.

The thirteenth annual meeting was held Nov. 4, 1865. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows :

President, Chauncey Krum ; Vice-President, John Lambert ; Secretary, William K. Haight ; Treasurer, Edwin Smith ; Directors, C. S. Ells, W. A. Remington, A. J. Hyde, J. A. Le Claire, William Schlichting.

The thirteenth annual fair was held Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 1866. The weather was unusually pleasant, and the fair in every respect a decided success. It was not intended to occupy Saturday, the 8th, but it was found necessary to continue it through that day. The entries were 1,308. The amount of premiums awarded was \$4,771, a large increase on any previous fair. The receipts were \$8,460.

The fourteenth annual meeting was held Nov. 3, 1866, at which time officers for 1867 were duly elected, resulting as follows :

President, J. A. LeClaire ; Vice-President, John Lambert ; Secretary, H. W. Bennett ; Treasurer, E. Smith ; Directors, A. J. Hyde, John Madden, James Grant, W. A. Remington, N. Kuhnlen.

During the year 1867 the grounds of the new fair grounds were greatly improved and the original fair ground sold to James Grant. The treasurer was authorized to borrow \$6,000 for the use of the society.

The annual fair commenced on the 9th of September and closed upon the 14th of the same month. The entries were increased over any previous year, amounting to 1,524. It was the most successful fair yet held.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the society was held Nov. 2, 1867, at which time the officers for 1868 were elected as follows :

President, Chauncey Krum ; Vice-President, John Lambert ; Secretary, William K. Haight ; Treasurer, O. S. Mc Neal ; Directors, William A. Remington, James Grant, J. D. McCall, A. J. Hyde, G. Schnitger.

The fifteenth annual fair was held Sept. 7 to 11, 1868, inclusive, on the new grounds. The weather was not favorable, being unpleasant the first three days and raining upon the last. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the attendance was good and the receipts gratifying. There were 1,399 entries. The receipts from all sources this year amounted to \$9,155, a larger amount than any previous year. Of this amount \$4,787.10 were paid for premiums.

The annual meeting, the sixteenth, was held Nov. 7, 1868. The reports read were highly satisfactory, and James Grant, William K. Haight and O. S. Mc Neil were appointed a committee to solicit the enactment of a law by the General Assembly to perpetuate the use and enjoyment of the society's property in the public forever.

The membership fee of the society was fixed at \$20, the payment of which constituted one a life member, and he was permitted a vote at the annual meeting and to attend the annual exhibition with his wife and children under 14 years of age. He was also made eligible to any office in the society. The officers elected for 1869 were as follows: President, James Grant; Vice-President, J. A. Le Claire; Secretary, William K. Haight; Treasurer, O. S. Mc Neil; Directors, William A. Remington, William Remick, John Pollock, G. Schnitger, A. J. Hyde.

The sixteenth annual fair of the society was held Sept. 13 to 17, 1869. The weather was fair and the attendance large. The entries were larger than ever, amounting to 2,371. The receipts from all sources were \$10,160, of which \$4,965 were received at the gate, and \$1,074 for entrance fees. There were paid out for premiums, \$5,418.60.

The seventeenth annual meeting was held Nov. 6, 1868. The following named officers were then elected to serve during the year 1870: President, Chauncey Krum; Vice-President, J. A. Le Claire; Secretary, William K. Haight; Treasurer, E. Smith; Directors, James Grant, Thomas Scott, A. J. Hyde, William Remick, G. Schnitger.

At a meeting held Feb. 5, 1870, a new constitution was adopted, one provision of which changed the number of directors to seven. An election was then held for two additional directors, and John Pollock and William A. Remington were elected.

At a meeting of the directors lots were drawn for one, two and three years, with the following result: Thomas Scott, one year; G. Schintger, H. J. Hyde, John Pollock, two years; William A. Remington, William Remick, James Grant, three years.

The seventeenth annual fair was held Sept. 5 to 9, 1870. The display in every class was large and full, but the weather was unusually bad, opening on the fifth with rain, and threatening each succeeding day until Thursday, when it poured down in torrents, literally closing the fair on Thursday afternoon, as on Friday the weather was so bad the receipts were nothing, and the track was in such condition that nothing could be shown on it. There were 1,774 entries in all classes. Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances the receipts from all sources were \$9,948, of which \$4,975 were for gate fees. The premiums paid amounted to \$5,838.90.

The eighteenth annual meeting was held Nov. 5, 1870. The report of the treasurer was received, showing a gratifying state of affairs when the bad weather during the fair in September was taken into consideration. The following named officers were then elected for 1871: President, Chauncey Krum; Vice-President, J. A. Le Claire; Secretary, William K. Haight; Treasurer, O. S. McNeil; Director, three years, Thomas Scott.

At a meeting of directors held Nov. 21, 1870, a resolution was unanimously passed authorizing a mortgage to be issued on the grounds of the society for a sum not exceeding \$12,000, of which \$2,000 was to be used in paying off the present mortgage on the grounds, and \$10,000 was to be used in aiding the construction of a street railway to the grounds contemplated by the Central Railroad Company of Davenport. At a subsequent meeting the resolution was rescinded, and one adopted authorizing the president of the society to take stock in the Central Railroad to the amount of \$10,000 the money to be raised by mortgage on the grounds of the society and assigning the notes of the Central Railway Company to the lender.

The eighteenth annual fair was held Sept. 4 to 8, 1871, and was a grand success. The entries footed up 1,690. The receipts from all sources amounted to \$13,807.

The nineteenth annual meeting was held Nov. 4, 1871, at which time officers were elected as follows: President, J. A. Le Claire; Vice-President, A. J. Hyde; Secretary, O. S. McNeil; Treasurer, Edwin Smith; Directors, W. A. Remington, William Renwick, James Grant, Thomas Scott, John Pollock, Gus Schmitger, George Murray.

The nineteenth annual fair was held Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1872. The weather was very unfavorable, and owing to a combination of causes the attendance was not large. The entries figured up 1,587. The receipts amounted to \$7,919.82, of which amount \$4,855.20 was paid on premiums.

The twentieth annual meeting was held the first Saturday in November, 1872. The officers elected were as follows for 1873: President, John Lambert; Vice-President, George H. Parker; Secretary, J. M. Eldridge;* Treasurer, B. Birchard; Directors, James Grant, William Renwick, Walker Adams.

The annual fair for 1873 was held, beginning first Monday in

*Resigned and O. S. McNeil appointed to fill vacancy.

September and continuing five days. The total receipts were \$10,544.17, of which amount \$5,900 was paid out for premiums.

The twenty-first annual meeting was held Nov. 1, 1873. The officers elected for 1874 were as follows: President, William Allen; Vice-President, Eugene Birchard; Secretary, O. S. McNeil; Treasurer, S. F. Smith;* Directors, Thomas Scott, J. M. Eldridge.

The annual fair for 1874 was held first Monday in September, continuing five days. The receipts this year were \$11,772.46, of which amount \$5,995.60 was paid out for premiums.

The twenty-second annual meeting was held Nov. 7, 1874. The following were the officers elected for 1875: President, William Allen; Vice-President, Eugene Birchard; Secretary, O. S. McNeil; Treasurer, W. C. Brewster; Directors, George Schnitger, George Murray, Andrew J. Hyde.

The annual fair for 1875 was held Sept. 6 to 11. The weather was very unfavorable for the fair, yet notwithstanding the receipts amounted to \$11,529, of which amount, \$6,894 were paid for premiums.

At the annual meeting held Nov. 6, 1875, officers were elected as follows for 1876: President, Eugene Birchard; Vice-President, Isaac H. Sears; Secretary, O. S. McNeil; Treasurer, W. C. Brewster; Directors, William Renwick, James Grant, J. M. Eldridge.

The twenty-third annual fair was held, commencing first Monday in September and continuing five days. The receipts this year were less than for several years, amounting to \$7,164 from all sources, of which amount \$6,443 was paid for premiums.

The twenty fourth annual meeting was held Nov. 4, 1876, at which time officers were elected for 1877, as follows: President, Eugene Birchard; Vice-President, Isaac H. Sears; Secretary, O. S. McNeil, Treasurer, W. C. Brewster; Director, Thomas Scott.

The annual fair for 1877 was held commencing first Monday in September, continuing five days. The receipts this year were \$12,617, a gratifying increase over the previous year, of which amount \$7,200 was paid for premiums.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting was held Nov. 3, 1877, at which time the following named officers were elected for 1878: President, Isaac H. Sears; Vice-President, W. C. Brewster; Secretary, O. S. McNeil;† Treasurer, S. F. Smith; Directors, George Murray, George H. Parker, William K. Haight.

* Office declared vacant and Thomas Scott appointed to fill vacancy.

† Resigned and C. W. Verden appointed to fill vacancy.

The annual fair for 1878 was held commencing first Monday in September, continuing five days. The receipts were about \$9,000 from all sources, of which amount \$6,022.50 were paid for premiums.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting was held Nov. 2, 1878. The following named officers were elected for 1879 : President, J. H. Sears; Vice-President, Thomas Scott; Secretary, C. W. Verden; Treasurer, S. F. Smith; Directors, James Grant, John Pollock, W. C. Brewster, William Renwick.

The annual fair was held commencing first Monday in September, 1879, continuing five days. The receipts were about \$7,000. Premiums paid, \$3,500.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting was held Nov. 1, 1879, and officers for 1880 elected as follows : President, J. H. Sears; Vice-President, Thomas Scott; Secretary, O. S. McNeil; Treasurer, Whit. M. Grant; Director, John Lambert.

The annual fair was held commencing the first Monday in September, 1880, continuing five days. The receipts were \$6,430, of which \$4,056 were paid for premiums.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting was held Nov. 6, 1880. Officers were elected as follows for 1881 : President, John Madden; Vice-President, S. F. Smith; Secretary, John W. Green; Treasurer, W. M. Grant; Directors, George Murray, L. W. Clemmons, Wm. Renwick.

The annual fair was held commencing the first Monday in September, 1881. The receipts for 1881 were \$7,202, of which were paid for premiums \$4,480.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting was held in November, 1881, at which time officers for 1882 were elected as follows : President, J. A. Le Claire; Vice-President, O. S. McNeil; Secretary, John W. Greene; Treasurer, Whit. M. Grant; Directors, James Grant, J. H. Sears, A. J. Hyde.



CHAPTER XIV.

THE PRESS.

There is no instrumentality, not even excepting the pulpit and the bar, which exerts such an influence upon society as the press of the land. It is the Archimedian lever that moves the world. The talented minister of the gospel on the Sabbath day preaches to a few hundred people; on the following morning his thoughts are reproduced more than a thousand fold, and are read and discussed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The attorney at the bar, in thrilling tones, pleads either for or against the criminal arraigned for trial, often causing the jury to bring in a verdict against the law and the testimony in the case. His words are reproduced in every daily reached by the telegraphic wire, and his arguments are calmly weighed by unprejudiced men and accepted for what they are worth. The politician takes the stand and addresses a handful of men upon the political questions of the day; his speech is reported and read by a thousand men for every one that heard the address. Suddenly the waters of one of our mighty rivers rises, overflowing the land for miles and miles, rendering thousands of people homeless, and without means to secure their daily bread. The news is flashed over the wire, taken up by the press, and known and read of all men. No time is lost in sending to their relief; the press has made known their wants and they are instantly supplied. "Chicago is on fire! Two hundred millions worth of property destroyed! Fifty thousand people rendered homeless!" Such is the dread intelligence proclaimed by the press. Food and clothing are hastily gathered, trains are chartered, and the immediate wants of the sufferers are in a measure relieved.

The power for good or evil of the press, is to-day unlimited. The short comings of the politician are made known through its columns; the dark deeds of the wicked are exposed, and each fear it alike. The controlling influence of a nation, State or county is its press, and the press of Scott County is no exception to the rule.

The local press is justly considered among the most important institutions in every city, town and village. The people of every community regard their particular newspaper or newspapers as of

peculiar value, and this not merely on account of the fact already alluded to, but because these papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and achievements, that go to make up final history. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one the papers are issued; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready. The people of any city or town naturally have a pride in their home paper.

The local press, as a rule, reflects the business enterprise of a place. Judging from this standard the enterprise of the citizens of Scott County is commendable. While there may have been exceptions, the press of Scott County has usually been a credit to the people, and its daily and weekly papers to-day are equal to any in the State.

In February, 1879, D. N. Richardson, editor of the *Democrat*, began the publication of a series of articles on the Press of Scott County, written by request of the Historical Committee of the Academy of Science. These articles have been revised by Mr. Richardson and are valuable contributions to the newspaper literature of this county.

THE IOWA SUN.

The *Iowa Sun, and Davenport and Rock Island News* was the name chosen for the first newspaper printed in Davenport, in 1838.

Having received his material, something over a month was consumed by Mr. Logan, the editor, in putting in shape and bringing out the first edition. The work was done entirely within the family, which had several boys, two old enough to be of some assistance. The editorial labor was performed by Mr. Logan, who, also, by the help of the boys, set the type and worked the press. Under these auspices, on the morning of the 15th day of August and the 64th day of the independence of Iowa Territory, appeared the paper above named. It was printed on paper 22 x 32 inches, four pages, six columns each; in politics Democratic. The heading, which was rather pretentious in length, was divided into two lines, the first being composed of the words *Iowa Sun*, in large,

black Roman capitals, the rest following in a longer but less conspicuous line,—the whole indicating that in the main it would be an especial Iowa luminary, yet for the time being content to regard with favor the interests of Davenport and Rock Island.

The "Rock Island" part of the heading had no reference whatever to the present city of Rock Island, which was then plain Stephenson; but to the island of Rock Island from which the United States troops had departed a few years before. This latter line of the heading was dropped after a while, the paper being known by its principal heading.

It announced itself to be issued "regularly on Saturday mornings, from its office, on Water street, from Mr. Davenport's new building, up stairs," at \$3 per year if paid in advance; \$3.50 at the end of six months, and \$4 if the payment was delayed until the end of the year. It contained a goodly amount of advertising, which was put in "on reasonable terms," of course. Among its patrons in this way are to be noticed the names of Gilbert C. R. Mitchell, A. W. McGregor, J. M. Parker, J. H. Thorington, and S. Meredith, attorneys. This paper also contained the proclamation of acting-Governor W. B. Conway, forming the second judicial district out of "Scott, Musquitine, Louisa, Slaughter, and Johnson Counties, with the Hon. Joseph Williams, of Musquitine," for judge.

The fourth number of the paper contains the death notice of Charles Edward, son of Levi S. Colton, aged eight months, the first white child born in Davenport. The following named gentlemen—Rodolphus Bennett, James Hull, Thomas Dillon, John Litch and Joseph Noel—had been by the citizens appointed to adjudicate the claims of squatters.

In the matter of news it was well up with the times, though in those days it took from four to six weeks for Eastern dates to arrive; and foreign news several months. Though it filled its place in the community, receiving a fair patronage, yet it was not profitable to its proprietor, who provided himself with a pre-emption claim as soon as possible, to which in two or three years he moved his family, and in 1842 suspended publication of the *Sun*, and became entirely a farmer. He sold the material to Mr. Henkle and Mr. McClelland, Mormons, who took the same down to Buffalo and printed an organ of that faith. For a while the paper was called *The Bride and the Lamb's Wife*, and afterward *The Ensign*. In a few years the material was by Mr. Henkle shipped

to Pittsburg, whence it came. He died there, and there we lose all trace of the material on which was printed our first newspaper. It was not new when it came here, and by much service had become too much worn for future use. The press itself was principally of wood, one of those clumsy and very primitive machines, known as the Ramage—slow, clumsy, but serviceable in their day.

DAVENPORT GAZETTE.

The second newspaper founded here was the *Davenport Gazette*, by Alfred Sanders, assisted by Levi Davis, the first issue appearing on the 26th of August, 1841. It was a weekly, printed on a sheet 22 x 32 inches, four pages, six columns to the page; in politics, Whig. Mr. Sanders was sole proprietor until 1844, when Mr. Davis purchased a one-third interest in the property for \$500, and the firm became Sanders & Davis, and so continued for about 13 years. This was the first time any actual value was fixed upon the *Gazette* concern, which has since figured at more tens of thousands, than this sale did hundreds of dollars. During the first 12 years it was fairly prosperous only by the most persistent labor and strictest economy and good management within and without. Not long after the beginning, Mr. Sanders saw that he must do something more than a newspaper business if he was going to make any money, so with Mr. B. Sanford, his future father-in-law, purchased a small stock of drugs and chemicals, and went into trade, which business he pursued a dozen years or so, in connection with that of the newspaper. It was not until 1851, 10 years from its start, that the *Gazette* had become sufficiently encouraged to warrant an enlargement to a seven-column paper.

In 1853 the city had become so prosperous as to demand something better in the newspaper line than a weekly, and on the 3d of September of that year a tri-weekly edition was begun, which was kept up several years. Next year the Crimean war was fought, and this had a quickening influence upon the price of produce and the demand for news; moreover a railroad had been built from Chicago to Rock Island, one was starting from Davenport across the State, a bridge was being constructed to unite the two, population was crowding in, and all branches of business were thriving under constantly increasing pressure. There was a demand for a daily paper, which was met by Sanders & Davis, who brought forth the first number of the *Daily Gazette* on the 16th of October.

1854—a seven-column sheet, crowded with paying business. It was the commencement of an era of great prosperity in Davenport, one that lasted nearly four years.

During this time the *Gazette* had made several changes of location. First it was located on the northwest corner of Perry and Front streets; next, and not thereafter, over Mr. Chas. Lesslie's store, northeast corner of Front and Brady streets; next it appears on the west side of Main street, between Front and Second, corner of the first alley, in a small frame building, occupying the site of Judge Grant's office; next in Front street, two doors east of Perry, in John Shay's building; next in Second street, southeast corner of Brady, in the Witherwax Block; then in 1850 into a building of its own, built by Sanders & Davis, on the northeast corner of Brady and Second streets, where now is Cutter's dry goods store. In 1855 it made its sixth move into more spacious rooms, in what was then known as the Postoffice Block, now Viele's Block, occupying the second and third stories over what is now Warriner's shoe store. Here it remained until 1861, when Mr. Sanders purchased a part of the property on the southeast corners of Perry and Fourth streets, now owned by the *Gazette* Company.

Up to November, 1855, the several editions of the *Gazette* had been printed on a hand press, the same one, if we mistake not, that was first used. But it had become a very tedious matter; indeed, it was rapidly becoming impossible, through the increased circulation of the paper. So in that year it was supplied with steam printing apparatus, a Taylor small cylinder press, with engine and boiler, and was the first steam printing establishment in the city. The old Taylor was kept in service until 1872, when the *Gazette* Company moved to its new office on Third street, east of Perry, when it took on a new outfit in the way of boiler, engine, and a new large cylinder press.

As previously stated, Alfred Sanders was the original founder and proprietor of the *Gazette* establishment. His first partner was Levi Davis, who is yet an honored resident of this city. Jan. 1, 1857, the firm changed from Sanders & Davis to Sanders & Brother. On the retiring of Gen. Sanders from the *Gazette*, in 1862, the paper came once more into the sole ownership and under the able editorial management of Alfred Sanders. Having strong scientific tastes, and abundant means at command, he finally decided to cast off the continual drudgery of editorial and office life, and spend his days amid such congenial scientific studies and

recreations as his taste and inclination might dictate. So, then, on the 9th of September, 1862, a little more than 21 years from the commencement of the *Gazette*, he sold his entire interest to a number of gentlemen, namely: Edward Russell, James McCosh, Levi Davis, and Fred. Koops, who went into control next day under the style of The *Gazette* Company, which designation has been retained to this day.

Mr Edward Russell was approached with regard to assuming the editorial management of the paper, and after some hesitation he accepted. Many changes occurred in the stock company from time to time, but Mr. Russell continued as editor until Aug. 1, 1871, when, acting on the advice of physicians, he sold his interest to Mr. Waldo M. Potter and retired from the paper. Mr. Potter remained at this post until Nov. 4, 1875, when his interest was repurchased by Edward Russell, who fills the position unto this day. Mr. Potter, on withdrawing from the *Gazette*, purchased the *Clinton Herald*, daily and weekly newspaper, at Clinton, Iowa, where he is at this time.

March 1, 1872, Mr. Hiram C. Marsh, of Groton, New York, purchased of Levi Davis a one-third interest in the office, and assumed the position as chief of the job and news department, which place he amply fills to this time. After the death of Dr. White, in the summer of 1873, a third share of the office was for sale. It was purchased March 20, 1874, by Mr. Elias C. Chapin, formerly a banker at Charles City, this State, who assumed the business management, which he retained until March 15, 1877, when, in order to enter another field of usefulness, which he felt in duty bound to cultivate, he sold his interest to Mr. J. L. Daymude, a long and well-known resident of Davenport, who fills the position to this time.

In the 36 years of the *Gazette's* existence it has had 13 proprietors, three of whom, including its founder, are dead; three of whom are proprietors still. James McCosh is a resident of St. Louis; C. S. Ells is at the head of the Union Malleable Iron Works, of Moline; W. M. Potter prints the *Clinton Herald*, and Elias H. Chapin resides in Charles City.

Thus have we traced the history of the Davenport *Gazette* from its inception to the present time—from its days of infancy, in its seven hundred dollar outfit, appearing before its Davenport audience of a few hundred people, while yet Iowa was in her early territorial condition, down to the present day, in which it finds

itself an establishment of large possessions and a representative organ in the metropolitan city of one of the most populous and most prosperous States of the Union. It has lived in an eventful period. In its almost 37 years it has heralded the admission of 12 new States; has witnessed the country's increase of population from 18,000,000 to 48,000,000; has seen our railroads increase from 3,000 to 75,000 miles; witnessed the birth and rapid development of the telegraphic system; seen ocean linked to ocean; the old world wired to the new; the span of the country made shorter than that of Pennsylvania 37 years ago; these things and many others, the recitation of which would fill many columns, has filled its own crowded volumes through all these by-gone years.

Edward Russell.—Among the successful men may fairly be placed the name of Edward Russell. Success brings honor in every honest occupation, and where is it better earned than by the earnest, honest journalist and editor?

Edward Russell was born in London, Eng., on the 6th of October, 1830. His parents, William and Elizabeth Russell, were from good Scotch families, and were both eminent in their circle for earnest religious faith and activity in Christian labor. His father, who is still living, an active citizen and highly esteemed, was an early adherent to the temperance cause, and prominent in its advocacy among English reformers, and was for several years the secretary of the order of Rechabites, a temperance, secret and benevolent organization, strong in numbers and influence. From them Mr. Russell very early received religious impressions, and the steadfastness of his convictions, which is one of his strongest characteristics, is largely due to the influence of the examples and teaching he received during his youth.

His early education was obtained in England, at the grammar school in London and at Hill House Academy in Thrapstone, Northamptonshire; subsequently only such as could be obtained from evening and home studies in New York and elsewhere in the United States. He developed early a taste for solid reading, was studious and much interested in politics and public affairs. His father's family removed to the United States in September, 1845, and from financial reverses which his father met with soon after their arrival he was under the necessity of laboring in aid of the support of the family. All his earnings up to the day he was 21 were given to his father. After leaving school he engaged as er-

rand boy in a store, and after a short service was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner on his own choice. In the fall of 1847, his father having bought a tract of native forest land in Callicoon, Sullivan Co., N. Y., he then removed there, with the intention of helping to make a farm thereon. He assisted until March, 1848, aiding in building a small house and the clearing off of several acres of land, when he went to New York, and began to travel through several States, selling goods as a peddler for a mercantile house in that city. Although young he was very successful, and gained much knowledge of localities and men, and an experience very useful in after life. Continuing his travels he turned westward, and first placed foot on Iowa soil on the 7th of September, 1848, at Le Claire, Scott Co., with the purpose of visiting an old friend of his father's, Rev. W. Rutledge, having been joined on his way there by his father and youngest brother.

They were so well pleased with the State that they resolved to make it their home. To this end the New York land was sold and they removed to Le Claire. After working a few months on the farm he returned to his trade and continued with a single intermission until the fall of 1859. About seven months of 1850 he spent traveling through the South and West in the same mercantile business in which he had before engaged in New York. This added much to his stock of experience and information.

He was much interested in the active discussions of political affairs, resulting from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1844 and 1845; and this led to his first contribution to the press, which appeared in the columns of the *Iowa True Democrat*, an anti-slavery paper then published at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, after which he was a frequent contributor to and became the Iowa correspondent of the *National Era*, the anti-slavery paper of Washington, District of Columbia. Meanwhile he labored at his trade by day, studying and writing at night. In 1856 he began to write for the *Davenport Gazette*, first as a correspondent, then as a contributor of political articles, both over the *nom de plume* of "Agricola." In 1859 and 1860 he began and continued to be an occasional contributor of editorial political articles for the same paper. In the fall of 1858, on urgent request of friends, he assumed his first editorial position as editor of the *Le Claire Express*, which was soon changed to the *Le Claire Republic*. This he left in 1859, on finding that the enterprise did not pay, and returned to his trade.

In November, 1859, he removed to Davenport and took a position as clerk in the office of the county recorder, staying till the first of May, 1861, when he was appointed assistant postmaster at Davenport, which office he resigned in 1862, and became editor and one of the proprietors of the Davenport daily and weekly *Gazette*.

In August, 1871, by the advice of his physician, and in consequence of nervous prostration and threatening congestion of the brain, resulting from excessive labor, he sold his interest in the *Gazette*.

He held the position of assistant postmaster from the 1st of May 1861, till the 31st of August, 1862; was appointed postmaster and entered upon the duties of the office on the 1st of May, 1864, from which position he was removed by President Johnson for political offenses, in October, 1865. He was the first official in the United States removed by Johnson on political grounds. The reason of his removal was that he had gained prominence as a radical Republican, by early taking grounds against Johnson's reconstruction policy, the *Gazette* being the first paper in the West to do so, and by introducing into and carrying through the Iowa Republican Convention of 1865 what was known as the negro-suffrage amendment to the fourth resolution of the platform. This occasioned much discussion in the party at the time. He was appointed postmaster by General Grant, taking the office on the first of May 1869, and was re-appointed four years after, again in 1877, and still again in 1881, in accordance with the almost unanimous expression of the business men and citizens of Davenport, no one having else than praise for the manner in which Mr. Russell has conducted the postoffice in that city. He was appointed secretary of the county Republican organization formed through his efforts in the years 1860 and 1861.

He is an earnest worker in the Sabbath-school cause, and was president of the Sunday-school Union from 1865 to 1871; was president of Scott County Sunday-school Association in 1871; was for several years treasurer of the Scott County Bible Society.

He has done perhaps more in the aid of the Young Men's Christian Association in Iowa than any other one man in the State. He was president of the Davenport Young Men's Christian Association 1873, 1874 and 1875, and of the State Young Men's Christian Association in 1874 and 1875. He has also been chairman of the State executive committee, and corresponding member for Iowa of the National Young Men's Christian Association. He has been

superintendent of the Sunday-school most of the time since 1856. He is a member of the Masonic order, having joined in 1856; was prior to 1876, for several years, a member of the Sons of Temperance. He is a radical total abstainer from all intoxicating beverages, and has never even tasted spirits, ale or beer.

Mr. Russell has ever been prominent in the advancement of all enterprises for the benefit of the city and country. He is a member of the Board of Trade and very active therein.

In 1876, at the earnest solicitation of leading members of his party, he consented to the use of his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress. Without the slightest effort or request on his own part the Scott County Republican Convention of that year unanimously adopted a resolution presenting Mr. Russell to the Congressional Convention as such candidate, and selected delegates who in the latter body voted for him throughout 84 ballots. Then, at Mr. Russell's suggestion and request only, the vote of Scott County was transferred to Hon. H. Price, who was made the nominee of the convention.

In 1863 Mr. Russell wrote, as an editorial in the *Davenport Gazette*, the first line printed in advocacy of the construction of a canal to connect the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, on or near a line from Hennepin to Rock Island. The advocacy thus entered upon has been by him actively and ceaselessly continued to the present time. Desiring to make that more effective, he proposed in February, 1881, drew the articles for and secured the organization of "The Illinois and Mississippi River and Canal Improvement Commission," of which body he was made the secretary, a position he still holds. Under the inspiration and direction of that organization was held the great canal convention of May 25 and 26, in Davenport, and the same useful body is now pressing upon Congress the appeal for an appropriation for the construction of the much-needed canal which is designed to connect the water-route of the North and South with that from the West to the East. Mr. Russell is, however, always proud to acknowledge that he received the first suggestion of the desirability of such a canal from his old friend, the late Hon. John L. Davies, to whom it had occurred at the instance of his then business partner, Hon. George H. French.

He is a member of and an elder in the Presbyterian Church, although he was educated in the Congregational Church and was a member thereof from 1851 to 1872. He is a firm believer in Evangelical Christianity. He was raised in the Republican school

of politics, has always been a radical anti-slavery man, an Abolitionist and opponent to caste. In 1868 he made a short visit to Europe for his health, visiting many points of interest. He was married in April, 1852, to Miss Lydia R. Rutledge, daughter of Rev. W. Rutledge, a lady who is still living, as are a son and three daughters of the happily wedded couple.

Mr. Russell stands high as an editor, a very useful and respected citizen, and one of the most prominent of those who helped build up the press of the great West. He has pursued his chosen course with untiring zeal and with a success which has already earned for him no inferior rank among the editors of the country. The growing prosperity of the paper over which he presides and the prominent position into which it has sprung might satisfy any ordinary ambition.

DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

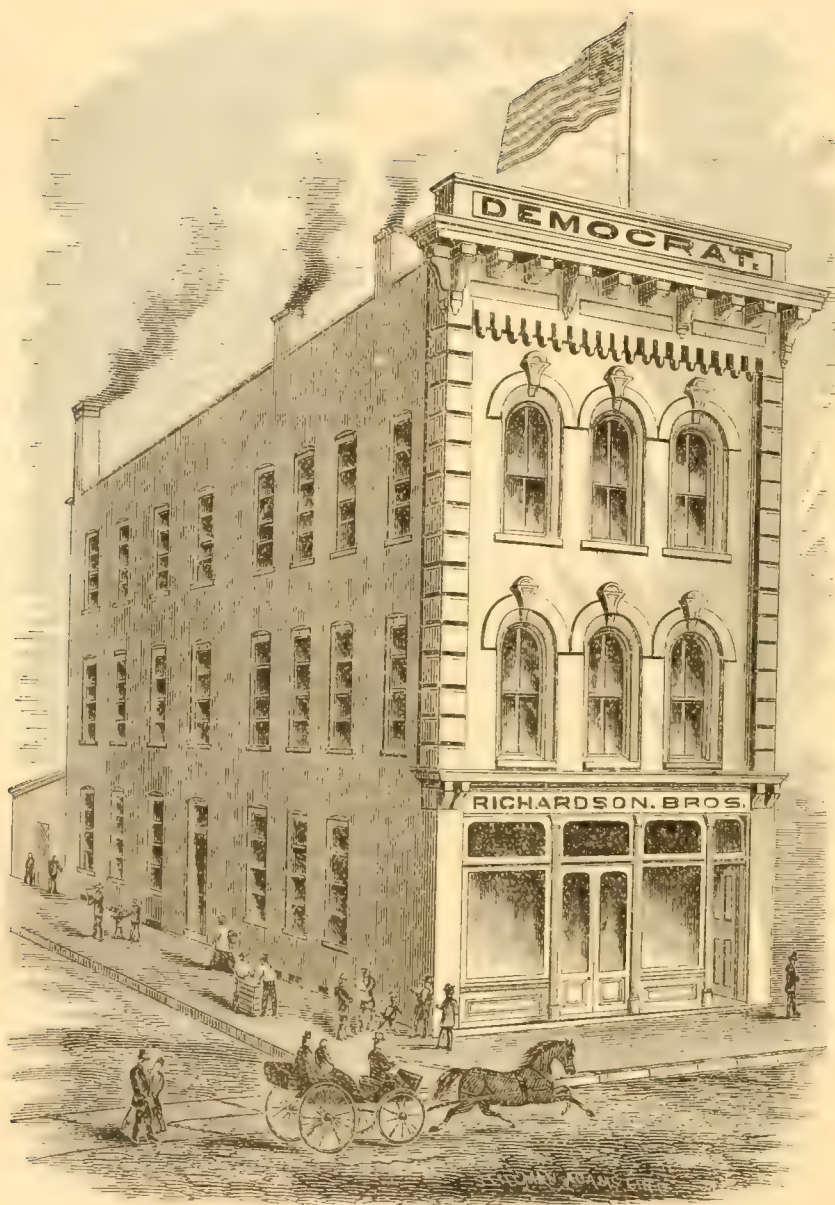
The third newspaper that was planted in the prolific newspaper soil of Davenport was a seven-column weekly named the *Democratic Banner*, and first saw the light of day in the month of September, 1848. From the time when the *Iowa Sun* ceased to shine—in 1842—until the flinging of the *Banner* to the breeze, the Democrats of Davenport and Scott County had been without an organ, the *Gazette*, the sole paper in the field, operating with the Whigs.

About September, 1848, Mr. Alex. Montgomery came to Davenport with printing material, and started the weekly newspaper known as the *Democratic Banner*, the size, 22 x 32 inches, six columns to the page. He published the paper until January, 1849, when, amongst others, he got the California fever and sold his material to Messrs. H. Price, M. D. Westlake, R. M. Prettyman and H. Leonard, who employed R. Smitham to edit and publish the paper. The office was in the second story of a building on Second street, just east of Rock Island street, and is still standing. Here the paper was printed until about the middle of July of that year, and not having sufficient patronage to make it self-sustaining, and the stockholders being loath to draw on their purses so frequently for its support, in order to curtail expenses Mr. Smitham moved the material to his barn on the hill, situated on the site of the residence of W. H. Decker, Esq. Here the paper was printed and distributed to its subscribers as often as circumstances would admit, until toward fall, when it suspended. As it had to depend princi-

pally on St. Louis for supplies of paper and ink, and as these articles would not hold out without renewing, it was sometimes compelled to issue only a half sheet.

The stockholders then induced Mr. T. D. Eagal to take hold of the paper, who removed the office and his family into the two-story frame building on the west side of Main street, immediately south of where the First National Bank is now located, using the front room for the printing office and the rest for a residence, and on the 5th of December, 1849, he finally purchased the office of the stockholders. Here he completed the first volume of the paper and part of the second, passing some of the most trying yet pleasant days of his life. In the spring of 1850 he removed the office to a large one-story frame building, previously used for the postoffice, on the corner of the alley, now occupied by Judge Grant's office and block. Here he completed the second and third volumes of the paper, and in the spring of 1851 bought new material, and a press of the Washington pattern, and put the paper in an entire new dress.

Dec. 5, 1851, Mr. J. W. Wheeler came to Davenport and entered into co-partnership with Mr. Eagal. They added new material to the office, enlarged the paper to seven columns, and moved the office to the second story of the brick next to what is now Metropolitan Block, the postoffice being on the first floor. Mr. Wheeler was a young man, a practical printer and a ready writer, but of delicate constitution, and was compelled, in consequence of ill-health, to dispose of his interest in the paper, June 8, 1852, to Austin Corbin, Esq., a personal friend of his, and afterward a brother-in-law. Mr. Corbin's connection with the paper was of but a few months' duration. Owing to other business engagements he sold his interest to Samuel R. Millar, Esq., Sept. 10, 1852. Mr. Millar was connected with the publication of the *Banner* until March 24, 1854, when Mr. Eagal purchased his interest in the paper. Mr. Eagal continued the publication of the *Banner* from the time Mr. Millar retired up to Oct. 12, 1855, the close of its seventh volume, when he disposed of the establishment to Messrs. J. T. Hildreth, D. N. Richardson and G. R. West, who afterward changed the name of the paper to the *Iowa State Democrat*.



DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

DAVENPORT DEMOCRAT.

The *Iowa State Democrat* was a continuation of the Democratic *Banner* with change of name and proprietors. The history of the change and subsequent career of the *Democrat* is thus given by its editor, Mr. Richardson: "In the summer of 1855 while the writer hereof was an attache of the *Morning News* at Peoria, Ill., he was called to the counting-room one day by the proprietor and there introduced to a gentleman, a Mr. Henry F. Mitchell, of Davenport, who said that in his town there was a weekly newspaper office for sale; the Democracy of the place desired to have a daily organ, and that a part of his business at the *News*' office at that time was to inquire if he could suggest a probable purchaser who would undertake the enterprise. Conversation then and there held developed the prospect of a hearty co-operation on the part of the Democracy in Davenport, not only in subscription and advertising patronage, but in way of a substantial bonus. Bonus is a very large word to the mind of the young man earnest to start a newspaper. It means ready money—something, very likely, he has not. In this instance it would be at least a \$1,000! Such a sum, in his opinion, could be readily raised among 20 men of Davenport for any person who would start a daily Democratic newspaper. There was much else said during the hour's conversation about the size of the place, its business and prospects, and the conference broke up with one young man determined upon achieving a bonus in Davenport, a newspaper bonus of \$1,000, perhaps more.

"The foreman of the *News* was a Mr. Dalrymple, an accomplished printer, fair writer and business man. Together the plan was talked over. Both were to raise \$250, one to go to Davenport immediately and see if the property could be bought on a \$500 cash payment, and if so, to write back, but to remain and issue a prospectus, while the other party went to St. Louis to raise his share of the money. The trade it was found could be made on that basis. St. Louis was visited, but without any cash results; nor could Mr. D. raise his amount. He, too, had failed. The slate was, to all visible appearance, smashed; badly smashed. But the bonus! To lose so much waiting money would never do. Hastening back to Peoria, the writer would try another scheme. He was boarding at the time with Mr. James T. Hildreth—Judge Hildreth as he was then known. The Judge had run a newspaper office up in Kenosha, Wis., had been associate editor of the *Peoria Morning*

News, and had other newspaper experience. His son-in-law, Mr. George R. West, was a compositor on the *News*. The plan of going to Davenport was broken to the Judge. The patronage and the bonus was considered. It was good in his sight, and right there arranged that if the purchase money could be reduced to about \$300 he would put it in and on a basis of \$100 for each of the partners, providing all should share alike in the bonus.

"It was so agreed. We left Peoria next morning for Davenport, arriving there in the evening. Mr. Hildreth proceeded to Wisconsin to sell some property he owned in the village of Elkhart, to provide for the first payment of the purchase.

"The plan worked. Mr. Eagal would accept \$300 cash, and a note for the balance of about \$200 coming to him, the buyers to assume the mortgage held by Samuel R. Millar, of a \$1,000 or so. The prospectus had already been issued and circulated far and near. What it said and promised we cannot now say, not having seen it for 20 years. It was written, we were told, by George S. C. Dow, Esq., who also christened the new paper as the *Iowa State Democrat*, which name was accepted by the new proprietors.

The *Banner* was a weekly newspaper, located on Second street, now Metropolitan Block, three doors from Brady's, over a hardware store. To obtain the bonus it was incumbent upon the proprietors to start a daily newspaper. That required money to buy material. The *Banner* office had material enough for its own use, though considerably worn, and a Washington hand-press. The body type was small pica, bourgeois and brevier, none too much for a weekly. We had no money with which to buy material for a daily paper. Right at that point the question of a bonus was broken to the good people. They agreed that such a matter had been considered, but suggested, and rather properly too, as we can now see, that before any bonus was paid to comparative strangers it would be well to have something wherewith to print a daily paper; have the city canvassed to see if a sustaining subscription list could be secured.

"To that latter duty the writer hereof bowed himself, and in the course of a few days was able to answer the question with satisfaction, both as to subscriptions and advertising patronage. So much accomplished, we went to the type agency of H. A. Porter & Bro., Rock Island, who sold the goods of the White foundry, New York, and told them of the plans—the purchase, the prospectus, the subscription and advertising patronage then secured.—and do you imagine we forgot to speak about the bonus? Then you are mis-

taken. The Porter Brothers looked the matter over, and, to the extent of \$250 dollars or so, decided to give credit. This would furnish some new nonpareil advertising and some display type. For reading matter the old fonts in the office must be used, and even though Brother Sanders, of the *Gazette*, was putting in a steam press and fitting up a new office in Postoffice Block, Brady street, we would run our daily with much toil on our hand-press, and remain in old quarters.

"The question was settled—the *Daily Iowa State Democrat* was to appear on the 15th of October, without fail. Business promises poured in and business prospects were flattering. In due time the paper appeared on the date promised; it was printed on a 22 x 32 sheet, seven columns (narrow) to the page.

"Moving into the new office in the latter part of November of that year, it became necessary to incur more expenses than had been counted upon, so it was thought best to call in the bonus. The conditions had all been faithfully complied with, and things were moving on with great apparent prosperity. The matter was mentioned in the usual way, was finally persisted in, and it was then and not until then definitely stated that no bonus had been raised; that it had been talked of and nothing more; that the paper was then on its feet, comparatively out of debt; that Mr. Millar would let his mortgage rest for an indefinite number of years on payment of interest; that the people and the party would give an earnest support; but the bonus—well, to cut it off here, there was none, probably would be none.

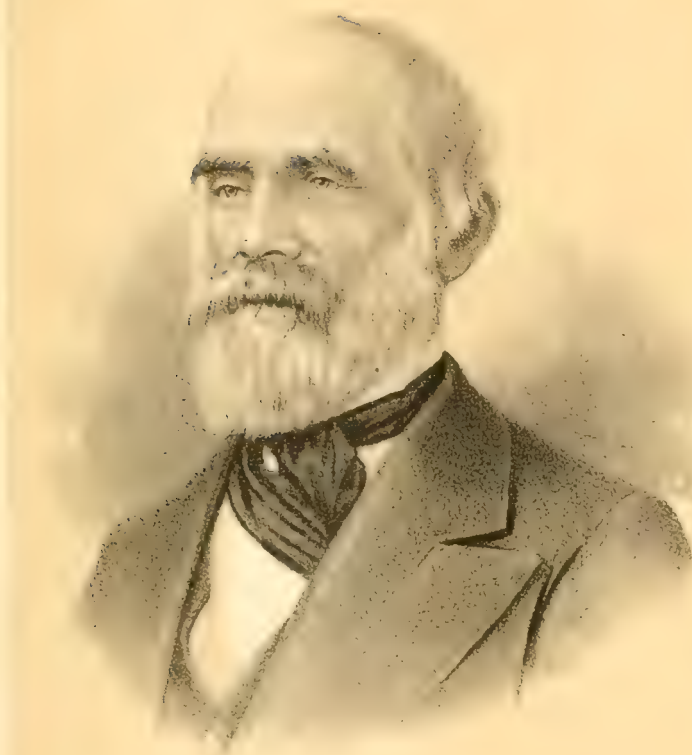
"The firm of Hildreth, Richardson & West continued until the 11th of September, 1857, at which time Mr. Hildreth died. The establishment then fell into the hands of the surviving partners, and was published by Richardson & West until Oct. 11, 1859, when it was united with the *Daily Morning News*, a Democratic newspaper that had been established three years before. Under this combination the name of the paper was changed to the *Democrat and News*, and was owned, to the extent of one-half, by the former proprietors of the *Iowa State Democrat*, three-sixteenths by Thomas McGuire, and five-sixteenths by Alonzo W. Church, and the firm that of McGuire, Richardson & Co. This partnership continued until Feb. 7, 1860, when Mr. McGuire, induced by the ill health of his wife, sold his interest to Mr. George F. Carpenter and returned to Cambria Co., Penn., from whence he had come to Davenport about six months before. He was one of the old time Democratic politicians of the Keystone State, a fluent

writer and speaker. In July, 1860, Mr. Given retired from the concern, his interest being assumed by the firm of Richardson, West & Co., which was subsequently bought, in 1864, of Mr. Church for \$600. The firm remained as above until May 11, 1863, when Mr. Carpenter and Mr. West disposed of their interest to the parties forming the present firm of Richardson Bros.

"The firm of Richardson Bros. has continued without change for the past 19 years, attended by fair business prosperity. The *Democrat and News* remained in the Brady street office, Post-office Block, until the latter part of 1861, when it removed to Grigg's Block, Perry street, into property now owned by the *Gazette* Company, where it remained until the fall of 1869, when it took possession of its present commodious quarters, which had been built by Richardson Bros. during the summer of that year. The name was changed to its present title in April, 1864. It was first printed by hand; then by power presses until taking possession of its present office, and since by steam. It was started as a seven-column paper, daily and weekly; was enlarged several times, and several times reduced in size, only to be enlarged again, until the present sizes were reached—a daily of nine and a weekly of ten columns. The daily was changed from a morning to an evening paper, April 27, 1863.

"The present proprietors, D. N. & J. J. Richardson, are natives of Orange, Orange Co., Vt.; the senior member having been born there March 19, 1832, the junior March 23, 1839. Having served their farm-life apprenticeship to their own satisfaction, they gathered what education they might, and emigrated West, the elder in 1854, the younger in 1859. The one had gained some practical knowledge of the art preservative previous to his proprietorship, the other achieved his in the *Democrat* office, closing the days of his apprenticeship in 1862. From the first half of the subsequent year to the present time their labors have been united, constant, almost unremitting. For whatever success they have achieved in their undertaking they have thankful hearts; and as to the good they may have done, they can only wish it might have been greater.

"Many are they that have come and gone in the various departments of the *Democrat* in these many years—quite an army. Of those that were with the paper at its start, Oct. 15, 1855, none remain except the writer hereof. One that came four years later



A. C. Moorhead

into the newsroom you will find there still—Mr. James H. Dorsey full 20 years at his case; and at the head of the job department, Mr. Albert L. Mossman, its occupant for 15 years.”

DER DEMOKRAT.

The demand for a newspaper in the German language came about 13 years subsequently to the appearance of the first newspaper printed here in the English tongue. At the time of the appearing of the *Iowa Sun*, in August, 1838, there were but three or four German families in this county. From 1838 to 1850 there was a constant flow of German population into Scott County. By 1851 there were doubtless a hundred German families here, and the number rapidly increasing, and that time there seemed to be an active demand for a German newspaper. While some of the new-comers from the Fatherland could read English, the large majority were unable to do so; and, being a reading people, felt very keenly the want of a home newspaper printed in their own tongue. Moreover, these Germans had come here to stay, to become citizens, to vote. There were aspiring politicians, too, in those days, who hankered for votes—German or otherwise—and lost no time in arranging plans to secure them. Hiram Price, Harvey Leonard, Ezekiel Steinhiller, Jabez A. Birchard and Capt. A. H. Davenport became shareholders to a needful amount in a fund that was to establish a German newspaper in Davenport. Arrangements were made with Mr. T. D. Eagal, of the *Democratic Banner*, to print the paper, and Theodore Guelich, a talented young German, fresh from the battle-fields of the Schleswig-Holstein revolution of '48, in which he had gained many a scar in the name of sweet liberty, was secured as its editor.

On an expenditure of about a hundred dollars or so, to which Mr. Price was the largest contributor, some second-hand German type was purchased, and on the 22d of November, 1851, the first number of *Der Demokrat* was issued. It was a weekly Democratic sheet, printed in folio form, on a sheet 20 x 26 inches, five columns to the page. The reading matter was set in small pica type, under a motto of “Liberty for All,” and the advertisements in English type, out of the *Banner* office material. Its place of issue, as we have said, was from the *Democratic Banner* office, Main street, where Judge Grant's office now stands. The office of *Der Demokrat* was soon removed from Main into the house now occu-

pied by Mr. H. F. Laverenz, 318 Gaines street, between 3d and 4th, and had also taken in a partner, Mr. Rudolph Reichmann, who had arrived here in March, 1852, from Milwaukee.

The next year, 1853, they built a small house on the northeast corner of 3d and Harrison streets, where Berg's building now stands, and occupied it in part for a printing office and partly for a dwelling, where the office remained until 1855, when Guelich and Reichmann dissolved partnership, and Mr. Guelich removed his material to rooms in a frame building on the south side of 2d street, west of Harrison, where Melchert's hotel now stands. Business continued to improve with Mr. Guelich, so much so that he determined to start a daily paper. Furthermore, he had then somewhat modified his political fealty, had espoused the Free-Soil creed, and was getting things in readiness for the presidential contest of 1856. So, then, on the 3d of January, 1856, was brought out the first issue of *Der Demokrat's* daily edition. It was printed on a small sheet, 18 x 22 inches, folio form, four columns to the page, well patronized by advertisers. In his increased editorial labors Mr. Guelich was assisted by his friend, Mr. Henry Ramming, whom many yet remember as a prominent citizen, and one of those who laid down their lives in field service in the late war.

But Mr. Guelich did not remain with his paper to take part in the presidential campaign of 1856, for, the opportunity presenting, he sold out to advantage, and on the 20th of April of that year he turned over the entire concern to Henry Lischer & Co. The Co. was Theodore Olshausen, who was also its editor. The paper moved on prosperously under this firm until June 13, 1860, when it was sold to Messrs. Daldorff & Ramming, Lischer and Olshausen returning to St. Louis, where they purchased the *Westliche Post*, and went into business on an enlarged scale. Mr. Lischer, having sold his interest in the *Westliche Post*, returned to Davenport to look after his unsatisfied interest in the concern, and concluded to take it back, which he did on the 28th of June following, resuscitating the daily edition on the 25th of the next August, since which time it has appeared regularly and prosperously until the present time, without change of owners. A Mr. Kilp undertook the editorial service until the 27th of the following September, when Mr. J. P. Stibolt, then from Peoria, assumed the editorial chair, which he has so ably filled unto this day.

In 1862 the office removed to McManus Block, 2d street, near Main, in order to get more room for its largely increased business, where it remained until August 27, 1877, when it moved to its

present spacious and elegant quarters on 3d street, near Main, which were built that year by Mr. Lischer, expressly for the use of his extensive establishment.

Mr. Geulich went to Burlington in 1856, and, with Mr. Daldorf, became interested in the *Iowa Tribune*, a German newspaper, with which he was for several years connected. He is yet a resident of that city, engaged in the practice of law and insurance business. Mr. Daldorf is in the same place, and has been from time to time engaged in printing and other business. Mr. Reichman went to Traer, Tama Co., Iowa, where, until within a few years, he was the editor and proprietor of the *Iowa County Independent*, and where, as we believe, he yet resides.

Olshausen immigrated into the United States in the summer of 1851; he resided several years in St. Louis, where he published two pamphlets, containing an accurate description of the States of Missouri and Iowa. He was, moreover, occupied with some other literary pursuit. In the year of 1856 he removed to Davenport and edited *Der Demokrat* for about six years. Then he went again to St. Louis as co-editor of the *Westliche Post*. In May, 1865, he left for Europe, residing partly in Zurich, Switzerland, partly in Hamburg, where he died March 31, 1869. He had an ardent love of liberty, hated slavery intensively, his mind had a great tendency to idealism, he was strongly guided by principles and was much freer from egotism than human frailty generally is. Neither money nor glory could allure him; he was mainly guided by his sense of duty and love of liberty. And yet he was banished from his native country which he loved so well.

Henry Lischer was born in Bavaria, July 10, 1828; came to this country with his parents in 1835; was on a farm five years in St. Clair Co., Ill., and then moved to St. Louis, where in 1840 he went into the office of the St. Louis *Republican*, and after a year, was apprenticed with the *Anzeiger des Westens*, remaining until 1846, when, the Mexican war breaking out, he enlisted in the Doniphan Regiment of Missouri Mounted Dragoons. The war over he returned to the *Anzeiger* office, of which he became foreman in 1851, and so remained until April, 1856, when, with Thos. Olshausen he purchased *Der Demokrat* in this city, which they sold in 1860 to Daldorf & Ramming, and purchased the St. Louis *Westliche Post*. In 1861 he sold his share of that paper to Mr. Olshausen, and returned to Davenport; took back *Der Demokrat*, and placing Mr. Daldorf in control, with Mr. Kilp as editor, returned to St. Louis

to serve out his time in the 31 Home Guard Regiment ; returned to Davenport in August and revived the daily edition, which has been issued without interruption ever since. And from that day until now has Mr. Lischer devoted himself solely to the building up of a substantial German newspaper in Davenport. He has succeeded, and in so doing has gathered unto himself prosperity and abundance. The small office that he purchased in 1856 has become a large one, the meager material growing into a large and complete outfit ; the dingy little office in an up-stairs room on Second street to a magnificent brick and stone edifice at Third and Main streets, the result of diligent labor.

Mr. Stibolt was born in Northern Schleswig-Holstein, in December, 1813, and came to America, landing at Baltimore in June, 1847. His coming to America was owing to some differences of political opinions and sentiments which had caused a falling out with relations and authorities, and which had also been the means of his disinheritorship from his fortune, which up to 1838 he had been allowed to consider his own. So he came here without means, except hands, head, and those acquirements of science which he had gained by earnest study in the German universities. For several years he encountered many hardships. In 1852 he came to Alton, Ill., and commenced the publication of a paper called "*Forwards* (Progress), which was directed against slavery, and the interfering of religion and churches in the legislation of State. It was the first paper of the kind ever published in the Northwest, and was not tolerated in a place like Alton. On invitation of friends he removed his press to Galena, Ill., where he continued the publication of the *Forwards*, which had a large circulation in the valley of the Mississippi, but had no hold on the place where it was published. Politically it was not without influence, but financially it was a failure ; for while his books showed a very large list of subscribers, the list of non-paying ones was almost as large.

In 1856, on invitation of the Illinois Republican Central Committee, by which he was deceived in the most shameful manner, he went to Peoria, where he was in charge of the editorial department of the *Deutsche Zeitung*. He remained there until 1861, when he made arrangements with Henry Lischer to assume the editorial chair of *Der Demokrat*, which position he has from that time with great ability filled. Mr. Stibolt takes rank among the oldest and most influential editors of the West. For nearly 30 years he has found constant labor in the editorial chair. For the past 20 years his days of recreation would not amount to a dozen.

And so from very small beginnings in 1851, we have noticed the constant and substantial progress of *Der Demokrat*—from a weakling, with but few supporters, to a strong concern—the most prominent among the German papers of the State both in wealth and influence.

DAVENPORT MORNING NEWS.

The sixth newspaper enterprise of any considerable magnitude that blossomed into existence here was that of the *Morning News*, daily and weekly. It appeared in September, 1856, with full outfit for doing a regular newspaper and job printing business on a large scale—everything bright and new. George N. Harrington and Franc B. Wilkie were classmates in Union College, New York, in 1855-'6. Young Harrington had a brother John, who is yet well remembered by Davenport people as a noted steamboat pilot. He then lived in Davenport, and being a man of some means, and something of a politician withal, offered to furnish George the money to start a newspaper enterprise in this place. In order to secure editorial talent for the enterprise, George Harrington offered Wilkie a half interest if he would take charge of it. He consented, and so the *News* appeared. When the *News* was started a handsome balance was placed to its credit in one of the city banks. This was so placed to be used in meeting the expenses of the concern until such time as it would be self-sustaining. John Harrington, however, in order to double this capital, bet it all in the presidential election, which resulted in the choice of James Buchanan, and the money was lost.

This led to the very unpleasant and unprofitable necessity of running the paper on borrowed capital, on 30 and 60 day paper. This drawback was not calculated to inspire hope, but still the *News* had friends and kept on. It was a bright, newsy paper of four pages, eight columns to the page, well filled with reading and advertising—for in those days, be it known, that Davenport merchants and business men advertised with a spirit that was worthy of the cause. The leading editorials were bright and piquant.

In the latter part of 1857, under the impression that there were brighter prospects elsewhere, Mr. Wilkie disposed of his interest in the *News* establishment to his partner, Mr. George G. Harrington, who was to assume all the liabilities. On Mr. Wilkie's departure, the paper was for a short time under the solitary management

of Mr. Harrington. The new state of affairs being unpleasant, Mr. Harrington sought a buyer, and finally disposed of the entire property to John Johns, Jr., & Co., and left the place.

In 1859 it became apparent that there was no longer any fat living for two Democratic dailies in Davenport. The *News* office was for sale. It chanced that a gentleman, Col. A. Thomas Maguire, came here from Pennsylvania to negotiate for it. Looking the field over in a hurried way, Col. Maguire decided to purchase. A bargain was struck and he went into possession, without payment. He returned to Pennsylvania for his family, leaving Mr. Wallace in charge, and sufficient money to run it a week or two. Returning, and finding the receipts and money left with the foreman had not sufficed to keep up expenses, he took alarm and was meditating a retreat. He would have left right away but for the interposition of mutual friends of the *Iowa State Democrat* and the *News*, who proposed a union of the two under one name and management. The *Democrat* and *News* became a single paper Oct. 11, 1859, and so remained until April 20, 1864, when the *News* was dropped from the title.

LE CLAIRE WEEKLY EXPRESS.

In the month of December, 1856, at the instance of the people of Le Claire and those having property interests there, Messrs Harrington & Wilkie decided to start a weekly paper in the "Little Republic." They accordingly visited that city, and, after getting a good list of names, issued two or three numbers of the *Le Claire Weekly Express* from the Davenport office, when they disposed of the enterprise to two energetic printers in their office, William H. Fleming, and William Craig, who removed the material to Le Claire and opened an office there.

The paper thus commenced continued with varying success until the fall of 1857, when Mr. Craig disposed of his interest to his partner, who soon strengthened his line by a partnership with Mr. Francis H. Impey, of Davenport. Mr. Impey, in June, 1858, after a rather barren winter in the newspaper line, sold out and quit the editorial chair of the *Express*, and Le Claire also. At that time Mr. Edward Russell, then of Le Claire, now of the Davenport *Gazette*, became associated with the editorship of the *Express*, but it was up-hill work. No amount of talent could well sustain a newspaper in Le Claire in those times of financial darkness; so in

October of that year Mr. Fleming closed the office—the *Weekly Express* was dead. At the best the struggle for life had been a hard one, and after the financial collapse of 1857 it became hopeless. Politically the *Express* was independent until after the establishment along side of it of a Democratic paper, when it became Republican.

LE CLAIRE REPUBLIC.

In December, 1858, Dr. James Van Horne, of Le Claire, who had purchased the material of the late *Express* office, formed with Messrs. Russell and Fleming a co-partnership and started a new paper, the *Le Claire Republic*, Mr. Russell, editor, and Mr. Fleming, printer. It was started as an experiment and so carried on; subscriptions being received at first for six months only, and all contracts for advertising made to cover that period of time. Twenty-six numbers of the *Le Claire Republic* were issued, when the impossibility of success having been sufficiently demonstrated the paper stopped, its light went out; it died in peace, owing nobody. It is a matter of wonder if another similar instance can be found in Iowa newspaper experience; paying as it went; taking no subscriptions without the cash; receiving a good share of patronage; and the best paper Le Claire had ever had.

LE CLAIRE REGISTER.

Three months after the discontinuance of the *Republic*, John Trainor King, then of Davenport, bought the material of the Republic office and established the *Le Claire Register*, a Democratic paper, the first of the "Douglas" variety the county had yet had. And the venture met with better success than any of the others; was better supported than they. But the proprietor, apparently dissatisfied with the limited field furnished by Le Claire, and perhaps not making anything, notwithstanding the liberal support accorded him, took himself back to Davenport, and with him the material of Le Claire's first printing office. In Davenport, in the third story of Nicholls' Block, he established a Democratic-agricultural paper called *The People's Champion and Producer's Weekly Chronicle*. Too top heavy, it died of overmuch name; or removed from under it in a few weeks to re-appear in Muscatine, where, combining the material with that of the old Democratic *Inquirer*, was started the *Muscatine Review*, a daily and weekly Democratic paper

which lived until some time in 1861, when the material was removed to Keokuk. Mr. King is still living, a resident of Philadelphia, we believe.

DAVENPORT DAILY TIMES.

Anno Domini 1858 was prolific of newspapers. Davenport was a city of about 12,000 people, who, in their great forbearance, tolerated five daily and several weekly newspapers. There were in regular standing at that time the *Gazette*, *Iowa State Democrat*, *Morning News*, and *Der Demokrat*, all struggling to serve the people and make a living for the proprietors. And yet, notwithstanding all this accumulated weight of talent that had centered here, and the business capacity required to manage these four dailies, there were those who were dissatisfied—who wanted something better and more of it—claiming that the reading community was not well served.

Mr. Wm. T. Clark, of the law firm of Allen & Clark, undertook this work. Along with him in the enterprise he enlisted Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne Parker, author of "Iowa As It Is," and formerly editor and proprietor of the *Davenport Commercial* and later with the *Iowa Register*, printed at Camanche.

On the first of September, 1858, Messrs. Clark, Parker & Co. issued from the job office of Luse, Lane & Co., on Perry street, the first number of the *Davenport Daily Times*. It was a neat seven column paper of folio form, with a goodly amount of reading matter of no extraordinary stamp, and had a rather meager amount of advertising.

DAILY ANTI-KNOW-NOTHING.

In 1854 a class of American citizens of foreign descent becoming disgusted with foreigners formed a political party, entirely secret in its operations, the object of which was to keep from office and systematically degrade all citizens whose birth happened to have been on the other side of the ocean. In opposition to such a scheme as this, Mr. T. D. Eagal, for the spring election campaign purposes of 1856, started a daily paper under the above heading. The election past, in which both sides claimed a victory, the publication of the paper suspended.

BEOBACHTER AM MISSISSIPPI.

The second German newspaper was started in Davenport in the summer of 1856. *Der Demokrat* had retired from the field of Dem o

cratic politics, and espoused the Fremont side of the presidential campaign of that year. The German Democrats were determined to have an organ, and right away, in the rear of the second story of the Post-office (now Viele's) Block, and on the north side of it was started the *Beobachter am Mississippi* (Watchman of the Mississippi), which was printed on the *Iowa State Democrat* press for a while, and afterward moved into Grant's Block, on Main street, where the *News* did its press work, and where it ceased to exist as a Davenport institution.

THE TEMPERANCE ORGAN.

In the spring of 1856 the first temperance newspaper was started in Davenport called *The Temperance Organ*. It was issued from the book and job printing house of Luse, Lane & Co., of which Mr. Price was a part owner. It started as a temperance paper, to persuade men from drinking to their own destruction, and did earnest service in that cause. It was a seven-column folio, in new material, and made a fine appearance. It was the first temperance paper in the State, and was published about one year.

DAVENPORT COMMERCIAL.

In the spring of 1854, Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne Parker started a weekly independent paper in Davenport, its office in the third-story of what was then known as Witherwax Block, southeast corner of Second and Brady streets. It was not a prosperous venture; and in December of the same year he sold out to Mr. Winthrop Atwill, who sought to improve it by changing its name to the *Davenport Courier*. He published for a few months only, and closed his office. He sold it the next fall to two young men who made an effort to purchase the *Daily Iowa State Democrat* office. They issued a few numbers of the weekly, and retired from the field.

THE DAVENPORT BEE.

Early in the year 1854, Mr. DeWitt Carey came here from Ohio and commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper, of the independent sort. It was a folio, seven columns to the page, and had its editorial office in Witherwax Block. Mr. Carey had his work done at the *Gazette* office. The name of the publication was *The Davenport Bee*. Its income was about equal to the expenditure ;

but Mr. Carey concluded not to make a permanent business of it, suspended publication, and returned to Ohio, where he died some years ago.

THE CHIP BASKET,

a sort of facetious paper started July 19, 1856, by Hiram A. Reed; published weekly from the office of Luse, Lane & Co., and continued until September of that year, when its editor went upon the *Daily News* as city editor. It was a small sheet of four columns, and besides making some fun for the public, made some trouble for its owner, in way of buffetings from the aggrieved.

OTHER PAPERS.

In 1854 or 1855 a paper called the *Bridge City Record* was started here by Wood, Michener & Co., and was devoted principally to the real estate business, and lived but a few months.

In 1856, the old "silver gray" Whigs published a weekly campaign paper in the interest of the Bell and Everett ticket. It was called *The Union*, and was edited by William H. Brown. The principal expense of the enterprise was borne manfully by James M. Dalzell, John P. Cook, and some others.

In 1856, and for several years thereafter, a religious paper, in magazine form, called *The Evangelist*, was published here, the work being done in the *Gazette* office; the editorial room in Lesslie's Block, northeast corner Brady and Front streets.

DAVENPORT DAILY JOURNAL.

The Davenport *Times* of 1858 was the last new daily until the appearance of the Davenport *Journal* in 1869, a period of 11 years. Mr. Chas. G. Plummer and Gen. A. H. Sanders undertook to publish this new daily. They bought a complete outfit, and on the 10th day of May, 1869, the first number of the Davenport *Daily Journal* appeared. The name was copied from the Evansville *Journal*, the General's first daily. In size it was a seven-column folio, reading matter in briefer, advertisements in nonpareil. The weekly was one column larger. The advertising patronage was liberal as could have been expected with a new paper, and the enterprise opened with a reasonable degree of promise. Gen. Sanders was editor-in-chief, and his most inveterate enemy would not say that his pen lacked in force, brilliancy or versatility. He was seconded

at the editorial table by Mr. W. H. Rossington, one of the best city quills in the State, while in the business department and general superintendency was Mr. Plummer, a man of considerable printing office experience. In short, the *Journal* had started and come before the public under as favorable auspices as could have been asked for, in every respect save one—there was no room here for another daily. To a person familiar with the workings of such contests for newspaper supremacy it was not difficult to determine the result.

The *Gazette* would not die; the *Journal* must, and did. On the date stated the public were duly informed of its withdrawal from the field, and all patrons were notified that all balances on unexpired advance subscriptions would be refunded at the office of the paper. And they were. The *Journal* proprietors were honorable men, and left no unsettled accounts.

The material was purchased by another firm, and reissued November 15. It was carried on until May 29, 1870, when it finally suspended. This was the last attempt to found an English daily in Davenport.

THE TRUE RADICAL.

was established in 1867, by a stock company composed largely of Germans, of which Mr. Frank I. Jervis was the editor-in-chief. It appeared on Saturday, March 9—of quarto-form; of good size; issued weekly at \$2.50 per year, and at the height of its prosperity enjoyed a good circulation, and had many interested readers. One of its chief peculiarities was its reprints of scarce free-thought literature. Rousseau's *Confessions of a Savoyard Curate*; Pitts' *Letter on Superstition*; Sir W. Drummond's *Edipus Julæcius*; Laurence's *Essay on Functions of the Brain*, and other rare tracts were published in full in its columns. It finally declined and died of a combination of fatal disorders, but was in many respects one of the brightest and most interesting papers ever printed in this country. It was printed by the stock company for over nine months, when the material was sold to Mr. Jervis and Adolphus G. Smallfield, who continued its publication on Harrison street, two doors above Third, west side, until the 7th of January, 1869, when it expired.

SUNDAY MORNING TIMES.

A weekly literary paper with this name was started in this city at the job office of Charles G. Plummer, by B. H. Evans & Co., on the 5th of February, 1871. After a career of four or five weeks it suspended, and was succeeded by the *Sunday Morning Star*.

SUNDAY MORNING STAR.

This was also a literary paper, printed by Charles G. Paummer, the columns of which were enriched by articles from the pens of Mr. Ben. H. Barrows, Frank I. Jervis, and other pleasant writers. It was a very handsome folio sheet with ornamental heading, corners and double rule border, after the fashion of the New York *Ledger*. It failed, however, to meet the expectations of its publisher, and it suspended on the 11th of June, of the same year in which it started.

THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND

was a small folio six-column sheet published by C. Augustus Haviland, who was also its editor. It was started as a helper to its owner's soldiers' war claim operations, and finally drifted into politics. In pursuit of a broader field and a surer fame, it removed to Chicago in 1869, when it was changed into a semi-literary publication, called the *Gem of the West*.

LE CLAIRE CITY ENTERPRISE.

In May, 1858, a man named Robert W. Lawrence, having obtained the material of the *Camanche Register*, brought it into Le-Claire, and started a Democratic paper, called the *LeClaire City Enterprise*. On his leaving, the *Enterprise* became the property of H. H. King, who operated it until 1859, when he quit the newspaper field, and the material was returned to Camanche.

SCOTT COUNTY REGISTER.

This paper, a weekly, was established in LeClaire, April 11, 1866, by Gilbert W. Hunt, on material brought there from the *Jackson County Sentinel*. On the 14th of December following he took Clint Parkhurst as partner, and it was printed by Clint Parkhurst & Co. until Feb. 2, 1866'7, when Mr. Hunt became sole proprietor, and continued its publication until April 18, 1867, when he sold it to a corporation of Republican politicians. This combination, with Dr. Gamble as editor, ran the paper until April 17, 1868, when they sold it to C. W. Hills, who printed it about six months, when the material was removed to Wilton, Iowa, having been purchased by Bacon & Eaton, for \$600.

THE LE CLAIRE PILOT

was started in Le-Claire, Jan. 6, 1877, by Mr. H. L. Barter, on material previously used in the publication of the Port Byron

Weekly. March 22, 1879, Mr. L. R. Witherell became a partner, and continued until the 29th of April, 1879, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. W. C. Thornton. The *Pilot* was suspended in the fall of 1880.

THE IOWA WORKMAN,

a semi-monthly paper, devoted to the interests of the United Order of Workmen, was moved to this city from Kellogg, Iowa, in 1878, by Mr. W. C. McBeth, its proprietor. It is now owned by the Iowa Workman Company, Frank Rohm as business manager. It is edited by the Rev. W. S. Messmer, and is said to have a wide circulation among the fraternity.

WESTERN WEEKLY.

In 1872 a small weekly printing office was brought here from Wilton by a man named Clark, who for some time printed a small temperance paper in the second story of the building now occupied by Bills & Block, Main street, next door south of the *Democrat* office. In time this merged into a larger paper called the *Western Weekly*, for the publication of which a stock company was sought to be formed. Mr. D. E. Jones, formerly editor of the *New York Weekly Sun*, and later of the *Chicago Congregational Herald*, was editor for five months during the last year of the *Western Weekly* which closed its uneventful career in August, 1874.

THE BLUE RIBBON NEWS

is the fourth temperance newspaper organ established in this city. Its first issue appeared on the 28th of February, 1878, under the ownership and editorial control of Dr. J. B. Morgan. On the 28th of March following, Mr. George W. Calderwood, of Greenville, Ohio, became its editor; and on the 22d of May following, Mr. Ed James, of Cross Roads, Scott Co., became half owner and city editor. July 4, 1878, Mr. Solon H. Fidler, its present editor-in-chief, assumed the chair till then occupied by Mr. Calderwood; and Mr. James retired from the firm on the 12th of September following. In the city department he was succeeded by Mr. A. J. Fleming, the ownership reverting to Dr. Morgan.

In July, 1879, Dr. Morgan disposed of the *News* to E. W. Brady, and in August of the same year the name was changed to the *Northwestern News*, from the fact that other temperance movements, using different colored ribbons, as the red, white and pur-

ple, did not like the appellation of the *Blue Ribbon News*, feeling they were not so well represented. In November, Mr. Brady changed the form from a quarto to a folio of eight columns to the page. The paper, after an experience such as all temperance papers usually experience, is now upon a paying basis.

Edward W. Brady, publisher of the *Northwestern News*, has had an active life. He was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., Feb. 22 1826. At the age of 18 months he was taken to Washington County, in the same State, where he was reared on a farm, and where at an early age he began to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," laboring on a farm and in a mill owned by his step-father. He learned to read in the Sabbath-school, and was afterward permitted to attend the common schools of his native State for one year; therefore the knowledge he has acquired has principally been outside of the school-room. When 21 years of age he returned to Allegheny County, and worked on a farm until the fall of 1849, when he came to Iowa and located in Louisa County, where he remained until 1858, his occupation while there being that of a farmer, and for a time in business in Wapello. As stated, he came to Davenport in 1858, where he engaged in the auction and commission business, and then became an insurance agent, removing to Lafayette, Ind. Returning to Davenport he traveled as a salesman for a farming implement house, and then for a window-shade manufactory in Rock Island. In a few months he became a partner in the concern, and finally, in 1874, sole proprietor, the manufactory meantime being removed to Davenport. He now sells his goods in 26 States. In 1860 Mr. Brady married Lydia F. Weaver, in Davenport, by whom he has had six children, four boys and two girls. In May 1881, Mr. Brady established the *Inter-State News*, an eight-column folio, which has met with good success, and is recognized as a good advertising medium by all classes.

THE DAVENPORT WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

was started in this city, Jan. 26, 1878, by Edward J. Jennings and his son, Vincent Jennings, with the former as editor. It was a nine-column folio, with "patent insides;" was printed in the *Gazette* building, and "devoted to the interests of the people." It survived but a few months, and the material was laid away.

DER BANNER.

In 1870 a daily German newspaper of this name was started by a stock company in this city. It was Democratic in politics; was first edited by Dr. De Haas, of New York, who remained with it but a few months. It was unprofitable from the start. The stockholders sold it to Mr. Joachim Snidt, who changed its name to the *Deutscher Anzeiger*. Its original office of publication was in the *Gazette* building, Perry street; but it was by Mr. Sindt removed to Schmidt's Block, Second and Harrison streets. The material was several years ago sold, and on it is now printed the *Muscatine Zeitung*.

THE DAVENPORT FREE PRESS

made its sprightly bow March 30, 1878, edited by Mr. Moses, as a literary and sporting paper. It never bowed again—more's the pity, for its editor fought space with a racy quill.



CHAPTER XV.

ILLUSTRIOUS AND PROMINENT DEAD.

Scott County has furnished some of her ablest and best men to people "The City of the Dead." It is here proposed to give short sketches of some of the prominent ones who have passed away.

ANTOINE LE CLAIRE.

Antoine LeClaire was born Dec. 15, 1797, at St. Joseph, Berrien Co., Mich. His father was a Canadian Frenchman, his mother, the grand-daughter of a Pottawatomie chief. In 1808 he established a trading post at Milwaukee, Wis., exchanging manufactured articles for various kinds of furs. In 1809, he engaged more extensively in the business, in connection with John Kinsey, at Chicago (Fort Dearborn then), Ill. In 1812, though surrounded with the Indian tribes with whom he was trading, and who, through the influence of British emissaries, were generally hostile to the United States, Mr. Le Claire espoused the American cause, engaged actively in the service—was in the contest at Peoria, where, with others, he was taken prisoner. The prisoners were confined at Alton, Ill., but were released during the same year.

About this period, at the solicitation of Gov. Clarke, of Missouri, Antoine Le Claire entered the Government service, and was placed at school, that he might acquire a proper knowledge of the English language. In 1818, he acted as interpreter under Capt. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong; and the same year returned to Peoria, where, in 1820, he married the grand-daughter of the Sac chief, *Acoqua*, (the kettle). The same year he was sent to Arkansas, to watch the movements of the Indians in that locality. He was returned to Fort Armstrong in 1827, and was present as interpreter in 1832, when the treaty was made by which the United States purchased of the Sac and Fox tribes the territory West of the Mississippi River.

In consequence of cholera among the soldiers at Fort Armstrong, the treaty, which would otherwise have been held in the Fort, was transferred to the Iowa shore opposite. Here the great chief of the Sacs, Keokuk, made a reserve of a section of land, which he do-



J A Burchard

nated to Mr. Le Claire's wife, requiring, as an only condition, that Mr. Le Claire should build his house on the section, and on the spot then occupied by the marquee of Gen. Scott in making the treaty, which condition he afterward filled to the letter. The Sacs and Foxes also gave him another section at the head of the Rapids, where Le Claire now stands. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty of Prairie du Chien, reserved two sections on the Illinois side, which they presented to Mr. Le Claire. The flourishing town of Moline is situated on this reserve. The treaty was ratified by Congress the following winter.

In 1833 Mr. Le Claire was appointed postmaster at Davenport and also justice of the peace, to settle all matters of difference between the whites and Indians. His jurisdiction extended over all the territory purchased of the Sacs and Foxes west of the Mississippi, from Dubuque on the north, to Burlington on the south. The population of Burlington was at this time, about 200; that of Dubuque, about 250.

- Mr. Le Claire was an accomplished linguist—speaking some 12 or 14 Indian dialects, as well as the French and English. Mr. Le Claire was one of the proprietors of the town of Davenport, and one of its active business men. He was possessed of great wealth; has improved the city by a liberal expenditure of a large income, in erecting churches and other public buildings, at his immediate expense. The fine church of St. Marguerite—whose spire reaches from the lofty bluff till it would almost seem to touch the quiet stars, or to mingle with the cloudy glories of a summer's day—was built and furnished by the munificence of Mr. Le Claire. Everywhere over the fair city of Davenport are scattered improvements, each of which elegantly and appropriately memorializes his generosity. It is to be regretted that a history of his life, embracing its lesser details, could not have been obtained, as his whole course has been replete with stirring incidents and romantic adventure. When the Pioneer Settlers' Association was formed, Mr. Le Claire, as the oldest living settler in the county, was elected its first president, and had he not declined a re-election, would have been continued in the office until his death. Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1861, Mr. Le Claire was struck with paralysis, and rapidly declined until Wednesday, Sept. 25, when he breathed his last, retaining his consciousness until the last.

A meeting of the Pioneer Association was called and arrangements made to take charge of the funeral. A programme of arrangements was formed and 12 members of the association appointed to act as pall bearers. On Friday, the 27th, the body was laid away to rest, followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens.

HON. JOHN P. COOK.

Hon. John P. Cook died at his residence in Davenport on the corner of Sixth and Main streets, at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of April 17, 1872. He was a native of the State of New York, having been born in Whitestown, Oneida Co., in August, 1817. About 36 years ago, when at the age of 19 years, he came to this place with his father, and with him settled on the "Cook Farm," at the present western boundary of this city. Remaining there for a year or two, he then prepared himself for the practice of law in the office of his brother, Ebenezer Cook, in this place; removed to Tipton, in Cedar County, and in the year 1842 was admitted to the bar. He married, in 1842, Miss Eliza A. Rowe, of Pleasant Valley, in this county. In 1851 he removed from Tipton to this city, which has been his home to the day of his death. Subsequent to his settling here he was elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, and served his country well and faithfully in the 33d Congress. On the breaking up of the Whig party he affiliated with the Democratic party, the principles of which he labored earnestly to sustain and promulgate, even to the end of his days. His life has been one of great energy and industry. He was by natural instinct a true Western man—a wide-awake, thoroughly active pioneer who never saw the time when he could lay aside the business harness and to all appearance never wanted to. As a lawyer he had few superiors; was always ready, fluent, and an able advocate, and with these qualities were combined energy, tact and industry; and for years past, and up to the day of his demise, no law firm in the Northwest has stood in better repute than that broken by his death.

It was but a few months before that the death of his brother, the Hon. Ebenezer Cook, took place. To him was the subject of this notice most devotedly attached. They had been together almost constantly from boyhood; all their business plans were conned over together, neither ever taking an important step without consulting with, and probably in some way deferring to, the other. His disease was that of the kidneys. His illness was of long duration, but he bore up to the last with the courage of a brave soul.

He was one of the founders of the Scott County Pioneer Settlers' Association, and always took the greatest interest in its gathering. No old settler was more missed in their annual social gathering than he. He was 55 years old at the time of his death.

JABEZ A. BIRCHARD.

Jabez A. Birchard was a native of Pennsylvania, being born at Middletown (now Birchardsville), Susquehanna Co., Oct. 22, 1804. His parents were of old Puritan stock and were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Jabez was brought up as a farmer, and merely received the education of a common school in the country.

On arriving at man's estate, he purchased a farm in his own neighborhood, on which he remained until 1836. When about 30 years of age he married Miss Lydia Chamberlain, of Silver Lake, in the same county, who proved a faithful helpmeet, and bore him two sons and three daughters. He moved to Iowa in 1836, immediately purchasing and settling down on the farm he occupied until the day of his death.

Of his children one son died in early manhood; the other occupies the homestead. His eldest daughter married a Mr. Le Mar, and lives in Colorado. The second is the wife of Mr. Garrett, of Davenport. The third married Mr. Samuel Heagy.

About 10 years previous to his death, while on a visit to Pennsylvania, he met with a serious accident in falling from a buggy, which permanently lamed him and eventually led to the disease which caused his death. He had lived for some time knowing that he must soon die, and left all his affairs in perfect order, leaving his family in very easy circumstances. At the last meeting of the Old Settlers' Society before his death he delivered the annual address, and made touching allusion to his own departure. He died at his residence in Pleasant Valley, on Oct. 20, 1871, at the age of 67 years. His remains were deposited in Oak Dale Cemetery, Davenport.

HON. G. C. R. MITCHELL.

Hon. G. C. R. Mitchell, late judge of the fourteenth judicial district of Iowa, was born on the 6th of December, 1803, at Dandridge, Jefferson Co., East Tenn. He was educated at East Tennessee College (now East Tennessee University) in Knoxville, Tenn., and was a member of its first graduating class in 1822. His parents having removed to Lawrence Co., Ala., he pro-

ceeded thither after leaving college, and commenced the study of law under the directions of A. F. Hopkins, of Mobile, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He practiced successfully in Alabama until 1834, and was several years clerk of the Circuit Court, and was at one time a candidate for circuit judge, but was defeated. Afterward he spent one winter in a tour among the Eastern cities. In the spring of 1835 he decided to settle in Davenport.

In 1843 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Iowa Territorial Legislature. He was nominated as congressional representative from the State in 1848, but was defeated. He was elected mayor of Davenport in 1856, and served in that capacity one year. In 1857 he was nominated by a meeting of the bar, and elected judge of the fourteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Scott, Clinton and Jackson. He held office, however, but a short time, being compelled by ill-health to resign it a year later, intending to return to the South. This purpose, nevertheless, he did not carry out, rest and relaxation bringing for a time the needed relief.

In April, 1852, he married Miss Rose A. Clarke, of Brown Co., O., daughter of a native Irishman. They had six children, two sons and four daughters, only one son and one daughter of whom survive.

Judge Mitchell died on the 6th of September, 1865.

As a jurist, he took a high position. He was profoundly discriminating, a keen, careful analyst, whose deductions were always reliable. He was wealthy, with a cultivated literary taste, a choice and ample library, a large social circle of sincere and pleasant friends, and an amiable wife and dutiful children. He enjoyed life as only one surrounded by such circumstances could.

DANIEL T. NEWCOMB.

Daniel Tobias Newcomb, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Wallace) Newcomb, was born at Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 25, 1794. His youth and early manhood were spent upon his father's farm. In the war of 1812 he served under Gen. Eddy in the invasion of Plattsburg, September, 1814. In 1822, at the age of 28, he located in Essex Co., N. Y., with the design of cultivating a large tract of land which he owned there, situated in what is now the town of Newcomb, so named after him, incorporated in 1828.

July 13, 1825, he was married to Miss Patience Viele, eldest daughter of Abraham L. and Hannah (Douglass) Viele, of Pitts-town. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb removed to Essex County, then a wild region of the Adirondacks, where they resided some four or five years, when they returned to Pitts-town. Mr. Newcomb's ambition was to become an extensive agriculturist, and he therefore decided to explore the great West. Leaving home in January, 1837, he traveled alone on horseback, with the snow in many places two feet deep, through Western New York, Upper Canada, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois; then crossed into Iowa (then Wisconsin Territory), and decided to settle on the west side of the "Father of Waters."

In September of the same year Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb removed West, accompanied by Mrs. Newcomb's parents and other members of the family. They located in a beautiful part of the country on the Mississippi River, about 15 miles below Rock Island, and took possession of a log cabin. At that time there were but two counties in Iowa (then about 25 miles wide), Dubuque and Des Moines. Here they resided several years, enduring all the fatigues and privations incident to frontier life in the West. Here Mr. Newcomb found ample scope for the gratification of his ambition and became the owner of large tracts of land in Iowa. He operated one farm in Iowa containing a field of 1,200 acres, all inclosed by a substantial fence, which in one year produced the enormous yield of 30,000 bushels of grain. He was one of the first farmers in the State of Iowa to use agricultural machinery. The profits of his estate, under his judicious management and untiring industry, in due time accumulated a large fortune.

At an early day he decided to make Davenport his future home, and accordingly he removed to that place in 1842. He afterward erected a splendid residence on spacious grounds. In this lovely home, which commands a charming view of the Mississippi River and Rock Island, he spent the remainder of his days, dispensing the same generous hospitality that he had become noted for in his log cabin in the country. He died of apoplexy, Dec. 22, 1870, leaving no issue, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Newcomb was a man of little or no personal pretensions, remarkable for sound judgment, close observation, honest and upright dealings. His remains rest in the family ground in Oakdale Cemetery, Davenport.

Mrs. Newcomb, who survives her husband, is truly a remarkable woman, of more than ordinary intelligence. She enters heartily into all philanthropic enterprises, and is liberal in the use of her large fortune. During the late war she was active in the cause of our wounded soldiers, and during the entire period of the war she was an active worker. She was very efficient as president of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Davenport, and also one of the incorporators of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, located in that city. She is an earnest and consistent worker in the Presbyterian Church, and aids largely in maintaining its interests.

She sometime since erected the "Newcomb Memorial Chapel" at Davenport, in memory of her late husband, and quite recently, with a wise liberality, donated to the Davenport Academy of Science a lot, whereon a fine building is now standing. The impetus thus given to this worthy enterprise has placed the institution in advance of all similar ones in the West. This has been followed by a like donation to the Literary Association in the neighboring city of Moline, and others, which serve to show how great is the place she fills in the community.

EBENEZER COOK.

Ebenezer Cook was the son of Capt. Ira Cook, and was born at New Hartford, near Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1810. While yet a boy his father moved to Broome County in the same State, where he was extensively engaged in the lumber business.

Ebenezer at the age of 17 went to Ithica as the confidential agent of Hiram Powers, in a wholesale house there. When 23 years of age he married at Undilla, Miss Clarissa C. Bryant, and soon after went into the mercantile business, at Vienna, Ontario Co. In May, 1835, with his old friend and earliest patron, Hiram Powers, he journeyed via the lakes to Green Bay, then on horseback through the Indian country to Galena. There they heard such glowing accounts of the lands of Iowa and the opposite shores of the Mississippi that on returning to New York State, the entire family decided upon leaving their eastern home for a new one in the regions beyond the Mississippi. Ebenezer did not accompany them but followed in December, 1835.

In 1838 he commenced reading law with Judge Williams, and was appointed clerk of the Federal Court in 1839, being admitted to the bar in 1840. He soon obtained an extensive practice in 10 counties.

In 1847 he commenced the locating of land warrants issued under the Congress of 1845, and this led him to active operations in real estate which he successfully carried on until the railroad excitement of 1851, '52, '53, when he took an active part in the new movement for the advancement of the State by these means, becoming a director of the Chicago & Rock Island Road from its first organization; was elected secretary and vice-president of the old Mississippi & Missouri Road, and at the consolidation of the two roads, as the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific, he became treasurer, afterward vice-president, and was at the time of his death acting president of the same road, which loses one of its most valuable and energetic chiefs.

The handling of large sums of money during his land warrant business drew his attention to banking, and he became a member of the firm of Cook & Sargent, until 1859, when he withdrew to devote his whole attention to the interests of the railroad.

Although a consistent and patriotic member of his party he took no active share in politics, and never sought or solicited any office in his life. He had his share of civic honors, being elected alderman of Davenport in 1851, again in 1854, and honored with the mayoralty in 1858. He died at his home in Davenport, on the 8th day of October, 1871, aged 61 years and eight months.

WILLARD BARROWS.

Willard Barrows was born in Monson, Mass., in 1806. At the age of 10 years his father removed, with his family, to New Braintree, where the subject of this notice spent most of his youthful days. He left the parental roof at the age of 15, and after spending some time in Pomfret and Thompson, in Connecticut, at school, he passed two years at Brimfield, at the home of his uncle, and in 1827 located in Elizabethtown, N. J. He was for many years a very acceptable teacher of youth in that place, and married there in 1832. His natural love of the "wild and beautiful" in nature, led him to select as his profession for life that of a surveyor and engineer. His first introduction to his profession was on a contract with the Government in 1835, to close up the public surveys of the Choctaw Indian Purchase, in the State of Mississippi.

In the spring of 1838 he returned to New Jersey, having been absent from his family for nearly two years, and returned with them in July of that year, and settled in Rockingham, five miles below

Davenport. In 1840 Mr. Barrows was engaged in the survey of the islands of the Mississippi, from the mouth of Rock River to Quincy, Ill.

In 1841 and '42, the public surveys being suspended, he turned his attention to farming, and, being justice of the peace, postmaster and notary public at Rockingham, his time was occupied in discharging these duties until the spring of 1843, when he was sent into the country lying north of the Wisconsin River, called the Kickapoo country, to perform the surveys of that rough, broken, uninhabited land, where he spent most of that season.

"Barrow's New Map of Iowa, with Notes," was published in 1854, by Doolittle & Munson, Cincinnati, and was a work at that day, of much importance.

From 1845 to '50, Mr. Barrows was engaged most of the time in the surveys of the Government. He has at different times given letters to the public, containing much valuable scientific and other information, while his work upon the map of Iowa has done more to disseminate a knowledge of our State than anything of the kind ever published. He died in 1868.

ADRIAN H. DAVENPORT.

One of the most prominent men in Scott County during the first 20 years of its existence was Adrian H. Davenport, who was born in Shawneetown, Ill., March 14, 1812, the son of Marmaduke S. Davenport. His father was appointed Indian agent on Rock Island in 1832, and it was then that the family came to the island to live. Adrian H. was married on the island in 1833 to Miss Harriet Lane. Mrs. Davenport proved one of the best of wives and mothers, and he survived her loss less than a year, she dying in June, 1880. In March, 1834, Adrian Davenport made a claim at Rockingham, and he, his father, his Uncle James, and Col. John Sullivan became proprietors of the site, and laid out the town, while Adrian established a Mississippi ferry between Rockingham and the mouth of Rock River, which was opposite. He kept a general store at Rockingham, and did a very large business. He was the moving spirit in Rockingham until along in 1840, when Davenport was established as the county seat, and the desertion of Rockingham commenced, the leading spirits aside from Mr. Davenport striking out for Davenport.

In 1847 he, with his father, removed to Le Claire, where they had acquired considerable property. Mr. Davenport soon became the leading man in Le Claire; was the first mayor of the town, and was re-elected every spring for several years.

After Mr. Davenport moved to Le Claire he became engaged in river business, and for years was captain of the finest steamboats on the Upper Mississippi.

Capt. A. H. Davenport was appointed sheriff of Scott Co., Iowa, in 1838, by Gov. Lucas, to succeed Maj. Frazer Wilson, who was the first sheriff of the county appointed by Gov. Dodge, under the territorial government of Wisconsin. Capt. Davenport served under this appointment till 1839, when the office of sheriff was made elective by a change in the organic law of the territory. Capt. Davenport was then elected and re-elected every two years till 1846, when, under the law, he could serve no longer. The Captain then retired to private life and in 1847 moved from Rockingham to Le Claire and became largely interested in the latter town. He bought the machinery of the Rockingham Steam Mill and brought it to Le Claire in 1848 and erected a steam flouring and saw mill, and in company with Mr. Samuel Lyter engaged extensively in a general mercantile business. Mr. Lyter was succeeded by Mr. Robert Christie. The mill erected by Capt. Davenport burned down in a year or two after it was built, and he, in company with R. H. Rogers, James Jack and Winchester Sherman, built a much more extensive flouring mill on the same site and also built the saw-mill now owned by Mr. Strahbun. Capt. Davenport was also one of a company who built the "boat ways" in Le Claire.

On the 11th of May, 1880, Capt. Davenport was stricken with paralysis, and for a month after his life hung in the balance; but he recovered only to experience a similar attack a few days before his death, which occurred March 27, 1881, at his home in Le Claire. Six children were left—J. H. and W. A., esteemed citizens of Le Claire; Mrs. Anna E. Hewitt, of Marion; Mrs. Sarah McCaffrey and Mrs. Elvira Gardner, of Le Claire; and Mrs. Virginia Henderson, of Princeton.

FATHER PALAMORGUES.

The Very Reverend John Anthony Marie Palamorgues departed this life in his native place, Ste. Geneveive, France, on the 19th of November, 1875, aged about 70 years.

He was born at Ste. Genevieve, France, about 1806 ; was educated to the priesthood, came to America in the year 1838, and arrived in Davenport, where he had been sent as a missionary priest, Aug. 1, 1839. He came a perfect stranger, and without knowledge of the English language, poor of purse, yet rich in faith in his church and mission, and full of determination to excel in good words and good works.

The church, St. Anthony's, in which he was to minister, had been commenced the year before (1838), and was at his coming already completed.

Father Palamorgues was the first to assume the charge of this church, which he retained as priest, teacher, and philanthropist until May, 1868, when he retired from his people to spend the rest of his days among his kindred in his native village in France.

At his coming to this charge there were only about 400 Catholics in the Territory of Iowa, and he lived here to see the number increased to 125,000; the priesthood increased from two to 70. The school which he opened in 1840 was the first common school in Davenport, and had among its scholars as many children of Protestants as of Catholics.

The entire people were sorry that he went away ; and at a meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' Association in January, 1871, a motion was unanimously adopted that an address be sent to him at Ste. Genevieve, France, showing their earnest desire for his return to Davenport. This he was forced to decline.

MARGUERITE LE CLAIRE.

Mrs. Marguerite Le Claire, wife of the late Antoine Le Claire, died at the family residence, in Davenport, Oct. 18, 1876.

Mrs. Le Claire was born at Portage des Sioux, St. Charles Co., Mo., Oct. 16, 1802. She was the daughter of Antoine Le Page, a Canadian, and the grand-daughter of the Sac chief, Acoqua (the kettle), the leading chief of his nation. Her early life was spent in her native village, where her education was superintended by one of the orders of nuns, under whom she studied French and English. In 1820 she was married to Antoine Le Claire in Peoria, who was then acting as interpreter between the Indians and the Government, and frequently accompanied her husband on his excursions among the Indians in Arkansas, whom he was sent to watch, when acting as scout or interpreter for the Government,

during seven years. During her residence in Davenport, and before and since the death of her husband, delegations of the Sac and Fox Indians visited her place every year, where they were always made welcome, entertained as long as they wished to remain, and when leaving, always carried away as a free gift what necessities they required—corn, flour, etc.

Being an earnest and devout Catholic, her own Church and sect were recipients of her charity to a very large degree; but as said before, when called upon for aid to any public or philanthropic enterprise, she never stopped to inquire as to creed or sect, all alike being partakers of her bounty. She died about nine in the morning, after receiving at the hands of Father Cosgrove the solemn rites of the Church of which she was a devout and consistent member.

The funeral sermon was preached by Father Cosgrove, in St. Marguerite's church, of which she was a member, and which was built and furnished by her husband during his lifetime. Her remains were deposited in the burial lot beside her husband at the entrance of the church.

JOHN OWENS.

John Owens was born in Wales, March 18, 1793. He was brought to this country while yet an infant, and grew to boyhood and manhood in New York City, and was one of those who enlisted in the great struggle of the Revolutionary war in 1812. At the close of that war, he removed with his parents to Cincinnati, where he resided for many years. He was here married to Miss Eunice Meeker. In 1838 he with his family removed to Davenport, where he met another pioneer from Cincinnati, who had preceded him, D. C. Eldridge, to whose log cabin Mr. Owens and family were made welcome guests.

A short time after his arrival he engaged in the grocery and dry-goods business, in which he continued for more than 30 years, retiring only a few years before his death. For a number of years he held the position of director of the Davenport National Bank. He never held but one public position, trustee of Davenport, in 1839, although he was frequently solicited to run for office. In all the relations of life—father, husband, friend, neighbor, citizen, he was loving, affectionate, true, good and loyal, and his death was mourned by many outside of his family and relatives.

For years he had been a member of the Christian Church and lived a consistent life, believing in and rigidly following the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." He died at his residence in Davenport, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1876, at the advanced age of 84.

NATHANIEL SQUIRES.

Nathaniel Squires died at his home in East Davenport, at 5 A. M., Jan. 22, 1878.

Mr. Squires was born Aug. 12, 1807, at Dansville, New York. His school days ended when he was 16 years of age, and he served an apprenticeship to a carpenter and joiner for four years, becoming a first-class mechanic before he was of age. In 1837, having married two years previously, he determined to move West, and he stopped not till he had reached the Mississippi, then the west line of a far distant frontier, crossed it and landed in Davenport. As contractor he built many of the best buildings erected in the city during the years he was in business.

Mr. Squires was noted for his push, promptness and ability as a builder, and much of the time he was sought after by persons who had large jobs which they wanted pushed. He prospered and achieved a competency long before he gave up his occupation. He could have held lucrative positions "for the people" but he was no politician, no office-seeker, and about the only positions he ever held were those which required much work for little pay—as the office of alderman, which he filled four years, or from the spring of 1849 to the spring of 1853.

DAVID S. TRUE.

David S. True was born in Kennebec Co., Maine, in September, 1823. He was a farmer's son, a member of a highly respectable family of five. His father died when he was about two years old. He was brought up on the home farm, attended the common school; was an apt and eager scholar; worked his way upward among the books, and entered college and graduated with highest honors. After graduating he was immediately chosen principal of one of the leading academies of Maine, where he taught with great success for two or three years; but, his health failing, and having a strong desire for travel, he resigned his position and spent some two years in the most interesting parts of Europe.

Returning to America in 1852, and having expended the little means he had acquired by teaching, he resolved upon establishing himself in the far West and entering upon the practice of law, having already thoroughly prepared himself for the high duties of that profession. He opened a law office in 1852, in the Le Claire Block, Davenport, with a meager library and almost penniless. Practice gradually came to his hands, his business was well and ably attended to and success attended him. In 1859 Mr. True was united in marriage with Miss Jennie F. Forrest. In the fall of 1873 he returned from Colorado, in low health. For the last three months of his life he was confined to the house most of the time, suffering but little, but gradually sinking until the vital spark finally expired.

David S. True was a man of a thousand, as his name might seem to indicate. So he was, a true man in every sense of the word. He was a true citizen and neighbor; in professional duties and business pursuits, he was true as steel; a true husband and friend. As a member of the bar he was clear headed, taking a ready and strong grasp upon the subject in hand. Careful, exact, a sound judge of law, thoroughly reliable as a legal adviser, able, impressive, and eloquent as an advocate. He died at his rooms in the Newcomb House, Davenport, Iowa, April 23, 1873, in the 50th year of his age.

HON. JOHN L. DAVIES.

John L. Davies was born in South Wales, in the year 1813. By trade he was a carpenter, as was his father before him. At the age of 18 he left the land of his birth and came to America, settling for a while in Cincinnati. In May, 1840, he was married to Margaret Jones, with whom he lived until the day of his death in great peace and happiness. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Iowa, settling in Davenport in March, 1841. Upon arriving he immediately purchased property and built a small house, the same, with its additions from time to time, that he lived and died in. From the time of his coming he pursued his trade with energy, and was a leading builder in the early days of Davenport.

Politically he was a power of strength in the Republican party, and, though never seeking office, he probably had as much to do with shaping the affairs of his party as any other man in its ranks in the State.

He made his purse, his pantry and his wardrobe literally a horn of plenty to countless soldiers' families and soldiers' widows and orphans, which enabled him to realize how much more blessed it is to give than to receive. He died at his home in Davenport, March 28, 1872, in the 59th year of his age.

JONATHAN PARKER.

Jonathan Parker was born at Clarendon, Rutland Co., Vt., May 7, 1786. He passed the first 20 years of his life on his father's place; in his youth he helped to make the farm. Many an acre did he help to clear of its forest trees. In 1806 he left home to take a look at the outside world—a bundle of clothes his only baggage. He found himself at Cambridge, near Boston, at the end of the fourth day, and on the next day hired out to a farmer with whom he had stayed during the night; wages, \$12 a month and board. He worked on that farm five months.

He married Naomi Titus, whom he had known from boyhood, and together they lived till March, 1875. In 1811 Mr. Parker and family left Clarendon for good, moving to Sherbrooke, Canada. The year 1825 found him in Luzerne Co., Penn., where he became a partner with Major Sterling in a woolen factory, where he remained 12 years.

In the spring of 1830 he went to Albany, New York, by canal; bought a horse and buggy, which he drove to Buffalo; thence by steam passage to Chicago; thence to Davenport, where his children had all preceded him, two sons having come out in 1836, and two daughters in 1838.

During his connection with the Bingham estates he studied civil engineering, and became a competent surveyor of lands. This business he resumed in this country, and had plenty to do in those days. In 1850 he ran the first line for the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, from Peru to Rock Island, as deputy under Colonel R. P. Morgan; surveyed the section lines to give angles for right of way along the lines. During the same year Mr. Parker, by order of the City Council of Davenport made a map for a railroad between Davenport and San Francisco.

He was the father of seven children, two of whom died before he came to Iowa. One lies buried in Vermont, another in Canada; the two eldest lie in the cemetery at Davenport, one of whom, Jonathan W. Parker, was one of the earliest lawyers in Davenport, and one of the ablest of his time in the State, a member of

the Iowa Territorial Legislature, and speaker of the State Council, and Mayor of Davenport in 1841. The other children are Mrs. Sarah N. Bonney (deceased), Hon. Geo. W. Parker, J. Monroe Parker, and wife of Hon. James Thorington.

Mr. Parker died April 22, 1875, just one month and one day after his beloved wife; they were both 89 years of age. He died of congestion of the lungs.

BEZALEEL SANFORD.

Bezaleel Sanford was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 7, 1786. He passed his boyhood in his native village, and when a youth joined an elder brother in Central Vermont, becoming a clerk in a store for him, and gaining the rudiments of a business education. At the age of 21 he emigrated to the village of Herkimer, N. Y., where he was engaged as a salesman in a store for six or seven years. Desiring to see something of the world of business he removed to the city of New York, where he entered a large store as a clerk. In that city he married Miss Ora Worthington. She died in Davenport in 1863.

Mr. Sanford enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812, and did a patriot's duty in defending his country in her last contest with Great Britain. After the war, he returned to New York City, where he pursued his vocation as salesman until about the year 1818, when he became a commercial traveler. In 1838, he concluded to settle in Cincinnati, and the fall of that year found him in the metropolis of Ohio with his family. There he remained, engaging in miscellaneous business until 1840, when he removed to Davenport, his son-in-law, the late Alfred Sanders, having preceded him. Mr. Sanford purchased a farm near Rockingham. He farmed over three years in this place. In 1844 he sold the farm, and moved to the city and went into the drug and grocery trade. He remained in trade here till 1851, when he purchased a lot on the southwest corner of Brady and Second streets for \$2,000, a two-story brick residence being included in the purchase. He erected a frame building on the south end of the lot and removed his goods to it.

Mr. Sanford came of a long-lived family. Of eight brothers and sisters, seven lived over 80 years. He was the father of four children. Mrs. M. A. Sanders, Mrs. Charles Leslie (deceased), D. W. C. Sanford and one who died in infancy. Mr. Sanford was an honest and upright man. No one who knew him ever thought

of doubting his word. He would keep a promise at whatever cost to himself. He died on the 15th of January, 1873, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. M. A. Sanders, in his 87th year.

CAPTAIN LE ROY DODGE.

Le Roy Dodge was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1811, acquiring what education the common schools of that place and time afforded. In 1832, coming West, he arrived at Dubuque, lured thither by the reported discoveries of rich lead mines. But he found the mining business over done and secured a position as clerk in the postoffice at Dubuque and afterward as clerk on one of the steamboats plying between that point and the city of St. Louis. He came to Scott County in 1836 and purchased the place where he afterward made his home, about the year 1843.

Rising in his business from clerk to master he was subsequently proprietor of a number of boats, prominent among them the "Jas. McKee" and the "Keokuk." He retired to his farm about the year 1859 with an ample fortune, the basis of which was untiring hard work and an indomitable will. He died June 27, 1871. Of his children, Mrs. E. E. Cook and Mrs. C. G. Raguet are residents of Davenport, while Worth Dodge, his youngest son, is living with his mother, Eliza M. Dodge, widow of the subject of this sketch, at the old home near Buffalo.

Captain LeRoy Dodge represented Scott County in the State Legislature as a Democrat, a character which he ever uncompromisingly sustained.

ROSWELL H. SPENCER.

Roswell H. Spencer was born at Vergennes, Vt., April 4, 1809, and was nearly 68 years of age at the time of his death. In 1830 he came West to Greene Co., Ill., stopped there a few months and then volunteered in Capt. Lorton's company of Illinois Militia for the Black Hawk war. At the expiration of another year, which was at the close of the war, he came to Rock Island and remained, until 1834, when he crossed over to the other side of the river to what was then Wisconsin Territory, and settled permanently at Valley City, 10 miles above Davenport on the river. He then opened up a farm and built a saw-mill on Spencer Creek, the latter being accomplished in 1836. A few years later, upon the organization of Scott County, he was elected county treasurer. Following his business faithfully and energetically, he in



Respectfully,
Henry Dodge

1855 found himself possessed of 700 acres of land and surrounded with all the comforts and delights of an elegant and commodious home.

The financial panic of 1857 coming on unexpectedly, he became very seriously involved, and in 1862 came out of his difficulties with only a few thousand dollars left, with which he purchased a farm in Cedar Co., Iowa, whither he removed. He remained there two years, and spent two years in Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., and in 1866 removed to the city of Rock Island where he engaged in the grocery business until his health necessitated his retiring from active business.

He was married in 1836 to Martha A. Henley, daughter of Stephen Henley, who had settled in Pleasant Valley with his family, about a year before. They had a family of nine children. His wife, whom he survived nearly four years, was a woman of most saintly character.

Mr. Spencer died on March 14, 1876, at Rock Island, at the residence of his brother, John W. Spencer, in the 68th year of his age.

ALFRED SANDERS.

The subject of this brief memoir was born in Cincinnati, O., on the 13th day of May, 1819, and died at his residence in East Davenport, Iowa, April 25, 1865, aged 46 years. His disease was typhoid fever. His body was conveyed to the Christian chapel in his adopted city, attended by the "Old Settlers" and a large company of his fellow citizens. Appropriate services were observed by the Church of which he was a member; and a suitable address was made by the pastor, Elder James Challen. His body reposes in Oakdale Cemetery.

He was the third son of Hezekiah Sanders, one of the pioneer settlers of Cincinnati, who died in 1836, leaving a wife and a family of five sons and two daughters. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends. Among the survivors is Gen. Adl. H. Sanders, who was long associated with him as co-editor of the *Daily Gazette*, and who, by his ready pen and spicy articles, full of wit and humor, has won for himself an enviable reputation as public journalist. His eminent services in the late war have enrolled his name among the patriots and defenders of his country. Alfred Sanders received a good education, and finished his Academic course of studies in Woodward College, Cincinnati. He had

the reputation of being a good scholar,—moral, upright, courteous and kind. He was ambitious to excel in those studies that pleased him, and took a high position in the several classes in his favorite *Alma Mater*. In 1841 he arrived in Davenport, Iowa, and was married in 1842 to Miss M. A. Sanford, the youngest daughter of B. Sanford, Esq. They had six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom four survive.

On the 11th of August, 1841, he brought to the city the press and materials for a printing establishment, and soon opened an office and commenced the publication of the *Weekly Gazette*, the first number of which was issued on the 25th of August of the same year. In August, 1853, he commenced a tri-weekly, with most favorable prospects; and in October, 1854, the first number of the daily was issued. Alfred Sanders continued his services as principal editor until, in 1862, he sold out his entire interest to the present proprietors, and retired to a less active employment in life. By his pen and tongue he urged the election of John C. Fremont in 1860, and afterward, that of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, and stood by our chosen chief to the last, and sought no reward but that which conscience and a sense of duty would grant.

He was a devoted student of the natural sciences. In early life he made botany a specialty, and was very successful in its prosecution. During the first year of his residence in Iowa he spent much time in the prairies and woods making collections of plants, analyzing and classifying them. He was an antiquarian, and especially was he fond of that branch of it that is denominated *numismatics*. For many years he was engaged in collecting coins and medals, and whatever would represent their values. He paid much attention to *conchology*, and made a large collection of shells from our Western waters in addition to those obtained from abroad. These he classified and named, and designed to arrange in his cabinet. In the latter years of his life he was zealously devoted to the study of geology. His library was enriched with works upon this subject, and he constantly read and studied them, and practically engaged in its pursuit.

HON. WILLIAM B. CONWAY.

William B. Conway, a pioneer lawyer of Davenport, died at Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 6, 1839. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Territory of Iowa, and was regarded as one of the

most gifted men in the Territory. His body was received in Davenport on the 9th of November by a committee appointed for the purpose, and was conveyed to St. Anthony's church, where the solemn services for the dead were performed by the Rev. Father Pelamorgues. A meeting was held on the morning of the 9th, whose proceedings were solemn and impressive.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Davenport, convened at Davenport Hotel on Saturday, Nov. 9, 1839, to testify their respect for the memory of William B. Conway, deceased, late secretary of the Territory of Iowa, T. S. Hoge was called to the chair, and G. C. R. Mitchell appointed secretary.

On motion it was ordered that John H. Thorington, Thomas S. Hoge, Duncan C. Eldridge, Ira Cook, G. C. R. Mitchell, Richard Pearce, Antoine Le Claire and John Owens be appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral of the deceased, and also to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

The committee having retired for a short time reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with the most profound regret of the death of William B. Conway, Esq., late secretary of the Territory of Iowa. Possessing a mind richly cultivated and improved, a disposition amiable and kind, he was generous and hospitable; of manners the most bland and courteous, respected, honored and beloved by all who knew him. We feel that in his death this neighborhood has lost its brightest ornament, and the Territory one of its ablest and most worthy officers and highly valued citizens.

Resolved, That this meeting sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in their severe and deep affliction, and pray that He who tempers the blast to the shorn lamb may support and protect them.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and the *Iowa Sun* and other papers throughout the Territory be requested to publish the same.

Resolved, That Antoine Le Claire and G. C. R. Mitchell be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee to deliver a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the respected widow of the deceased.

TH. S. HOGE, *Chairman*.

G. C. R. MITCHELL, *Secretary*.

On the 11th, a meeting of the bar of the Territory of Iowa was held at Burlington to testify respect to the memory of the deceased, and the following was their expression :

“ A distressing dispensation of Providence having deprived us of the society of one of our body, whom, during his residence among us, we had learned warmly to esteem, we feel called upon to express our deep regret for his untimely death, and of the estimation which his amiable and excellent qualities universally commanded. Therefore,

Resolved, That our brother, the late William B. Conway, had, by his amiable manners, unexceptionable deportment, as a member of the bar, greatly endeared himself to his associates, the members of the bar, of the Territory, generally.

Resolved, That by his death the bar has been deprived of an able member, the Territory of a faithful officer and valuable citizen, ourselves of a devoted friend, and his wife and child of their only protector.

Resolved, That we take this method of expressing our deep regret at his untimely death, and of our condolence with the relatives of the deceased, and of bearing testimony to his many virtues.

Resolved, That we testify our respect for the memory of our deceased brother by wearing the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That David Rorer, Esq., present these resolutions to the Supreme Court of the Territory for the purpose of having them entered on the record of the court.

CHARLES MASON, *Chairman*.

WM. J. A. BRADFORD, *Secretary*.

J. DUNCAN PUTNAM.

Davenport lost one of her most useful citizens in the death of Joseph Duncan Putnam, who died Dec. 9, 1881.

He was born in Davenport—the son of Charles E. and Mary Putnam—in October, 1855, and had entered his 27th year, his age being 26 years, one month and 22 days when he died. His health was never very good, but from the days when he became able

to read, he manifested a strong desire for study. He early developed a fondness for the study of insect life, and never tired of it. In the course of time his correspondence on the subject became very extensive, and the most eminent scientists in the world became his correspondents and his admirers and friends. He became a member of the Davenport academy of science when a youth, and our city readers know that it is owing to his efforts and the work of his parents that the academy has become the noted institution it is. He represented the Davenport academy of science at several meetings of the national association for the promotion of science, and wherever he traveled was treated with respect and honor by men of science. Last year he was elected president of our academy of science, and died in the position.

His death is an irreparable loss to the academy. He studied and toiled in its interests; he and his devoted parents made it what it is, and it exists as his monument.

ROBERT M. PRETTYMAN.

Robert M. Prettyman was born July 5, 1818, in Sussex Co., Del., and was the son of Isaac and Hannah Prettyman. Robert M.'s mother died in Sussex when Robert was only four years old, and his father died six years later, leaving him an orphan at the tender age of 10 years. He was the youngest of three children and the only son. After the death of his father Robert went to live with his grandmother, and continued to live with her until he was 17 years old, when she apprenticed him to a dry-goods merchant to learn the business. He remained with him until he was 21 years old. Then he emigrated, and in 1839 arrived in Davenport and took a situation as a clerk in a hotel for three months, then took a position as bookkeeper in the dry-goods store of J. M. D. Burrows, and afterward became Mr. Burrows' partner in various lines of trade. They carried on the dry-goods business and milling and were the representative merchants of that day. Mr. Prettyman withdrew from the milling business after their new mill was built, and afterward withdrew from the firm, and took the agency of a line of steamers on the Upper Mississippi, which position he held to the day of his death, which occurred in Davenport, Sept. 3, 1873. Robert M. Prettyman was married to Julia H. Logue, Aug. 14, 1843, in Davenport.

EUGENE BIRCHARD.

Eugene Birchard was born June 16, 1840, on the farm where he died, at Pleasant Valley, Scott Co., Iowa, in a log cabin, such as the pioneers erected for their first homes in the county. He was the son of Jabez A. Birchard, who settled in Pleasant Valley in 1836. The family is of the good old Puritan stock which emigrated from New England over a hundred years ago. Eugene Birchard was reared in Scott County, and never had a home any where else. He received his education at Lumbard University, Galesburg, Ill., and after he returned home from that institution he settled down to his father's calling, that of a farmer. In his young manhood he was married to Miss Kittie Donoldson, daughter of James Donoldson.

He filled the office of township clerk and township trustee several years. He took active interest in other local matters of importance. He became attached to the Democratic party on reaching his majority, and had great influence in its councils in the county; and when that party united with the Liberal Republicans and came into power in 1873, Mr. Birchard was elected member of the 15th General Assembly; he served his constituents so well and honorably in that body, that two years later he was re-elected, becoming a member of the 16th General Assembly. In the fall of 1873 he was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs whilst on a hunting excursion and remained in a feeble condition during the winter, and in the spring went to Colorado in hopes of getting relief, and for a time was feeling better and quite hopeful. Returning in the fall it was evident to his friends that his course was nearly run. He died Dec. 14, 1879, at his residence. He left a wife three daughters and a son. R. S. Hunting preached the funeral sermon.

JAMES MACKINTOSH.

The subject of this notice was a native of Dundee, Scotland. When about eight years of age, he lost his grandfather, a soldier of Culloden, and soon after, his mother. He and his father then emigrated to America, arriving in Montreal in 1817. Selecting the trade of bookseller and binder, he traveled some years in the States; and in 1830-'31 carried on a book-bindery in Cincinnati. He then attached himself to the famous Oregon expedition, then organizing in Boston. In this scheme he lost all his money. After

the Black Hawk purchase, his attention was called to the beautiful lands bordering on the Mississippi, and he very sensibly located at Davenport.

Mr. Mackintosh took a very active part in all matters of local interest, the county-seat question, the laying out of roads, and the sale of the public lands. He was a very public-spirited man, and his death was lamented by all

REV. W. RUTLEDGE OF LE CLAIRE.

Rev. William Rutledge, who was pastor of the Baptist Church in Le Claire for several years, and who aided in the erection of its first house of worship, entered upon his work in that connection in the summer of 1847. He was a native of England, having been born in Braintree, County of Essex, Aug. 19, 1804. He served the long apprenticeship to a tailor in London, to his uncle, then common and required in that country, and a few years after attaining his majority succeeded to the business of his employer, in Avery Row, Bond street, and became quite prosperous. Jan. 21, 1828, he married Sarah Ann Sharp, at St. James, Westminster, a very estimable woman who still survives, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Edward Russell, Davenport. While energetic in business, the young master tailor exercised his abilities in earnest labors in the Sunday-school and temperance causes particularly, and at length enjoyed an extended reputation as a public speaker in their behalf. The result was that about the year 1843 he surrendered his business and devoted his entire time to lecturing in aid of the "Teetotalers" societies and the Rechabite order. In that connection he labored mainly in Essex and adjacent counties, with frequent visitations in London. Meanwhile a long cherished desire to acquire citizenship in the United States, because of his great admiration for American institutions, grew stronger month by month. Securing at last the agreement of his intimate and cherished personal friend, Mr. William Russell (also an earnest laborer in the temperance reform, a "radical" in politics and a life-long enologist of the American Republic), that he, too, would emigrate, Mr. Rutledge closed up his engagements in England, and, leaving with his family, arrived in New York Sept. 1, 1845. Establishing himself in Philadelphia, he soon became intimate with Rev. John Lansing Burroughs, pastor of the Broad Street Baptist Church, by whom he was invited to active participation in the Sunday-school and temperance work of that organization. As a result, he

was led to examine the scriptural grounds of the Baptist faith, and to accept that faith as his own. His abilities and worth being speedily recognized, he was appointed a colporteur of the Baptist Publication Society, and accepted a commission to the West. Journeying with his family via the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal and the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, he reached Davenport on May 5, 1847, having been previously, in Philadelphia, regularly ordained as minister of the gospel in the Baptist denomination. In Davenport he was gladly welcomed by the Baptist Church, and, after a short residence in the city, was invited to labor with the Baptist Church of Le Claire, Iowa, and Cordova, Ill. These organizations he faithfully served until, in 1855, he was invited to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Davenport, in which relation he continued rather more than a year, returning to his old home in Le Claire. Thenceforward, until his death, he continued to labor in the ministry wherever called to the duty he loved so well. Part of the time he was the regular pastor of the Le Claire Church. During other periods he preached at Cordova and Port Byron, Ill., and at Princeton, Iowa, and neighboring towns. Everywhere he was known as "The Elder," and enjoyed the highest esteem of the people. All classes knew him as a thoroughly good man, sincere of speech, warm at heart and pure in life. He died on Oct. 27, 1868, in his Le Claire home, of diabetis, at the age of 64 years, 2 months and 8 days, rejoicing in the realities of the faith and hope he had so long presented to others as the consolation of a dying hour. He was a man of simple habits, earnest purpose and marked trust in Divine Providence. Laboring at his old trade whenever work was offered to him, and accepting that as an aid to his chosen labor of preaching the gospel, his meager salary as a minister always sufficed not only to support his family, but to render his home the hospitable resort for many a friend and wayfarer. A favorite with the young, he married in his day a larger number of couples in Le Claire, Princeton, Cordova, Port Byron and vicinity than any other minister ever resident thereabouts, while none were more sought for to attend funerals, or administer consolation in sickness and sorrow.

As an illustration of the kind of duty devolving upon pioneer ministers in the county a third of a century ago, it may be stated that when the Baptists of Le Claire erected their first house of worship in 1847, "Elder" Rutledge carried the hod for several successive days taking to the scaffold the brick and mortar with which Mr.

Laurel Summers laid up the walls. That building, since torn down, stood on the north side of Wisconsin avenue, on the corner, one square west of Main street. The basement was long occupied for public-school purposes, town meetings, elections, etc., in common with the uses of the Church; the upper part not being finished until several years after the building was erected. Indeed, the public subscription made for the church erection was conditioned on the uses of the basement herein mentioned.

Long will the memory of those early days be recalled even by those who then were boys and girls among the residents of Le Claire. To all of these the genial smile, the kind word, the earnest life of Elder William Rutledge, will have happy recollection to the end of their days.

B. B. WOODWARD.

B. B. Woodward, son of Joseph S. and Mary F. Woodward, was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., on the 7th day of August, 1817. When he was but two years of age his parents removed to Cincinnati, and he once told the writer that one of the precious memories of his life in that city was in connection with the reception of La Fayette there in 1824, when he stood in rank with the scholars of his Sunday-school, and lifted his hat as the noble and revered Frenchman passed between the lines. Much of Mr. Woodward's boyhood was passed in Camden, O. In 1842 his parents emigrated to Scott Co., Ia., and settled on the tract of land on Jersey Ridge. He remained on the farm until the spring of 1849, when he became a merchant in the city, opening a "general store" with his brother Job. He continued in the store till 1856, when he gave up merchandising for banking, and went into the bank of Chubb Brothers, Barrows & Co., which occupied the room on the southeast corner of Second and Main streets, taking the position of teller. In May, 1875, he was elected president of the bank, the duties of which position he performed with acceptability to all parties interested, until he was prostrated by severe illness. Mr. Woodward was married in March, 1845, the bride being Miss Elizabeth E. Morgan. The wedding occurred at the home of Miss Morgan's parents, on what is known as the Watkins place, just above the city, on the river road. The union was in every way a happy one, and the greatest blow of Mr. Woodward's life was the death of his much loved wife some nine years ago. In the death of Mr. Woodward, Davenport lost one of its best and most honored citizens. He was

a very upright and conscientious man, exact in his dealings, prompt, energetic, quiet, patient, and an excellent counselor. If he had any fault as a business man, it was in placing too much confidence in humanity. His own nature was so honest that he was unsuspicious of others. He was a man of great benevolence of character; was a liberal donor to the M. E. Church, of which he was a regular attendant and pew-holder, though not a member, to the Young Men's Christian Association, and to the Library Association. To the latter he gave, when the effort was made to purchase the lot upon which its building now stands, what was doubtless the most munificent donation made by any one in proportion to their means—\$500. Years ago, when that order in Iowa most needed business men to aid and direct, Mr. Woodward was the most active in the Order of Odd Fellows. He filled the Noble Grand's chair in Davenport Lodge, No. 7; was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa in 1857-'58, and the following year served as Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment. He was Grand Representative of Iowa in the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. at its session at Baltimore in 1859, and again at Nashville in 1860. He was also a member of State Encampment, No. 3. Last year, at the session of the Grand Lodge in this city, he was elected Grand Treasurer, but resigned a few months afterward, when he saw his health would not permit him to fulfill the duties of the office. As treasurer of the Soldiers' Monument Association, he carefully husbanded and invested the funds of that organization so that, at the time of his death, it had doubled in his hands. On the last day that he rode out, Mr. Woodward conversed with the secretary of that association with reference to securing the erection of the long-desired monument at an early date, so earnestly were his feelings enlisted in behalf of that work of patriotic regard for the heroic dead. For two terms, from 1854 to 1856, Mr. Woodward served as city clerk, and once he filled the office of school treasurer. His death occurred on the morning of Aug. 12, 1879.



CHAPTER XVI.

AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

Scott County has not much to boast of in this connection, yet there are a few names worthy of mention, one, at least, having a world-wide reputation.

ELDER JONAS HARTZELL.

A well-known divine and author is Jonas Hartzell, of Davenport, who was born Oct. 19, 1803, in Northampton Co., Penn., from which place, with the family, he removed to Deerfield, Ohio, in 1805. There were no schools in the township in which the family lived until 1813, when Jonas was in his 11th year. At this time he attended school about one year, the sum total of his educational experience in the schools of the country. The parents of Jonas were of German descent, born in Pennsylvania, and the settlement in Ohio was composed exclusively of Germans, and the German language alone was used until the year in which the school was established.

After spending a year in school, Jonas had arrived at an age, it was thought he could be made useful, and he was therefore put to work clearing land and engaging in other laborious work necessary on a farm at that date. When in his 22d year, in June, 1825, he was united in marriage with Alice Wollihan, who proved a help-meet indeed to him in after years. Mrs. Hartzell died in Davenport, May, 19, 1866. Nine children were born unto them, one of whom died when but six years of age; the remainder, seven daughters and one son are living.

Mr. Hartzell was raised to believe in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. His wife was a pious Methodist. About a year after their marriage she said to him: "What scripture have you for infant baptism? If you have any, I ask for it; for I have no confidence in my baptism." He endeavored to satisfy her mind by referring to all the proof-texts usually quoted in proof of the position, but the more he studied the matter the less he believed in its old views, and a change occurred. He became a subscriber to the

Christian Baptist, edited by Alexander Campbell, who was preaching a "restoration to primitive Christianity," and, becoming convinced that Mr. Campbell was right in his views, he and his wife were immersed the second Lord's day in June, 1828.

As it was the custom of the Churches which were rapidly forming to depend for mutual edification upon the gifts of the members, those of Mr. Hartzell did not long remain concealed. Possessing a vigorous mind, a remarkable clear perception of logical relations, a sincere love of truth, and a fine command of language, he at once became distinguished as an effective and able preacher. In person he is tall and erect, grave in manner, in complexion somewhat swarthy, with regular features, intelligent dark eyes, full and handsome lips, and, in speaking, a slightly German pronunciation and arrangement of words. Few men are possessed of as much originality. His ideas and manner of expressing them are peculiarly his own.

Jonas Hartzell has been a very prolific writer, being the author of 14 pamphlets and bound volumes, in addition to the vast amount of matter contributed to the periodicals of the day. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and his writings did much to educate the people for the emancipation that was to be brought about by the war. A series of articles were written by him for an anti-slavery paper in Cincinnati, and then collated and published under the title of "The Bible Vindicated." In this work he vindicated the Bible against the attacks of infidels and pro-slavery Christians, and conclusively proved that the sacred book could not be used in defense of the "peculiar institution." A large edition was issued and speedily disposed of, and a second was called for, but the war coming on caused the demand to cease. Of the second edition 500 copies were for Kentucky distribution.

Joseph Barker, one of the most noted infidels of England, challenged the clergy of this country to a debate. Mr. Hartzell accepted the challenge. The debate occurred; was reported, and was to have been published. After all arrangements were made Mr. Barker declined to permit the publication of his speeches. Mr. Hartzell then had his speeches published. An edition of 3,000 copies was speedily disposed of. "Controversial Letters," consisting of seventeen letters to Rev. Laird Collier, "Evidences of Christianity," "Kingdom of Heaven and its Government," "Baptismal Controversy, its Exceeding Sinfulness," are among the published works of Mr. Hartzell. He has been a minister of the

•

gospel since 1828. His first pastoral labor was in Warren, Ohio, where he spent 12 years. In 1854 he came to Davenport, and for four years was pastor of the Church here, at the expiration of which time he resigned, much to the regret of the congregation. This was his last pastoral work. Since 1858 he has acted as an evangelist, responding to such calls as he was able to fill.

REV. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D.D., LL.D.*

We are by no means sure that in saying what it is proper should be said concerning the Rev. Dr. Perry, his ministry, and literary work, with reference to his late election to be bishop of Iowa, we shall be performing a service that anybody in Geneva, or any among the thousands of friends and well-wishers of Hobart College everywhere, will very much thank us for. The cause of education, in one of its high places, loses something; the cause of religion, in one of its highest places, gains something. It does not become us to strike the balance, and say that it is the duty of Dr. Perry to remain in the presidency of Hobart College, much as we are tempted to think that. Bishops of adequate temper and mold are scarce enough; as scarce, perhaps, as able, scholarly, successful presidents of colleges. And inasmuch as the Episcopal Church (and every other Church) has need of more bishops of the stamp and fashion, and piety, and breadth, and liberality, and learning, of the new bishop of Iowa, we are not disposed to utter protests against the decree which takes him to a first place in churchly dignity and influence, in one of the first States of the Union.

Dr. Perry is a young man; exceptionally young among ministers, authors and college presidents; his age is only 44. Among bishops, so generally old and venerable men, whose white hairs attest their advanced years, Bishop Perry will be a conspicuous exception to the rule. He is of New England parentage; was born January 22, 1832, in Providence, R. I.; was prepared for college at the Providence High School, and entered Brown University, from which, however, at his own request, he was dismissed, and entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1854. Four years later he was ordained priest in Boston, and subsequently was assistant minister in St. Paul's, Boston. He was afterward rector of St. Luke's, in Nashua, N. H., in Portland, Me., and Litchfield, Conn., and in 1869 became rector of Trinity Church, Geneva.

* From the Geneva (N. Y.) *Courier*, June 14, 1876.

Previously he was editor of the *Church Monthly* of Boston. In the Church, among other offices of honor and trust, he has been secretary and deputy to the General Convention, and is now, by appointment of the General Convention, historiographer of the American Church. The office of secretary which he held for several years is the only permanent office in the convention. Four years ago he became professor of history in Hobart College, and in the beginning of the present year he was elected President of Kenyon College, and Dean of the Theological Seminary, diocese of Ohio; still more recently being chosen President of Hobart College. To these dignities, the like of which rarely come to any one man in the course of his life, is now added the bishopric.

As a minister, in the pulpit and out, Dr. Perry has been prominent. His sermons are direct, pointed, often eloquent, while they are invariably polished and felicitous beyond ordinary pulpit utterances. As an organizer of the efforts of others, he is notably successful.

The list of Dr. Perry's published works is a surprising testimony of his acquirements; and while they are mostly religious, coming in the line of his professional labors, his studies take a wide range. He is an accomplished bibliographer; his knowledge of books, and of rare and curious books, throughout the field of general literature, is very unusual. His library contains nearly 10,000 volumes, and as many more pamphlets.

We shall attempt, in our limits no analysis in detail of Dr. Perry's literary work; nor is it at all necessary. The *American Church Review*, from which we get much information concerning Dr. Perry, here briefly embodied, and many other public journals, have made more or less extended criticisms of these publications, and unite in commendation of them and particularly of the historical works, as embracing very valuable contributions to that department of our literature. The *Churchman* says: "The Rev. Dr. Perry is doing a grand work for the American Church, and one which will by and by gain for him her lasting gratitude." The Episcopal bishops have almost unanimously written their testimonies of praise. As a historian Dr. Perry's rank is conceded to be first in the Episcopal Church. The *New York Tribune*, speaking of Dr. Perry's style, says: "His language is singularly direct and simple, adapted to produce a lively impression on the mass of readers, and wholly free from the starch of professional formality." The *Evening Post* uses even more forcible words on the same subject. It is imprac-

ticable to quote here the testimonies; it is enough to say that they show uniformly the high estimation in which Dr. Perry's work is held, in and out of the Church of which he is a member—whose recognitions of him have been so many and so varied, but which will hardly be able, even should it desire, to appropriate to its exclusive service all his time and talents. Dr. Perry is not and cannot be solely a churchman. In every good work he is prominent, according to his opportunity. Social reforms have his most earnest sympathy and aid. The traditional limits of endeavor, so carefully observed by a proportion of the more conservative churchmen, Dr. Perry is quite oblivious to, to his everlasting credit. In the war, his loyal convictions took the form of efforts which directly and indirectly sent score if not hundreds of men into the national service. So, whatever in any way gains the approval of his judgment, has his cordial and hopeful co-operation. Geneva, and Hobart College, and the State of New York will lose, with the departure of Bishop Perry, a few months hence, a citizen whose place it will be difficult to fill; and we congratulate, with what grace we may, the people of Iowa, among whom he goes to live and labor.

DAVID R. DUNGAN.

David R. Dungan is a native of Noble Co., Ind., and was born May 15, 1837. His father was James Dungan, and his mother's maiden name, Mary Ann Johns. Her parents were natives of England, and a hardy, robust and long-lived race. His father's ancestors were from Scotland, so that the mixture of blood is what may be called Scotch-English.

When young Dungan was but one year old his parents removed to Clay County, in Western Indiana, where they lived until the young man had attained his 15th year, when his father pushed forward a second time to the Western frontier, this time to Western Iowa, where they arrived just as the Indians were retiring and before the land was in market. This was in 1852. Having always resided on the frontier, his educational facilities were such as the common schools of Indiana and Iowa afforded. In addition to these privileges he spent a short time in the Kentucky University. He has derived the most profit from his private studies, having been a close student since his 22d year. In March, 1858, he was immersed, uniting with the Church of Christ, and in the spring of 1859 he began to exercise his gift in preaching. In September,

1860, he was ordained as an Evangelist, and from that time to the present has been a constant and faithful minister of the Lord. In addition to his regular preaching he has had 19 theological debates, with representative men of the leading religious denominations of the West. In the discharge of his ministerial duties he has resided in Omaha, Plattsmouth, Pawnee and Lincoln, Nebraska ; DeSoto, Oskaloosa, Eldora, Mt. Pleasant and Davenport, Iowa. To the latter place he came in July, 1880, since which time he has served as pastor of the Church of Christ in that city.

D. R. Dungan and Mary Ann Kinnis were united in marriage in Harrison Co., Iowa, Feb. 17, 1861. Eight children have been born unto them, six of whom are now living.

Officially, Elder Dungan has never sought a public place. He was for some years regent of the University of Nebraska, and was one of the most active and influential members. In 1879 he was made the Prohibition candidate for governor of Iowa, and polled quite a large vote. He is a fluent speaker, of pleasing address, and terse and logical discourse. His wit never fails him on any occasion, and, when necessary, he can use sarcasm with most telling effect.

Elder Dungan has been the author of several works, the first being entitled "On the Rock," in which he treats of the action, subject and design of baptism in a series of conversations purporting to be held between a gentleman, his wife, and various persons representing the different theological beliefs. It is a well-written work and one calculated to convince. It was written as a serial for the *Evangelist*, in 1871, and published in book form in 1872. It has run through seven editions.

In 1878 "Modern Phases of Skepticism" was issued. Though not having as large a sale as the other works by the same author, it has been well received by the press and people.

"Rum, Ruin and the Remedy" first appeared in 1879. It has run through two or three editions. A local writer says of him in this connection: "Mr. Dungan has a wide range of practical knowledge on the temperance question. He has lectured, written and debated on the subject for 15 years, and perhaps in point of reading and critical thought on the subject is not inferior to any man in the nation." It discusses the subject of temperance briefly and pointedly; license, prohibition, the physical, pecuniary and moral phase of intemperance, and, in fact, every vital topic pertaining to the liquor traffic.

Among other of the smaller works of Mr. Dungan are the "Dungan-Jameson Debate," "Modern Revivalists," "Ingersoll's Mistakes about Moses," "Our Place and Mission," and "What Shall We Do?"

MISS MARY E. MEAD.

Miss Mead is a daughter of Rev. E. Mead, and has spent almost her entire life in the county. She has contributed much to the periodicals of the day. The following are selections from her pen :

TIME.

Oh solemn stream of time,
Whose waters pause not in their ceaseless flow ;
In every age and clime,
Whelming alike our happiness and woe;

If once a voice was lent,
How many a secret might thy waves reveal,
How many a strange event !
How many a long forgotten page unseal !

Since first the stars of morn
Poured forth a song to greet the finished earth,
How oft thy waves have borne
The wail of sorrow or the voice of mirth !

As in the vanished past,
So in the coming years thy course shall be ;
And centuries flee as fast,
To the dark ocean of eternity.

E'en now another year,
With wintry snow among its white locks strown,
Reposes on its bier,
Waiting to join the mighty ages flown.

What record doth it bear ?
What word of kindness to the wretched given ?
What spirit's contrite prayer,
When earthly hopes like summer clouds are riven ?

Full many a day hath fled,
And many a joy awaking with the day,
The same brief course hath sped,
And shrunk at eve, like Jonah's gourd, away.

Call not the moments back,
But with a thoughtful eye their flight review ;
And, glancing o'er life's track,
Go forth to battle with its ills anew.

The stars will brightly shine,
The summer smile as sweetly as before,
And June her roses twine,
When we can view their blushing tints no more.

But when we lay aside
This feeble, sickly tenement of clay,
And, freed and purified,
Soar to the regions of eternal day;

What reck's it, that our name
May be forgotten in the haunts of old,
And no loud voice of fame
Ring through the buried arches, dark and cold.

Thy steps, O Time ! are low,
And steal upon us ere we are aware,
Till shining threads of snow
Are thickly clustered mid the raven hair.

Our fathers, where are they ?
At rest, where no dark dreams of care invade,
And daylight's feeble ray
Comes like a captive struggling through the shade.

Ere many a New Year's sun,
Its chariot, through the Eastern sky, shall guide,
Our earthly labors done,
We too shall slumber sweetly by their side.

Oh ! not by months and years,
Nor frequent change of darkness and of light,
Nor yet by hopes and fears,
Measure our path, or mark Time's rapid flight.

But let each kindly thought,
Each generous action as we onward haste,
Each hour, with duty fraught,
Gleam forth, a waymark on life's trackless waste.

MARCH.

[Written for the *Gazette*.]

These days of earth's awakening, these fresh pure days how blest,
Ere bursts the first pale bud of spring, or wild bird finds her nest.
No more oppressed with weight of snow the naked forest grieves,
The moss is springing green below the budded osier leaves.
Come forth, oh gentle train of flowers, children of wood and wild,
Last night the warm clouds wept in showers, this morn the sunshine smiled.
There's a wild flower near my dwelling, and I count its fragrance dear,
For its tiny buds are swelling, the earliest of the year.

When the autumn winds were sighing, and the withered leaves fell fast,
Then I feared my blossom's dying, and I hid it from the blast.
But it feels the Spring's awaking, and its tiny blade has ris'n,
Till the chilly earth forsaking it has burst beyond its pris'n.
Oh, soul that long hath slumbered in life's still and starless night,
Lo ! the winter hours are numbered, wake and God shall give thee light.

ARTISTS.

For many years Davenport and vicinity was visited by artists for the purpose of sketching the beautiful scenery along the river, the finest and most picturesque to be seen along the Upper Mississippi. The first to stop in Davenport for a great length of time was John Casper Wild. From "Davenport, Past, and Present," the following is taken:

Among the strangers from St. Louis who visited Davenport in the spring of 1845 was John Casper Wild, a gentleman of considerable reputation as a landscape and potrait painter, and lithographer. He was a tall, spare man of about 40 years, with long raven black hair, whiskers and moustache, and restless brown eyes. He had, at times, a worn and haggard look, the result, doubtless, of ill health and a life-long battle with the world for the bare means of subsistence. He was uncommunicative as to his own life but it is an impression of the writer's that he was born in poverty, reared among the trials of indigence, from which, unaided, he sought to emerge, and in his maturity, a good artist but poor financier, so that his history was a continued struggle. It is but little wonder, then, that through the clouds which so constantly surround him he could see but little sunshine. On his arrival here, he was totally dependent upon his talent. He soon commenced work, and produced a painting of Davenport and Rock Island, as one picture. From this a limited number of beautifully colored lithograph copies were taken, for those who would buy. Alas ! poor Wild—the pictures which now would bring their weight in gold, had then a dull and weary sale. This view was not only faithful in its details, and beautiful as a picture, but it proved Mr. Wild an artist of high talent.

It is worthy of mention that the artist lithographed his own picture on stone, and made and colored the impressions himself. It has been remarked that so fine a specimen of lithographing cannot now be done in the metrópolis of the country.

Mr. Wild afterward commenced a second painting of Davenport, viewed from another point, but it was never finished. The same summer he made paintings from which lithographic copies were

taken, of Dubuque, Galena, Muscatine and Moline. All these sketches were distinguished for their correctness and beauty. He worked rapidly but well, and a practical knowledge of lithography was useful in securing correct copies of his works. The writer of this accompanied Mr. Wild on a trip to the Falls of St. Anthony in 1846, in which excursion he made a number of small sketches, but they were never produced on canvas. The painting of Davenport and Rock Island truly represents the young cities as they slept in 1845 upon the green banks of the great river, before the rushing winds and waves of progress had broken their slumbers. There are but few copies of this painting now in the possession of our citizens, and it is needless to say that the lapse of time and the intervening wonderful changes in the aspect of our city render these pictures invaluable to their owners.

In 1846 Mr. Wild, who continued residing in Davenport, painted a fancy sketch, of which it may be right to make a particular note, as it was the nearest approach to an *artistical smile* of which Mr. Wild was ever known to be guilty. He had neither humor of his own, nor an appreciation of humor in others. He looked tragedy, thought tragedy, and his conversation outside of business and art was never much more cheerful than tragedy. This little oil sketch represented three notable characters of the village, each of whom, at that time, was personally known to almost every man, woman and child in the place. They were collected at the well-remembered ferry-house, and near the equally well-remembered old bell-post. The bell there suspended was then furiously jingled, and often with disagreeable pertinacity, by those who wished to call the old ferryman, Mr. John Wilson, from the opposite side. The ringer was generally considered under personal obligation to stand to his *post* some time, in company with his horse and vehicle, if he had any to cross over, so that the ferryman might with proper deliberation determine whether the skiff or horse ferry-boat were required by the nature of the cargo. The large person of Mr. Le Claire sits in a buggy, to which is attached the notable old white horse that used to drag his master about the place. Close by stands Mr. Gilbert McKown, whose store was on Front street, a few steps distant, but whose burly figure and good humored face, seen on any street, seemed a part and parcel of the town, and directly identified with its corporate existence. The third figure is Sam Fisher, as he was familiarly called by every acquaintance. He then lived in the house now owned and occupied by Mr. George L. Davenport,

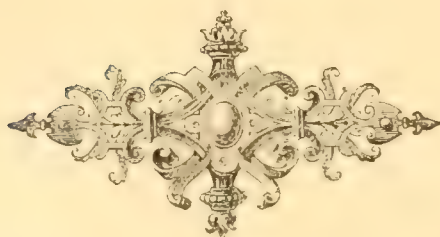
at the corner of Brady and Third streets. Sam. Fisher was the *best* fisher in the town, a good story-teller, and had a most marvelous memory of past times and incidents, facts and dates, which, united to some peculiar eccentricities of character exclusively and honestly his own, made him a conspicuous character. One of his smaller eccentricities is shown in the picture. He is standing with his pants drawn up to the top of one boot, and down to the sole of the other, using a favorite gesture, and evidently doing the *talking*, of course. These three persons are now alive, and two of them continue residents of Davenport. The picture is in the possession of Hon. G. C. R. Mitchell, who, by the way, ought to have figured in the painting.

Mr. Wild was a native of Zurich, Switzerland; he went to Paris when young, where he resided for 15 years, and then emigrated to the United States. He lived several years in Philadelphia, where he finished some views for Atkinson's Casket, a panorama of Philadelphia, and a view of Napoleon's marshals on horse-back. In the spring of 1841, he went to St. Louis, and remained there till he removed here. At St. Louis he commenced a periodical called "The Valley of the Mississippi, Illustrated"—edited by Louis Faulk Thomas, the views by Mr. Wild. Only 10 numbers were issued. Mr. Wild died in Davenport, in the year 1846. When sick, he was kindly taken to the residence of Mrs. Webb, now occupied by Mr. Henry, where he received the attentions of a son during the long illness which preceded his death. While thus lying on his death-bed, the home of his boyhood seemed a beautiful picture before his eyes, and he expressed a longing desire to die at Zurich. This was not granted him, but kind hands softened the last shadowy pencillings of his life, and laid him gently among the summer flowers.

Among others who figured at an early day as painters were R. Wright, Mrs. Coddington and Mr. Wolfe.

In the past decade much interest has seemed to be manifested among many of the citizens of Davenport in artistic work, and at an exhibition held at the Academy of Science in February 1882, a collection of 255 paintings and drawings were exhibited. Among the number were some fine specimens which attracted much attention and were highly praised. Those contributing on this occasion were Mrs. E. Burrows, Charles H. Hubbell, Miss Lida Roff, Miss Anna M. Baird, Mrs. E. E. Cook, Miss Mary Roff, Miss F. M. Hazen, Mrs. W. F. Peck, Miss Bianca

Wheeler, Miss Matie Lane, Mrs. H. M. Martin, H. L. Bottom, Miss Bessie Van Patten, Miss Allie Bryant, Mrs. B. Wilcox, Miss Josie Parker, Mrs. E. Peck, Miss Sadie Bryant, Miss Anna M. Barr, Mrs. H. C. Wales, Miss Sarah French, Miss Lizzie Gillette, Miss Anna Williams, Miss Ada Wright, Miss Mary Fulton, Mrs. Frank Richardson, Mrs. Jennie Lane, Miss Fejervary, Miss Ury, Mrs. Agnes Haase, Miss Lizzie Davis, Mrs. R. P. Moore, Miss Cora M. Allen, Miss Jennie Warriner, W. Otto Gronen, Miss Lucy Mitchell, Miss Jessie Young, Miss Tillie Lambach, Henry Lambach, Miss Mary Kayser, William Fiske, Thomas Brockett, Miss Lucy Whitaker, Mrs. N. C. Martin, A. Hageboeck, Mrs. E. S. Crossett, L. Smith, Miss Celeste Fejervary, Mrs. H. E. Hard, W. W. Hathaway, Miss Louise Ells, Mrs. F. H. Hancock, Mrs. Kircher, Miss Lucy Sudlow, Miss Lulu Farrand, W. W. Hathaway, F. H. Oelting, Miss Cora M. Allen, S. A. D. Hahn, August Hageboeck, J. W. Ross, George Kuorr, Miss Millie Des-saint, Arthur Chandler and Miss Helen Ebi.



CHAPTER XVII.

MEDICAL.

One of the most honorable of all the professions is that of medicine. The man who risks his own life to save that of others is deserving of great credit. As an introductory to this chapter, the following medical reminiscences of Dr. E. S. Barrows, the oldest practitioner in the State, is here given :

“ In compliance with your request as the first and oldest physician of Scott Co., Iowa, I will proceed to say something of the medical profession, from the early part of 1836 to an indefinite period, traveling toward 1860. If I say too much relating to self, it will be from a matter of necessity, for I alone, the first year and a half, represented the profession west of the Mississippi for 100 miles north and south, and 3,000 miles west. Therefore be it observed, I should not have anything to talk about but territory, without people, or doctors, and *nothing at all*, leaving out myself, as one person, answering to make up my quota of the social aggregate forming the early history of that domain now enclosed by lines, giving bounds to Scott County.

“ Whoever essays to narrate past events of the world will find that no nation can be found which was so rude that it was neither blessed nor cursed, as the case might be, with a profession, proposing to deal with the ailings of the body, originally emanating directly from that other class of pretenders who assume to care more particularly for ailments of the soul. All through the course of human destiny both professions seem to have formed an essential element of the cultivated and the uncultivated, the civilized and the uncivilized, going to make up the human aggregate. Health and duration of life may be considered the result of intelligent action, and as there is a general desire to preserve the one and prolong the other beyond the accidents of time and place, it seems but reasonable that the early settlers of Scott County should have encouraged a profession which assumes to give the community the benefits of the accumulated medical skill of all the preceding ages. And who should have been the first to demonstrate the fact that such wisdom was at hand, and ready for business?

“With becoming modesty (if not becoming, it is at least consistent with the pretensions of that class of professional men who deal mostly with the hidden secrets of human ills), that first doctor, the first between Dubuque and Burlington, located at Rockingham early in 1836, is the writer of this article.

“In the autumn of 1836, the first physician who drew a lancet on a prostrate patient was located at Rockingham, and the patient was Antoine Le Claire, of Davenport, who was seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism. His physician was Dr. Bardwell, of Stephenson, now Rock Island, a reputable physician and politician from Indiana, who subsequently located and successfully pursued the practice of medicine in the northeast corner of Buffalo township. After two years’ residence he sought more room and a better field for work, at Marion, Lynn Co., Iowa, where, after a few years, he died lamented. I was called in council with Dr. Bardwell, Nov. 15, 1836, and hastened to Mr. Le Claire’s residence, located where the freight depot now stands. Found the Dr. present waiting a little impatiently, and received a formal introduction. Dr. Bardwell expressed a desire to proceed to business, for he had engagements elsewhere, ‘not however, professional,’ he said ‘as you may see by these articles’ [simultaneously raising with each hand a light shoe from both side pockets of his coat]; ‘there is going to be a dance to-night, and I have the honor of being a manager.’

“The engagement referred to was a formal celebration of the opening of the first hotel which Davenport was ever favored with, or perhaps that other word, *curse*d, would be as appropriate, since the locality soon became known as ‘Brimstone-Corner.’ Old settlers whose dates go back to that period, when that name is mentioned do not become confused as to the whereabouts of the locality. If the mind of a patriot of the Missouri war loses its serenity when he communes with himself, and perhaps fights over the battles of that day, when the first and last drill of the Scott County volunteers paraded on the commons, between the new hotel and the river, the glory achieved then and there will fade into a conviction that this was a new country, and the less said by way of apology for the peculiar manner by which we formed new friendships out of very raw material the better it will be, even for ‘Brimstone-Corner.’ The building is occupied at present as Stafen’s headquarters for lime, cement, sewer pipe, etc.

"To return to the subject of my first patient, Dr. Bardwell asked me to give Mr. Le Claire my attention, by a system of prognosis best known to the trade. To quote his language, 'I have been examining him for about a week, and have come to the conclusion that it is a plain case of abdominal dropsy, and, thinking it expedient to be in time, I have brought along my box of instruments, with the intent of relieving him of a gallon or two of water by tapping.' I proceeded to the examination of the case and asked if I might see Mrs. Le Claire. She came into the room and gave me the history of the case. Then the council commenced, by my saying, to my mind it was an unmistakable case of inflammatory rheumatism, and the tapping had better be done in the arm. The difference of opinion so far as related in the diagnosis did not seem to create any surprise, but my suggestion of bleeding astonished greatly. He asked if I was candid in my view of the subject. 'Most certainly I am,' was my reply. Dr. Bardwell then spoke thusly: 'Mr. Le Claire, here are two doctors, one may be taken and the other left, which will you have?' Mr. Le Claire's reply was, 'Dr. Burrows may bleed me.' I did bleed him, and Dr. Bardwell was kind enough to hold the bowl, and then hurried off to the ball. From that day forward to the day of his death, 26 years later, the patient was mine.

"I made 12 visits, in as many days. The sequel was most satisfactory, for within 10 days from my last visit, Mr. Le Claire rode on horseback from Davenport to Rockingham, and without asking for my bill, handed me a handful of silver, interspersed with gold pieces, saying, 'I will pay you the balance some other time,' then bade me good-bye, for he had not dismounted, and rode off.

"The sum given me was \$150. He did pay the balance, besides contributing annual payments for small service. On my removal to Davenport, in the spring of 1843, he presented me with a deed of out lot No. 31, then called four-acre lots, saying to me: 'If you don't want that lot, sell it; I felt that I had never paid you for your services.' I attempted an acknowledgment, but he said, 'Don't say anything, for I owed it to you.' I did sell the lot subsequently, for \$1,000. It was the one upon which Sargent's row is built. The population on Jan. 1, 1837, of the domain now known as Scott County was below 200, after which immigration set in with greater rapidity.

"During this summer, Dr. A. C. Donaldson, from Wilkesbarre, Penn., located in Davenport as the first resident physician. He was well qualified for a successful practice of the profession; was

eminently upright in thought and act, and deserved a better recompense for his medical ability and his moral worth than the world afforded him. He remained in Davenport but two years, or perhaps three, removed to St. Louis, and subsequently to California, where death overtook him. * * *

"During the summer and autumn of 1837 a few cases of bilious remitting fever occurred, but yielded readily to treatment. The winter following, several cases of bilious pneumonia demanded prompt attendance and special vigilance in the observance of changes indicative of greater danger. These were the diseases, and the principal ones, which called for medical help up to the year 1849. Since that year, or from that period, the summer and autumnal fevers ceased to be epidemical, and pneumonia became less frequent. It may be well to mention here that the fevers of 1849, after the third or fourth day, assumed a typhoid character, the remission hardly observable, and the nervous depression occasioning great anxiety.

"Old citizens well remember that year, for in it occurred the death of Mr. David Hoge and Miss Sophia Fisher.

"I think it was Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia,—a great name up to about 1825,—who said the lancet was a 'sheet-anchor' in all inflammatory diseases. So it might have been said of quinine, as used in remittent and intermittent fevers, in both the Mississippi and Missouri valleys from 1830 up to 1850. During that period 120,000 square miles west of the Mississippi and north of St. Louis became populated, and all of it more or less malarious. In some of these years the demand for quinine was so great that the supply in the American market became exhausted. 'Sappington's pills' were indirectly the power which worked steamboats up the river from 1835 to 1843. They were, verily, the 'sheet-anchor' not only aboard boats, but in many households. Dr. Sappington was a regular allopathic physician of considerable ability, residing up the Missouri River, who thought it would be a benefaction to the new civilization of the West to prepare quinine, ready to be taken, in the form of pills. The boxes contained four dozen each, and the pills two grains each. The direction on the box was to take from two to twenty, as the urgency of the case seemed to require, without reference to the stage of the paroxysm.

"Dr. Thos. J. Saunders, recognized by the profession as a scholarly M. D., graduated at the Pennsylvania University, in 1843, to please his father. The law was his choice as a profession; but as that

did not accord with the moral sentiments of a highly worthy disciple of George Fox, he acceded to his father's wishes and became an M. D., practiced medicine for a while in New Jersey, and traveled for a time in Europe. After his return, in connection with his practice in New Jersey, was prominently engaged as a politician, serving several terms as secretary of the Senate.

"In 1855 Dr. Saunders came to Davenport, and practiced his profession successfully. His ability for public service has for the last 20 years kept him engaged in its employ. He was secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1857; was member of the Senate from Scott County; served four years as paymaster in the army which handled the Rebellion.

"For the last few years has been engaged for the war department in assessing damages, or taking evidence to that effect, caused by Sherman's army in East Tennessee. But with all these diversities of engagements he has never ceased to entertain a respect, together with an interest kept up, for the medical profession.

"Dr. E. Fountain and Dr. J. M. Adler came to Davenport in 1854, from Aspinwall, on the Isthmus, where they had been engaged for two or three years as surgeons of the Panama Railroad Company.

"Dr. Fountain was from West Chester Co., New York, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1851; was most estimable for his many moral virtues and fully competent, and master of his profession for his term of experience. In 1861 he became infatuated with the supposed medicinal virtues of an article called chlorate of potash, which he claimed to have used with great success, and to confirm his own conscientious opinions of its action on the system experimented upon himself rather than his patients, took an over-dose on March 27, and died from its effects within 48 hours.

Dr. Adler as partner of Dr. Fountain, continued the practice until 1865, then removed to Philadelphia, where he continues at the present in a large and successful practice.

"Dr. C. C. Parry, from Sandy Hill, N. Y. (See Scott County Medical Society), came in 1852 or '53, practiced for a few years, then devoted his attention wholly to a scientific branch of the profession which he has made a specialty, and at present is engaged in exploring Southern California. As a botanist Dr. Parry possesses a celebrity to which he is worthily entitled, and second to very few.

“ Dr. ——McCarn came to Davenport about 1860, remained a year or two, went to Memphis, Tenn., and died with yellow fever in 1867.”

In the north part of the county there settled the following practitioners, as furnished by Drs. Gamble and Knox:

Dr. Zebulon Metcalf, Regular, from New York, came here in 1841, practiced three years, and removed to Clinton County.

Dr. Zachariah Grant practiced here in 1835, died about 1844.

Dr. Nelson Plummer, Irregular, came here in 1842, and removed to Farmington in 1848, and now resides there.

Dr. Philander Chamberlin, Irregular, commenced practice here in 1844; he removed from here in 1848, and now resides in Oregon.

Dr. James Gamble, Regular, graduate of Missouri Medical College in 1847, came to Le Claire in July of the same year, and has been and is now in active practice there. He is the oldest practicing physician in the county.

Dr. Sylvenus Rowe, Irregular, commenced practice here in 1846. He removed to Michigan where he now resides.

Dr. Austin, Irregular, came here from New Jersey in 1848, and practiced two years, then returned to New Jersey.

Dr. Wm. P. Hills, Regular, came here in 1850, from Pennsylvania, practiced five years and now resides in Clinton Co., Iowa.

Dr. James Van Horne, Regular, came here in 1853, from Pennsylvania, practiced about two years, and now resides on a farm near Cordova, Ill.

Dr. S. W. Treat, Irregular, came here in 1856, practiced until 1863, now resides in Denver, Col.

Dr. W. F. Hays, Homeopathist, came here in 1857, practiced about five years, and now resides on a farm in Clinton Co., Iowa.

Dr. T. S. Smith, Regular, came to Pleasant Valley in 1860, practiced several years, and now resides on a farm in Pleasant Valley.

Dr. F. W. Bellfield, Regular, located in Valley City in 1861, and practiced there until his death in 1873.

Dr. E. D. Allen, Regular, located in Pleasant Valley in 1879, practiced two years, and now resides in Madison Co., Iowa.

Dr. Barnes, Irregular, located here in 1867, and remained about one year. He now resides in Henry Co., Ill.

Dr. Bradway, Irregular, came here in 1855, practiced two years, and now resides in Cass Co., Iowa.

Dr. Taylor, Irregular, came here in 1870, practiced two years, and died in 1875.

Dr. Brown, Irregular, came here in 1869, practiced four years, and now resides in Guthrie Co., Iowa.

Dr. Barkalow, Regular, located here in 1880, practiced one year, and now resides in Muscatine Co., Iowa.

Dr. J. A. DeArmond, Regular, located here in 1876, and is now practicing here; graduated at Pennsylvania University.

Dr. T. C. McClery located here in 1875, in partnership with Dr. Gamble, and now resides at Exeter, Neb.

In 1853 Dr. Joseph P. Hoover, a graduate of Pennsylvania Medical College, located in Princeton, and practiced medicine three years.

Dr. J. T. Tate moved to Princeton in 1854, and practiced one year.

In 1856 Dr. Thomas Gault, a graduate of Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts, located in Princeton, and practiced in partnership with Dr. Samuel Knox for six years, and now resides in Rock Island, Ills.

In 1856 Dr. Samuel Knox, a graduate of Pennsylvania University, located in Princeton and practiced in partnership with Dr. Gault, for six years; after Dr. Gault left he still continued in practice there, and is still in active practice.

In 1855 Dr. C. G. Martin, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, came to Princeton and practiced one year.

Dr. S. Semple, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, came to Princeton in 1858, and stayed two years.

In 1858 Dr. G. L. Bell came to Princeton, and practiced 10 years; he is now in Chicago.

In 1859 Dr. Bowman came to Princeton, and practiced one year.

Dr. Logan came to Princeton in 1860, and practiced one year.

In 1869 Dr. S. Gast, Cancer, commenced practice in Princeton, and is still there.

In 1869 Dr. Blackburn located in Princeton, and practiced until his death, in 1880.

In 1875 Dr. D. A. Kettle located in practice in Princeton, and is still there.

In 1878 Dr. C. W. Knott located in Princeton, and practiced medicine three years; now resides in Benton Co., Iowa.

In 1878 Dr. John Knox, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, located in Princeton and is still practicing there.

IOWA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL DISTRICT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Association was organized Nov. 7, 1866. The want of a central society, in which local differences could not disturb the harmony of meetings, had long been felt by the profession of Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Ill., and the district of country contiguous to them. Agreeable to this feeling resolutions were adopted in the Scott Co. (Iowa) Medical Society, providing for a call for the meeting of all regular physicians residing within a radius of 50 miles of Davenport, Iowa.

A committee of arrangements, consisting of Drs. Peck, Baker, and Richardson, was appointed, who corresponded with a large number of physicians in Illinois and Iowa, finding that it seemed to be the universal desire that such an association should be organized. In reply to their invitation about 30 physicians of Illinois and Iowa assembled in the court-house in Davenport, Iowa, on the afternoon of Nov. 7, 1866, when they organized, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected temporary officers. It was decided that the meeting should be held quarterly, alternately in Davenport and Rock Island, in January, April, July and October. The society rapidly increased in size and prosperity. The committees appointed to report on medical and surgical subjects spent much care and labor on their reports, and a great deal of interest in the meetings was evinced by the members.

Scott County physicians have been honored in the offices of the society as follows :

1866-'68.—W. F. Peck, Secretary; T. J. Iles, Treasurer.

1868-'69.—J. W. Witherwax, Vice-President; E. H. Hazen, Secretary; T. J. Iles, Treasurer.

1869-'70.—J. W. H. Baker, Vice-President; E. H. Hazen, Secretary, T. J. Iles, Treasurer.

1870-'71.—E. Hazen, Secretary; T. J. Iles, Treasurer.

1871-'72.—T. J. Iles, President; A. W. Cantwell, Treasurer; E. H. Hazen, Secretary.

1872-'73.—A. S. Maxwell, President; A. W. Cantwell, Treasurer.

1874-'75.—E. H. Hazen, Vice-President; A. W. Cantwell, Treasurer.

1875-'76.—E. H. Hazen, Secretary; A. W. Cantwell, Treasurer.

1876-'77.—W. W. Grant, President; A. W. Cantwell, Treasurer.

1877-'78.—J. W. H. Baker, Vice-President; A. W. Cantwell, Treasurer.

1879-'80.—A. W. Cantwell, Treasurer.

1880-'81.—A. W. Cantwell, Treasurer.

SCOTT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Notice having been given through the public prints, that a meeting would be held for the purpose of organizing a medical society for the County of Scott, nine regular members of the profession met at the office of Drs. Witherwax & Carter (Third street, west of Brady), on the 18th of October, 1856. Dr. Jas. Thistle presided and Dr. Tomson acted as secretary. Committees were appointed to report upon the several subjects of Constitution and By-Laws, Code of Ethics, and Fee Bill, and the meeting adjourned to meet 10 days subsequently. On the 28th of October, 13 physicians met at the office of Drs. Fountain & Adler (Second street, between Brady and Main) received the reports of the respective committees, adopted a constitution and by-laws, as well as the code of ethics recommended by the American Medical Association, and proceeded to elect the following permanent officers, to serve for one year: President, Dr. Egbert S. Barrows; Vice-President, Dr. Lyman Carpenter; Secretary, Dr. J. J. Tomson; Treasurer, Dr. James Thistle, and Censors, Drs. T. J. Sanders, Jno. M. Adler, and J. W. H. Baker.

Although regular meetings four times a year had been agreed upon, calling this the anniversary, yet the necessity seemed to exist for a special meeting, and the members agreed to meet again in two weeks. The society convened in the Young Men's Literary Association Hall (Postoffice building), on the 11th of November, Dr. Carpenter, Vice-President, occupying the chair. At this meeting a fee bill was adopted, and the members generally signed the constitution. Jan. 27, 1857, the first regular quarterly meeting took place at the office of Drs. Fountain & Adler, the president taking the chair. A resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed relative to forming a union with the Rock Island County Medical Society. Drs. Barrows and Saunders were elected delegates to the American Medical Association, to convene in Nashville, Tenn., the succeeding May. The second quarterly meeting took place in the Council Chamber, at the corner of Brady and Third streets, April 28, the president filling the chair. The members of the Rock Island Medical Society were admitted as honorary members, and entitled to all privileges save voting. Dr. Patrick

Gregg, former and first president of that association, read an eloquent and instructive address, by special invitation. Dr. Baker was appointed to deliver an essay at the next, or a future meeting. Drs. Fountain, Thistle, Carter, Pelton, and Barrows were appointed delegates to the State Society, to meet at Iowa City the following June. The third quarterly meeting met at the Council Chamber July 28, the vice-president in the chair. The annual meeting convened at the same place, Oct. 27, Dr. C. C. Parry presiding at the morning, and the vice-president at the afternoon session. Resolutions were adopted making the annual meeting to occur the last Tuesday in January, and postponing the election of officers until that period, and continuing the existing organization. A committee, consisting of Drs. Carter, Thistle, and Adler, was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws. The annual meeting assembled at the same place Jan. 26, 1858, Dr. Fountain presiding. The afternoon session was held at the office of Dr. Baker.

The society has had an honorable career and has been in existence a little more than a quarter of a century. The following named of its membership have been called on to preside over the State Medical Association: J. M. Witherwax, E. S. Barrows, M. B. Cochrane, J. W. H. Baker, James Gamble and W. F. Peck.





Nicholas Kuhn

CHAPTER XVIII.

CHRONOLOGY.

In this connection is given a synopsis of many historical events that have transpired in the county, with an occasional introduction of some event of national importance.

1832.—Treaty with the Indians by Gen. Scott, by which the title to the land in Scott County became vested in the United States. George L. Davenport made the first claim of land in Scott County.

1833.—First settlement in the county made by Capt. Benjamin W. Clark, near the present village of Buffalo. Antoine Le Claire received a commission as justice of the peace from the Governor of the Territory.

1834.—Antoine Le Claire established a ferry between Stephenson, now Rock Island, and Davenport.

1836.—Davenport laid out. First hotel, built by Antoine Le Claire and Col. George Davenport. First public sale of lots in May. Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, held another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians by which the tract of land reserved by the Indians in previous treaty was ceded to the United States. First law offices opened in Davenport by Alexander McGregor and G. C. R. Mitchell. First marriage in Davenport occurred this year, the contracting parties being William B. Watts and a niece of Antoine Le Claire. The first surveyor, William Gordon. The first plasterer, William B. Watts. The first white child born in Davenport, a son of Levi G. Colton; it died in 1840. Dr. E. S. Barrows settled in Rockingham, being the first physician in the county and second one in the Territory.

1837.—Rev. Elnathan C. Gavitt, Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Enoch Mead, Presbyterian, and Bishop Chase, Episcopal, preached a sermon in Davenport, in the order named, Mr. Gavitt's being the first ever preached in the village. D. C. Eldridge built a grist-mill run by horse-power. First blacksmith shop, by Louis Le Page. First shoemaker David Miller. First tailor, James O. Kelley.

1838.—The Presbyterians effected the first Church organization. G. L. Davenport & Co. opened the first lumber yard. Harvey Leonard made the first brick and erected the first brick house, on the northeast corner of Third and Main streets, it is still standing. The Catholics erected the first church edifice in Davenport. The *Iowa Sun* started by Andrew Logan.

1839.—City charter granted the town of Davenport. Davenport had its first physician in the person of Dr. A. C. Donaldson. First drug-store, by Charles Leslie. First wagon-maker, Seth F. Whiting. First school by Rev. Mr. Hummer. Catholic school, by Rev. J. A. M. Palamorgue. First paint shop by Riddle & Morton.

1840.—First agricultural society in Scott County organized, with A. W. McGregor, President, and John Forrest, Secretary. County-seat removed from Rockingham to Davenport. Le Claire House completed and opened by Mr. Hulse, of Cincinnati, and the White Hall Temperance House by D. C. Eldridge. The first pork packed by Shays & Gano, Davenport. First stove, tin and sheet-iron store in Davenport opened by R. T. Craig.

1841.—Court-house and jail built by the citizens of Davenport, and presented to the county. The first shoe store opened in Davenport by L. B. Collamer. Mr. Armitage and Captain Nichols started the first butcher stall. The first shipment of wheat made by John Owens to Cincinnati; price 50 to 56 cents per bushel. First watch repairer and goldsmith in Davenport, R. L. Linbaugh. Newspaper, now in existence, commenced by Sanders & Davis as a weekly, under the name of *Davenport Gazette*. Oct. 14, first regular service of the Episcopal Church in Davenport, the Rev. C. H. Goldsmith officiating. Nov. 4, Trinity Church parish of Davenport was organized. The first harness shop in Davenport was opened by Jacob Sailor, but soon after removed to Rock Island. Flour this year was sold at five dollars a barrel, and wheat 50 cents a bushel. Pork was worth but one and a half to two cents a pound.

1842.—Protestant Episcopal Church organized on the 4th of November in Davenport. Steam ferry-boat built by J. Wilson, but abandoned the same year. Bakery opened in Davenport by Daniel Moore, the oldest one in operation. Stephen Lindley started his harness shop in Davenport. The *Iowa Sun* discontinued. Good winter wheat sold at 37 and 40 cents per bushel. The best flour sold for \$4.50 a barrel, and the same autumn sold in Chicago at \$3 and in St. Louis at \$2.50 per barrel. There was no money; everything was barter in trade; pork sold at \$1 and \$1.50 per 100.

1843.—New city charter granted Davenport. Horse ferry-boat started by John Wilson. Iowa House opened in Davenport by D. B. Shaw, afterward called the Ohio House. Scott County Bible Society organized. Ice in the river two feet thick. A Dubuque paper stated that for nearly four months the mercury stood at 20 degrees below zero, and for several weeks of that time it stood at 35 and 39 degrees below zero. Although the crops were abundant, yet on account of the intense cold and want of sufficient hay and shelter a great many cattle died. Seven churches in Davenport.

1844.—Iowa College Association formed in April. Stage office opened by Bennett & Lyter, and lines of stages to Dubuque and Burlington established, Bennett & Lyter having obtained the contract to carry the mail on their routes. By census taken of the county in June it was found to contain 1,750 inhabitants. Financial condition of the county at the end of the year flattering. Expenditures, \$1,757.80, and the receipts in treasury, \$2,503.80. The wheat raised estimated at 100,000 bushels and no flouring mills in Davenport. A son of Benjamin W. Clark was drowned in the Mississippi near Buffalo. A child of Mr. Winfield, near Rockingham, was burned to death by its clothes taking fire. Ephraim Jenny died suddenly Jan. 16.

1845.—First fire in Davenport; burned the building in which Mr. Eldridge had opened his store in 1837, situated on the corner of Ripley and Front streets, at the time occupied as a residence by three or more German families. On the 4th of July Col. George Davenport was foully murdered in his house on the island by desperadoes. River within one foot of the rise of 1844, May, 1845. A Swiss man and his wife poisoned by drinking tea made out of jimson weed. Peaches raised in the county were sold at 37½ cents per bushel. Arrest of Birch, Fox, Long, Baxter, Aaron Long and Young, murderers of George Davenport. Grand Jury at Rock Island found bill of indictment against Robert Birch, John Long, Aaron Long, Granville Young, William Fox, John Baxter; Birch, the brothers Long and Fox as principals, Baxter and Young as accessories before the act. Asahel Hubbard, one of the county commissioners, died in Nebraska County, in September. Charles, infant son of William Inslee, of Davenport, fell into a kettle of hot water and was scalded to death. John and Aaron Long and Granville Young hung at Rock Island, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

1846.—The first plow factory was started in Davenport by John Bechtel. Ætna Flour Mill (the first steam mill in Davenport) finished, and business commenced by A. C. Fulton. Burrows and Prettyman started their mill about the same time. First Board of Trustees of Iowa College chosen.

1847.—First banking house in Davenport established by Cook & Sargent, who also opened the first land agency. April 23, first Odd Fellows' lodge in Davenport instituted. First clothing store in Davenport started by Powers & Jordan. The *Democratic Banner* first published by T. D. Eagal. Preparatory department of Iowa College opened, Rev. Erastus Ripley, teacher. Albion Mills started, J. M. Burrows, proprietor. The German immigration was large this year; 100 landed in Davenport on the 22d of June, nearly all of whom settled in the county; 3,652 white inhabitants in county, and two negroes.

1849.—First jewelry store in Davenport started by A. C. Billion. During July and August many died of cholera. There were now 4,873 inhabitants in the county. There were at this time in the city of Davenport, twenty-two carpenters, nine stone-masons, two stone cutters, five brick-makers, six brick-layers, five plasters, six printers, ten cabinet-makers, five chair-makers, seven wheelwrights, two coach-makers, twelve blacksmiths, fifteen coopers, five saddlers and harness-makers, one trunk maker, eight shoemakers, three tin and coppersmiths, seven tailors, four engineers, three millers, two sawyers, eight draymen, nine teamsters, three butchers, one dyer and scourer, one gunsmith, one watch-maker, one turner, one baker, one upholsterer, one barber, nine ministers, four physicians, two lawyers, two weekly papers. The public buildings were: two steam flouring mills, one steam saw-mill, the Iowa College, the Medical College, five school houses, three hotels, two billiard rooms, two coffee houses, nineteen stores, one public hall, one exchange office, two pork houses, one livery stable, and one plow factory. A full grown bear was killed in the neighborhood of Blue Grass. The *Gazette* urgently advocated the building of the Rock Island & La Salle Railroad, and asked the citizens of Scott County to subscribe liberally to its stock. A Medical Institute established in Davenport. First jewelry store in county established in Davenport by A. C. Billion.

1850.—First exclusive book store in Davenport opened by W. H. Holmes, who bought out D. C. Eldridge's stock, he having kept a book and drug store. *Der Demokrat*, a German newspaper commenced in Davenport by Theo. Guelich. Pennsylvania House.

Davenport, opened by M. C. Davis, on Second street, between Main and Harrison. The first district school in Davenport, James Thorington, teacher. Mr. Thorington having taught private or select schools for some five or six years previous. Charter of Davenport City amended. First collegiate class formed in Iowa College. Population of Davenport, 1,848. First picture framing and gilding establishment opened by Frederick H. Weiss, in Davenport. Sash, door and blind factory and saw-mill opened by Burnett, Gillett & Co., corner of Scott and Front streets, Davenport; capital, \$125,000; employ 90 hands; manufacture annually, \$160,000. One hundred new houses erected in Davenport during the year. Twenty-two thousand and forty-one acres of land entered in the county. Plenty of prairie land to be had for \$1.25 per acre. On Monday, April 5, the county subscribed \$25,000 in aid of the Rock Island & La Salle Railroad. Postoffice established at Allen's Grove, in August, with George Frederick as first postmaster.

1851.—The foundry, machine and finishing shops in Davenport started by Le Claire, Davenport & Co., employing 12 hands the first season. Coates & Davies' planing mill built in Davenport; capital, \$75,000; employed 30 hands. The first daguerrean artist who opened permanently in Davenport was O. L. Burdick, although some had practiced the art previously. In April Judge Grant was chosen first president of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. Robert Christie's mill was erected at East Davenport. First wholesale grocery in Davenport, established by S. Hirschal. June 1, Stephenson & Carnahan opened a new drug store in Davenport. New city charter granted Davenport. In February, Charles Weston was elected mayor of Davenport, and H. Leonard, A. Wygant, Dr. Barrows, N. Squires, H. Price, aldermen. In the August election Wm. Burris was chosen judge, and Harvey Leonard, sheriff. Second Baptist Church of Davenport was organized. Oct. 7, S. Burnell's steam saw-mill was built. Three hundred immigrants landed at one time from the Wyoming settlers for Scott County. Cholera very bad. Over 300 houses built in Davenport. *Gazette* enlarged to a seven-column folio, May 22. German Lutheran church erected. Heavy rain storm occurred May 21, which destroyed a large amount of property. Forty-five buildings were in process of erection in Davenport in May. The river was higher than any year since 1844. Amity post-office, Hickory Grove township, established in July, with Philip Baker, Postmaster. Davenport & Rogers' grist and saw mill burned Sept. 9.

1852.—First exclusive tobacco store and cigar manufactory opened in Davenport by James Burge, although H. Wagener was the first person who manufactured cigars in the place. Steam ferry boat started by John Wilson. J. M. Cannon's steam saw-mill was built. First tombstone and marble manufactory in Davenport started by W. W. Kennedy. Population, 3,500.

1853.—Le Claire foundry burnt Aug. 20. First music store opened in Davenport by J. A. Crandall. Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company organized. Sept. 1, ground first broken by Mr. Le Claire. East end of Le Claire's row (in Davenport) completed, the fourth story being Le Claire's hall. First express office started in Davenport, Renwick & Son, agents. Telegraph office opened in Davenport. Population of Davenport, 4,500. Aug. 1, tri-weekly *Gazette* started in Davenport. Dec. 21, remarkable; river not closed. Steamer "Jenny Lind" arrived from Le Claire, and left next day for Galena with a load of good. On Thursday, July 7, 1853, vote was taken for or against city of Davenport subscribing \$85,000 in aid of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad—242 for and 1 against. Previously a vote was taken for or against county subscribing \$50,000 Chicago & Rock Island—298 for and 10 against. Wednesday, Oct. 26, first snow of the season. Antoine Le Claire was offered \$130,000 for 100 acres of land near Davenport. Davenport weekly *Bee* being published.

1854.—Feb. 22, completion of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad; the Atlantic and Mississippi united. On the 20th of July, a most terrible and destructive tornado passed over Davenport, the most severe ever known in this region. Trees were torn up, and houses unroofed and blown down. The Le Claire foundry was partially demolished, the walls of the building falling in on some of the workmen, killing William Overton and injuring his son. Mr. Wickersham's store, a new three-story brick building, was completely demolished. In June of this year, the Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., was elected first bishop of Iowa. Central part of Le Claire's row finished, which completed the block from Brady to Main streets. Witherwax's block and Orr's building completed. Third floor of the latter fitted up and occupied as Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance Hall. A portion of third loft of Witherwax's block named Literary Hall. The Davenport *Commercial* was started in the spring by N. H. Parker; W. Atwill purchased it in December and changed the name to Davenport *Courier*. An extensive wholesale iron and hardware store was opened in Daven-

port in the fall by T. Close & Co. Daily line of stages established to Iowa City, Tipton and Cedar Rapids. First stove and hollow-ware foundry in Davenport established by Davis, Boyd & Co. Renwick & Sons steam saw-mill was built during this year; capital, \$50,000; they employed 30 hands. First buckskin mitten manufactory in Davenport was established by Keith & Lewis. Davenport Gas, Light and Coke Company organized. The first exclusive crockery store in Davenport was China Hall, opened by L. S. Webb & Co. First exclusive book and job printing office in Davenport established by Luse & Coles. Sept. 1, corner-stone of the bridge laid. Oct. 16, the first daily paper in Davenport, the *Daily Gazette*, issued by Sanders & Davis. Oct. 31, Le Claire House, Davenport, sold to Dr. J. J. Burtis. Nov. 25, Scott House opened by R. Benton. First (German) Evangelical Lutheran Church organized. Allen & Bosworth's steam saw-mill built in Davenport. Hildreth & Dallan's steam flour-mill at East Davenport finished and put in operation. Population of Davenport, 6,000. Scott County Agricultural Society held their first annual fair, Oct. 4; \$400 paid in premiums. June 5, ex-President Fillmore visited Davenport. June 10 Col. William Davenport visited Davenport. June 24 a public sale of lots was made on the bluff one mile below Davenport, at which unimproved lots sold at from \$150 to \$290. William Herrick & Co., of Cincinnati, commenced preparations to light the city of Davenport with gas, September. Public school building dedicated in Davenport, Saturday, Sept. 30.

1855.—Jan. 2, frost out of the ground and farmers plowing. Banking house of Yerberg & Barrows opened at Davenport. Jan. 13, Commercial Writing Academy opened by C. Parker in Davenport. Steamboat "Minnesota Belle" arrived in port, the first arrival from the Upper Mississippi for many years. Jan. 26, new city charter for Davenport. March 31, Young Men's Christian Association organized. May 15, new ferry-boat "Davenport" established, between Rock Island and Davenport. July 20, first locomotive ever seen in Iowa arrived in Davenport called the "Antoine Le Claire." Track laid two and a half miles west of city. Aug. 23, city of Davenport first lighted by gas. *Banner* of Davenport changed hands, Mr. T. D. Eagal disposing of his interest to Messrs. Dalrymple & Richardson. Enos Tichenor elected Mayor of Davenport; William Burris, Judge; Harvey Leonard, Sheriff; and James McCosh, Recorder. Nov. 28, first steam-power printing press introduced in Iowa by Sanders & Davis, proprietors of the *Gazette*.

1856.—Jan. 1, Mississippi measured by Mr. Hogan at low water mark; found to be 2,580 feet wide, and at high water, 2,700 feet wide. Jan 5, first number of the *Daily Democrat* of Davenport issued. Jan. 20, mercury down to 20° below zero. Feb. 8, arrivals at the three hotels, Le Claire House, and the old and new Pennsylvania House, during the past year amounted to 50,000, as per the registers in the hotels named. Feb. 28, last span of the Mississippi bridge completed. March 6, bold robbery of boots and shoes from the store of Moore & Brown, of Davenport. June 6, enlargement of the *Daily Gazette*. July 16, the most destructive and extensive fire by which Davenport had ever been visited, broke out on Monday night in a frame building on Front street, near the corner of Rock Island, occupied as a warehouse by Hull, Allen & Co.; D. Moore's bakery, a two story brick building and a frame dwelling house occupied by Mr. Shields were also consumed; total loss, \$15,000. Sept. 9, bridge over the Mississippi completed. Cars commenced crossing on schedule time. Oct. 3, an ordinance passed by the City Council of Davenport for the purchase of two fire-engines, two hose-carts, and 1,500 feet of hose. First permanent organization of a fire company. Oct. 21, dedication of Ste. Marguerite's church of Davenport. Dec. 5, first concert given by the Philharmonic Society. Dec. 9, ice bridge formed over the Mississippi. Davenport iron works established on Rock Island street, near Second, by Jemme, Donnelly & Lea; capital, \$18,000; value of manufactures, \$100,000; employing 55 hands. County jail erected, under the superintendence of Hon. W. L. Cook, then county judge. Le Claire machine works bought by M. Donahue; capital, \$50,000; employ 40 hands; manufactures, \$150,000 for the year.

1857.—Jan. 1, dissolution of Sanders & Davis, publishers of the daily and weekly *Gazette*, of Davenport, and partnership entered of Alfred and Add. H. Sanders. Jan. 9, Second Presbyterian church of Davenport destroyed by fire. Jan. 21, bill passed to amend the city charter of Davenport. Feb. 16, Board of Trade organized, and its officers elected. Feb. 17, 16 persons baptized in the river by the pastor of Second Baptist Church of Davenport. March 17, Dr. Burtis disposed of his interest in the Le Claire House, Davenport, to Mr. Schuyler. March 9, a fire broke out in a store on Brady street, Davenport, occupied by Mr. Meyers as a cigar store. The fire spread to a two-story frame, owned by George L. Davenport, and occupied by Dr. W. W. Parker as a hard-

ware store. Both buildings were consumed. Mr. Meyers' loss, \$500, and Mr. Parker's, \$8,700. April 16, Davenport furniture factory organized. May 1, opening of Cook & Sargent's new banking house in Davenport, on the corner of Main and Second streets. May 19, \$70 asked for a ton of hay. May 29, arrival of the two fire engines for Davenport, the "Pilot" and the "Witch," from Boston, Mass., costing \$3,400, throwing streams 200 feet from a 1½-inch nozzle; "Pilot" weighing 3,670 pounds, and the "Witch," 3,610 pounds. The "Rover" reel, with her hose, weighs 2,080 pounds. June 15, lively encounter between steamboat men and the bridge tenders, in which several were injured by stones being thrown from the steamer "Wm. H. Nelson." July 6, great fire broke out on Brady street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in Davenport, destroying 13 frame houses, used as stores and dwellings, and a large amount of household furniture. July 31, a boiler explosion in the M. & M. workshops, opposite the depot in Davenport. Two boilers were blown to pieces, the engines and brick work being scattered in all directions; but few lives were lost. Damage to property estimated to reach \$5,000. Aug. 25, gas cut off for two weeks in Davenport during necessary repairs, and for new improvements and additions to the works. Sept. 4, a boiler explosion at Renwick's mill; no one hurt. Sept. 28, first town clock in Davenport; put up by Cook & Sargent in front of their banking house, on the corner of Second and Main streets. Oct. 1, Trinity church, Davenport, first lighted with gas. Oct. 19, the Independent fire engine and hose company took possession of their new engine room.

1858.—January, organization of the Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott County. Feb. 22, the Burtis House, on the corner of Fifth and Iowa streets, Davenport, opened to the public and the first annual festival of the Pioneer Settlers' Society. May 3, German Fire Company, No 3, organized in Davenport. Aug. 4, Cook & Sargent's bank refused to receive Burrows & Prettyman's currency, except on special deposit. Aug. 11, trial of Thomas Cellian for the murder of his wife. Aug. 19, the Buckholter arson case on trial. Aug. 29, a disgraceful Sunday riot. Fight between the police and ferry boat hands. Two policeman wounded, and several other parties injured. Sept. 1, first edition of the Davenport *Daily Times*. On the morning of the 6th, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the old Bazaar building, corner of Brady and the river, in

Davenport. It started in one of the saloons in the basement. The building was erected in 1852, and was worth \$3,000. Cook & Sargent burned \$200,000 of Florence currency in the furnace of their new building. Sept. 28, the steamer "Fannie Harris" sunk, and two lives were lost. Two firemen were knocked off the boat by the force of the collision with the bridge piers. Damages to the boat amounted to about \$2,000. Oct. 17, the Denton House caught on fire, destroying all the furniture; loss \$10,000. Nov. 6, a burglar effected an entrance into the post office by cutting out a panel in the rear door. About \$12 was stolen. Arrest of two counterfeiters in Meyers' saloon on Brady street, with over \$2,000 of the "queer" in their possession. Nov. 22, a bold but unsuccessful attempt to set fire to the new bank of Cook & Sargent, in Davenport. Dec. 14, two children burned to death, and one child severely injured, belonging to the family of Richard Dutton, who lived on Harrison, between Ninth and Tenth streets, Davenport.

1859.—Feb. 22, second annual festival of the Old Settlers' Society at the Burtis House. March 20, the steamer "Aunt Letty" blown against one of the bridge pieces, and about 40 feet of her hull stove in. May 12, the Pike's Peak excitement in full bloom. Grand review of the fire companies of Davenport and Rock Island. May 30, the Pike's Peak bubble bursts, and a large number of our citizens are daily returning. Several attempts at burglary and robbery from buildings and persons recorded on the 30th. June 6, daring but unsuccessful attempt to destroy the Rock Island Railroad bridge over the Mississippi River. Oct. 24, two persons stabbed in Weideman's beer garden, on the bluff, by cabin boys from the steamer "Fred Lorenz." Oct. 30, death of William Herrig one of the young men stabbed in Weideman's beer garden, Davenport. Nov. 4, daring but unsuccessful attempt to break jail frustrated by the plucky conduct of Jailer Graham's wife, of Davenport. Nov. 8, Sunday laws, a special ordinance passed by the City Council of Davenport, that the city marshal be hereby ordered to prevent the unlawful assemblage on the Sabbath day at dance houses, beer houses, grog shops and drinking saloons, etc. Nov. 21, first malt house in Davenport started by Mr. Decker, corner of Fourth and Scott streets. The first operation in trachæotomy, in Davenport, successfully performed by Dr. Adler, assisted by Drs. Fountain and Maxwell, on a little son of Mr. D. B. Shelley. Nov. 26, the Andalusia packet "Comet" met with an accident during the storm. While coming up the river under a heavy press of canvas, when a

short distance above Credit Island, was struck by a squall, and her mainmast and rigging were carried overboard, and encountering a heavy sea, sunk in five feet of water. The crew safely swam ashore. Dec. 2, old John Brown was publicly executed at 11 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 2, at Charleston, Va. A number of the German citizens of Davenport showed their sympathy for him by lowering the flag to half mast on Lahramann's Hall, and draped it in mourning; a number of stores had crape attached to the doors, and some Germans wore crape on their hats. Dec. 16, the Odd Fellows of Davenport dedicated their new hall on Brady above Fifth street. Dec. 16, suspension of Cook & Sargent's banking house of Davenport.

1860.—Jan. 1, Hon. Hiram Price elected mayor of Davenport with a majority of 268 votes over Judge Grant. Jan. 23, destructive fire broke out at 90 Brady street, Davenport, occupied by Miss Renwick as a millinery store; loss nearly \$3,000. Jan. 28, Horace Greeley lectured on Northwestern America, and had the largest audience that had ever assembled for a similar occasion in Davenport. Feb. 22, grand military display to celebrate the anniversary of George Washington's birthday. Feb. 27, first annual festival of the Scott County "New England Society," held in the Burtis House, Davenport. March 21, the city hospital, situated about one mile from the city of Davenport, on Locust street, destroyed by fire; work of an incendiary. March 22, Messrs J. C. Mathers & A. Winert erected a soap, candle factory and tannery in Davenport. Mr. Stroh also erected a fine two-story brick store on Harrison, above Second street, and Mr. Richard B. Hill erected a block of five warehouses on Front street, corner of Brady. April 21, Robert E. Campbell, of Davenport, a banker, committed suicide. June 1, a brush manufactory was started in Davenport by Joseph Whisler, on Ripley street. Marble works opened by McCosh & Donahue. June 3, the large ice-house 100 x 30 feet, belonging to E. Peek, blown down. June 25, riotous and disgraceful proceedings at the election polls in the Sixth Ward of Davenport during the election for alderman. July 4, an immense crowd of the citizens of Davenport turn out and enjoy the day. Splendid parade made by the military and other civic societies. July 19, new grocery house opened in Davenport by A. J. Preston. John Rowe starts in business, on his own account, in the gas and steam fitting and plumbing line. July 22, a very narrow escape of Dr. J. A. Reid, of Davenport, from drowning. July 26, completion of several

of the fine stores in R. B. Hill's block on Second street. Kehoe & Carhart opened up a dry-goods store. Aug. 9, several new warehouses completed and opened up by Charles Glassman, grocer, on Third, below Gaines street. William Dalzell put up a frame 80 x 25, on Harrison street, above Fifth. J. S. Coates erected a stone building 75 x 30, of one and a half stories, on the southeast corner of Perry and Front streets, Davenport. Aug. 12, extensive improvements made in the Great Western Brewery; the amount of capital invested is about \$16,000. Aug. 15, Young Men's Associated Congress organized. Sept. 9, farewell sermon preached by Rev. George F. Magoun, pastor of the Congregational Church of Davenport. Sept. 12, Mayor Caldwell, of Davenport, forfeited his position as mayor by moving outside of the city limits. Sept. 16, the Reformed Dutch church was dedicated at 10 A. M., and the Rev. C. G. Van Derveer was installed as pastor. The church is located on the corner of Eleventh and Brady streets, Davenport. Sept. 18, a broom factory started by C. H. Van Epps; also a woolen and spinning mill opened. Oct. 3, the Davenport *Gazette* took the diploma and a \$10 premium at the State Fair for the best looking paper in the State of Iowa.

1861.—Feb. 24, an attempt was made to assassinate President Lincoln, whilst traveling from Harrisburg to Baltimore. March 29, sudden death of Dr. E. J. Fountain. Six attempts at incendiarism in one night. April 7, election day; Republicans carry the day by a large majority. H. G. French elected Mayor; O. S. McNeil, Marshal. Charles H. Eldridge succeeded A. F. Mast as Postmaster. Mr. Mast had held the office for eight years. April 15, great excitement in Davenport over the reported surrender of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson. April 24, Governor Kirkwood's arrival at Davenport, and the acceptance of Captains Littler's and Wentz's companies for the Second Regiment. May 10, collision with the bridge by the steamer "Gray Eagle," which sunk a few minutes afterward; total loss of boat and cargo, valued at \$50,000. May 10, A. F. Mast, ex-Postmaster of Davenport, opened a grocery store on the corner of Third and Harrison streets. May 20, Captain R. M. Littler and his regiment, the Davenport City Guards, ordered to Keokuk. May 22, sword presentation to Captain R. M. Littler by the Davenport Guards. July 1, appointment of Add. Sanders to the position of staff officer to the governor. July 29, Col. Hoffman appointed to take charge of a regiment. Aug. 12, appointment of Dr. M. B. Cochran as

surgeon to the First Regiment of Iowa Cavalry. Aug. 13, terrible fight in Missouri. The rebels repulsed with tremendous loss. The rebel depot on the Potomac cleaned out. Captain Littler promoted to lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. Aug. 17, Edwards Congregational Church of Davenport re-organized. Aug. 27, grand reception to Captain Wentz's company, First Regiment of Iowa Volunteers. Sept. 6, Company C, Second Regiment of Iowa Cavalry, organized with Henry Egbert as captain. Sept. 8, Colonel Hoffman resigns his commission as colonel of the Eighth Regiment. Sept. 25, death of Antoine Le Claire, aged 63 years nine months and ten days. Mr. Le Claire was struck with paralysis about nine days before his death. Oct. 11, election delayed on account of war excitement. Resulted as follows: James Thorington, Sheriff; August F. Mast, Recorder. Nov. 9, Lieut.-Colonel Wentz killed in an engagement at Belmont. Nov. 12, arrival of the body of the late gallant Colonel Wentz, and the same lying in state in Metropolitan Hall. Nov. 13, funeral of the late Col. Wentz; grand military display, in which all the public schools, civic societies and citizens take part. Business generally suspended, and houses on the route draped in mourning for one of Iowa's most gallant dead. Add. H. Sanders appointed lieut.-colonel of the 16th Regiment Iowa Infantry, quartered at Camp McClellan. Dec. 5, presentation of a sword and revolvers to Lieut.-Colonel Sanders by Col. Hill. Dec. 17, Charleston, S. C., in flames.

1862.—Feb. 7, Fort Henry taken by the Union army. Feb. 17, Fort Donelson and 15,000 prisoners surrendered to Gen. Grant. Feb. 26, arrival at Davenport of the late Capt. Slaymaker's body, who was killed before Fort Donelson; impressive funeral services held in St. Luke's church. April 6, election day; Hon. G. H. French re-elected Mayor; Harvey Leonard, Marshal. April 11, the 8th, 12th and 14th Regiments of Iowa Infantry taken prisoners. Lieut.-Col. Littler lost his left arm in the attack before Pittsburg Landing. April 29, capture of New Orleans and occupation by the Federal forces. May 6, disastrous fire in Davenport, destroying the grain elevator on the southwest corner of Fifth and Harrison streets; loss, \$12,000. May 12, Norfolk in possession of the Federals. May 19, suicide in the Burtis House of Jennett Dutton. May 25, dissolution of partnership existing between Alfred and Add. H. Sanders, of the Davenport *Gazette*; the business was continued by Alfred Sanders. July 21, Burrows & Prettyman's

mill and block destroyed by fire; loss, \$60,000. Sept. 8, Alfred Sanders disposed of his interest in the Davenport *Gazette* to Messrs. James McCosh, Edward Russell, Fred Koops and Levi Davis, the same entering into a co-partnership to be known as the "*Gazette Company*." Oct. 14, Col. Sanders returns home badly wounded by a minie ball in his right leg, which he received while leading his regiment against the enemy, his horse being shot from under him. The Colonel procured another horse and remained with his men till dark. Dec. 1, dedication of the new German Theater of Davenport, corner of Scott and Third streets, by a grand ball.

1863.—Jan. 6, sword presented to Major William Penn Clark. Jan. 13, Old Settlers' reunion. Feb. 17, a new bakery opened by Messrs. Matthes & Berkel in Davenport. Feb. 21, Davenport starch factory started by George A. Baker & Brother. March 7, new banking house opened in Davenport by Messrs. Corbin & Dow. March 26, Le Claire Row, Davenport, on Second street, from Main to Brady, sold to Charles Veile, of Evansville, Ind., for \$60,000. April 4, John E. Henry elected mayor of Davenport. April 27, *Democrat* issued as an evening instead of morning paper. May 11, Mr. J. J. Richardson became associated with his brother in the proprietorship of the *Democrat* of Davenport. May 18, Messrs. Schricker & Dressaint purchased the mill property of Burmell, Gillette & Co., for \$9,000. June 29, the First National Bank opened with Austin Cobin, President, and Ira M. Gifford, Cashier, and secured the first certificate issued under the new banking law in the United States. Aug. 31, the Davenport City Relief Society organized with Mayor John E. Henry as President; G. L. Davenport, Treasurer, and F. H. Griggs, Secretary. Sept. 21, 10 candidates admitted to the university by Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Sept. 23, Robert Sickels, who had been in business in Davenport many years, formed a co-partnership with A. J. Preston, in the hardware and iron trade. Nov. 11, Twin City Mills destroyed by fire; loss, \$15,000. Shields' woolen-mill in operation for the first time.

1864.—Jan. 1, Young Men's Library, connected with the Associated Congress of Davenport, organized with a library of 1,200 volumes. June 1, 44th Iowa Regiment mustered into Government service, with S. H. Henderson, Colonel; Henry Egbert, Lieutenant-Colonel, and E. F. Richman, Adjutant. July 11, gold closed in New York on Saturday at \$2.86. Aug. 18, a load of barley sold on the streets of Davenport for \$1.81 per bushel. Aug. 29,

Messrs. Bryant & Co., of Davenport, establish a jobbing-house for boots and shoes. Aug. 31, corner-stone of Griswold College laid. Terrible fight between raftsmen in Hartel's saloon, on Second street, between Perry and Rock Island streets, Davenport; one man dangerously stabbed. Sept. 22, General Sheridan routs the enemy at Harper's Ferry; over 5,000 prisoners taken; great public demonstration and rejoicing at the favorable tidings. Nov. 24, Lieut.-Colonel Robert M. Littler appointed Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State of Maine, with headquarters at Augusta. Dec. 25, General Sherman captures Savannah, including 150 guns and 33,000 bales of cotton. Dec. 29, Griswold College chapel consecrated by Bishop Lee, and assisted by Bishop Vail, of Kansas.

1865.—Jan. 18, Fort Fisher captured by the Union army; great rejoicings at Davenport; a salute of 100 guns fired in honor of the victory. March 14, Opening of Bryant & Stratton Commercial Business College in Nichol's Block, corner of Brady and Second streets, Davenport. April 1, John L. Davies elected Mayor; William Pool, Marshal; W. A. Remington, Treasurer; Francis Ochs, Assessor, of Davenport. April 3, Petersburg evacuated and Richmond taken. April 9, Lee surrendered, with his entire army, to General Grant. Extensive conflagration in dwellings in rear of St. Louis Hotel, Davenport; stables and numerous dwellings destroyed; loss, \$8,000. Another fire broke out in a frame building, used for storage of hay and feed for horses and mules in the Government stables, on Second street, between Perry and Rock Island, Davenport; loss, \$1,000. Still another fire broke out in stable in the alley between Perry and Brady, used by Dr. Carpenter. April 10, grand gala day in Davenport, and great rejoicings; immense procession; grand illumination in the evening. April 11, Major R. M. Littler promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of U. S. Volunteers, by President Lincoln, for faithful and meritorious service. April 15, President Lincoln shot dead; J. Wilkes Booth the assassin. Secretary Seward also assailed by a murderer; he survives the wounds inflicted upon him; the would-be assassin escaped. April 25, death of Alfred Sanders, former proprietor of the *Gazette*. April 28, Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was shot dead, and his accomplice, Harold, was taken prisoner about three miles from Port Royal. April 29, terrible accident on the Mississippi, a few miles above Cairo, by the explosion of the steamer "Sultana;" over 1,000 lives were

lost, and the boat burned to the water's edge. May 14, Jeff Davis, the Rebel President, captured in Irwinville, Georgia. July 13, hoop-skirt manufactory established in Davenport by Winter, Crouse & Co., at No. 23 East Second street. Aug. 20, a man shot dead whilst assaulting a returned soldier with an ax, in Davenport; verdict rendered, justifiable homicide. Oct. 10, Removal of Mr. Russell as post-master, and General Sanders appointed to the position. Oct. 31, post-office removed to the corner of Third and Perry streets.

1866.—April 8, election day in Davenport; John L. Davies was elected Mayor; W. A. Remington, Treasurer; Francis Ochs, Assessor, William Pool, Marshal. May 7, collision, the steamer "Enterprise" sunk by striking the large pier of the bridge; loss, \$40,000, insurance, \$12,000. May 15, arrival of the new steam fire-engine for the Fire Kings of Davenport. May 16, firemen's annual review of Davenport; grand display of the department; after the inspection by the City Council was concluded, the engines were tried and worked satisfactorily. May 25, Davenport rope factory started. Aug. 1, the Atlantic cable laid, and in good working order. Aug. 21, the roof of the Congregational church fell in while undergoing repairs; no one injured. Oct. 6, survey commenced for the railroad bridge and carriage drive over the Mississippi, under the supervision of E. H. Johnson. Oct. 9, Hiram Price, of Davenport, elected member of Congress. Oct. 18, improvements and enlargement of St. Marguerite's church completed. Dec. 9, lamentable occurrence; an elderly woman, Mrs. Julia Ann Cahill, aged 70 years, and two grandchildren burned to death, and a boy fatally injured by the burning of their house on Locust street road. Dec. 28, incendiarism; burning of barn, horses, cattle, hay, etc., belonging to Judge W. L. Cook; loss, \$4,000. The number of suicides, burglaries, fires, etc., during the last two months, exceeds anything that has ever occurred in Davenport during any six months from the time of its earliest settlement.

1867.—Jan. 24, a new grocery establishment opened in Davenport on Brady street by Messrs. Price & Conner. A new hardware house opened at No. 50 Brady street, by Goodwill & Bissell. Feb. 4, re-opening of the new Y. M. C. A. rooms in Le Claire Block, Davenport, J. S. Conner, President. March 17, six prisoners broke jail, and after a lively chase three were captured by the sheriff and aids. April 6, election day; Michael Donahue, Mayor; J. W. Moore, Marshal; Otto Klung, Treasurer; T. J. Saunders,



E. Stein Hiller

Assessor. June 11, ceremony of breaking the ground for the Episcopal Cathedral. June 23, first annual commencement of exercises of Griswold College; sermon preached by the Rev. Chester S. Percival, of Cedar Rapids. June 29, permanent location in Davenport of Dr. E. H. Hazen, oculist and aurist. July, corner-stone of St. Mary's church, of Davenport, laid, July 21. Over 200 buildings have been erected and more than \$500,000 invested within the last seven months in improvements and addition to business and private houses in Davenport. Sept. 3, another destructive conflagration in Davenport; seven business houses on Brady street in ruins; loss, \$160,000. Levi Davis sold his interest in the *Gazette* Company to J. S. Conner. Sept. 10, the C., R. I. & P. R. R. open to Des Moines; the first train from Davenport through to the capitol celebrated with especial interest. Sept. 30, five buildings burned on East Second street, Davenport, between Perry and Brady streets; loss, \$5,000. Nov. 11, Burrows' flour-mill burned; loss, \$15,000. Nov. 25, return of Bishop Lee from the Lambeth Conference, to Davenport. Dec. 29, completion of the Burtis Opera House. Dec. 26, formal opening of the Burtis Opera House, Davenport; a grand success.

1868.—Jan. 16, subscription books opened for a street railway in Davenport. Feb. 12, great damage done to the bridge by the ice gorge; one span moved off the pier; five steamboats and barges wrecked; the water up to Second street; the river rose eight feet in two hours; damages, \$150,000. March 16, a tornado on the river; the railroad bridge in ruins; entire destruction of the draw. April 4, election day in Davenport. Mr. Donahue elected Mayor; John Kaufman, Marshal; Otto Klung, Treasurer; Francis Ochs, Assessor. May 23, new grocery store opened by Risley & Bawden, on the corner of Third and Harrison streets, Davenport. July 16, A. L. Mossman swam from the foot of Perry street, Davenport, to the ferry landing at Rock Island in 17 minutes. Dec. 7, Sickles & Preston opened a hardware store in Davenport.

1869.—Jan. 15, a woman arrested in Davenport with \$3,000 counterfeit money in her possession. Jan. 31, the jewelry store of Archibald Corken entered by burglars; money and jewelry to the value of \$1,600 taken. March 2, Third street railroad opened. March 13, estimated population of Davenport, according to the assessor's books, 20,063. April 4, election day in Davenport; James Renwick elected Mayor; John Kaufman, Marshal; Francis Ochs, Assessor; W. A. Remington, Treasurer. Apr. 9, incendiary

work; destruction of John L. Davis' planing-mill; loss, \$20,000; no insurance. Nov. 11, the *Democrat* building fired, narrow escape of the structure; loss, about \$1,600. Dec. 20, Simonson's clothing store on Second street, Davenport, burned; loss, \$25,000.

1870.—Feb. 26, \$10,000 worth of beer destroyed belonging to Knepper & Schlapp, in East Davenport, by parties drilling holes in the large casks and vats, and letting all the beer out; over 700 barrels of lager were destroyed. April 2, Republican victory at the polls in Davenport; John M. Lyter, Mayor; John Kaufman, Marshal; F. Ochs, Assessor; W. A. Remington, Treasurer. Apr. 4, extensive fire in Davenport; Pennsylvania House burned; also three residences; loss, \$75,000. April 15, bold attempt to destroy the City Flour Mills, of Davenport; loss, \$1,100. April 25, Garrett's shoe factory, two dwelling-houses, Knostman & Petersen's furniture factory and lumber yard burned; loss, \$30,000; all in Davenport. May 19, D. A. Burrow's mill of Davenport burnt; loss, \$10,000. Aug. 22, a mother and her two children foully murdered, near Second and Warren streets, in Davenport. Aug. 29, a man's arm torn out of the socket at Renwick's mill in Davenport; he dies 30 minutes afterward. Sept. 4, J. C. Bills elected Mayor of Davenport. A new wholesale store for hats, caps, furs and straw goods opened by J. A. Solomon & Co. at No. 10 Veile's Block, Davenport. Sept. 19, new trunk factory started in Davenport by William McKay & Son. Sept. 20, Hosford & Nutting opened a new hardware store in Davenport. Oct. 6, first train on the D. & St. P. R. R. over the Wapsie. Oct. 23, two passenger trains each way daily from Davenport to De Witt. Nov. 20, the firm of Charles Knell and G. R. Marvin opened a new furniture establishment in Davenport. Nov. 21, first regular through passenger train to St. Louis; 248 miles in 11 hours to the Mound City from Davenport. Dec. 15, installation of the Rev. J. B. Stewart as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Davenport.

1871.—Jan. 28, A. S. Alston's store on Second street, Davenport, robbed of \$2,000 worth of silks and velvets. Feb. 5, first marriage in Davenport according to the rites of the Jewish faith, the contracting parties being Mr. E. Rothschild, of the city, and Miss C. Lazare, of Rock Island, Ill. April 1, election day in Davenport; J. C. Bills, elected Mayor; J. A. Le Claire, Marshal. Tompson & Bahls opened a new merchant tailoring establishment. Oct. 5, heavy fire in Davenport, the iron elevator destroyed; 50,000 bushels of grain burned; loss, \$62,000. Opening of R. Clay-

ton's plumbing, gas and steam-fitting establishment on Second street. Oct. 14, cold-blooded stabbing of Dr. G. W. Lyon, whilst standing in his own door-yard, by Michael Delaney. Dec. 17, Hon. John L. Davies's stable in Harrison street burned; loss \$4,000.

1872.—The Rev. J. G. Merrill succeeds the Rev. J. A. Hamilton as pastor of the Edwards Congregational Church, Davenport. March 1, Glue factory started by Mason & Co. on Second street, foot of Ainsworth, 102 x 62; costing \$13,000. H. C. Marsh, of Gorton, N. Y., succeeds Levi Davis as one of the proprietors of the *Gazette*; estimated value of the *Gazette* property, \$55,000. March 28, death of the Hon. John L. Davies, of Davenport. April 4, a fine retail hat, cap, and gents furnishing store opened on Third street, near the postoffice, by W. S. Cameron. Aug. 22, heavy fire in Davenport; destruction of Kirk's planing-mill and other property; loss, \$21,000. Nov. 21, Government bridge opened. Dec. 31, completion of the new gas works of Davenport, at a cost of \$55,000.

1873.—Jan. 23, destruction of the old city market house of Davenport, on Western avenue; "Rescue" engine and "Pioneer" hook and ladder truck burned; loss, \$4,700. Bridge completed; length, including shore spans, 1,848 feet; five spans and one draw. Feb. 10, dedication, by Bishop Andrews, of the new Methodist church of Davenport on Brady street. March 10, reappointment of Postmaster Russell. April 5, J. A. Murphy elected Mayor of Davenport, J. A. Le Claire, City Marshal; B. Finger, Assessor. May 5, completion of the fine organ in the Episcopal Cathedral at a cost of \$5,000. May 26, organization of the Davenport Glucose Company; capital stock, \$50,000; June 18, consecration of the Episcopal Cathedral; sermon by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, in the forenoon, and by Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, in the evening. June 22, death of Dr. White, late business manager of the *Gazette* Company. Aug. 26, corner-stone of the new Trinity church laid, on the corner of Brady and Seventh streets. Oct. 14, election returns; L. Rholf, Treasurer; H. Leonard, Sheriff; L. Robeson, Assessor. Dec. 26, dedication of the new Congregational church, corner of Ninth and Perry streets. Dec. 30, opening of new water-works at a cost of \$512,000.

1874.—Fire pressure; official test of the water-works; the pumps can furnish 9,610,200 gallons in 24 hours, supplied by two engines, each of 125 horse-power. Feb. 5, swindling venture of T. S. Eggesht & Co., to steal \$15,000 from three banks; capture of Eggesht after

a smart chase. March. 20, E. C. Chapin succeeds the late Dr. J. H. White as business manager of the *Gazette* Company, by purchasing a one-third interest. April 4, election returns are : J. W. Stewart, Mayor; B. Finger, Assessor; J. H. Le Claire, Marshal. April 27, Fritz Dinkel kills his wife with a butcher knife. Sept. 27, death of Bishop Lee from the effects of serious injuries received from falling down stairs. Dec. 25, opening of the new Trinity church of Davenport on the corner of Seventh and Brady. Jan. 3, Renwick Memorial or East Davenport Mission church, dedicated. Jan. 9, remarkable change in the weather; at 11 A.M., 21° above zero; at 2 P.M. 4° below, and at 10 P.M., 21° below zero in Davenport. March 29, disastrous fire in Davenport; Shields' woolen-mill partially destroyed; heavy loss of machinery, wool and cloth; loss, \$30,000 to \$40,000. April 3, election day in Davenport; Roderick Rose, elected Mayor; E. H. Jennings, Marshal; B. Finger, Assessor. May 8, great morning in Davenport; the loss of the steamship "Schiller," 16 residents of Davenport being among the lost, viz.: Charles F. Haase, wife and two children; Otto Kircher, P. A. Paulsen, William Fraham, Mrs. Margaretha Klommer, P. C. Roschmann, Mrs. Emma Hansen and child, Henry Goetsch, G. W. Gatsch and wife, John Nissen and John Bonhoff. May 12, Consecration of Trinity church, of Davenport; sermon by Bishop Talbot. Aug. 28, Seig & Williams entered their new warehouse; a fine three-story brick, 43 x 150 feet, on the southeast corner of Third and Main streets, Davenport. Sept. 4, M. Weidemann opens a new dry-goods, notions, and millinery establishment, on the corner of Second and Harrison streets, Davenport. Sept. 14, Beiderbecker & Miller take possession of their fine new building on West Second street, Davenport; its size is 150 x 70, and three stories high, with all the latest interior improvements. Nov. 4, Mr. Edward Russell again assumes the chair as editor-in-chief of the *Gazette*, by purchasing the interest of W. M. Potter.

1876.—Jan. 1, *Gazette* annual review shows the following building improvements during 1875: Charles Hill's furniture store on Second street, four stories, 21x80; cost \$6,000; a three-story brick on Second street between Ripley & Scott, 40x75, erected by August Steffen and H. Dohman, cost \$10,000; Reupke, Schmidt & Co., cracker factory, corner Iowa and Fourth street, 43 x 150, two story, cost \$5,000; Schauder's Hotel, Front street, three-story brick, 20 x 70, cost, \$6,000; Steffen's Block, corner Harrison and Second, 87x77, three-story brick and iron, cost, \$25,000; Grant's

Hotel, corner of Main and Front streets, three-story brick, 55 x 150, 73 rooms, and cost \$21,000. Feb. 22, great fire in Davenport; destruction of Hill's block and several stores and offices; loss over \$50,000. April 1, election day; Roderick Rose, Mayor; Edward Jennings, Marshal. April 3, U. N. Roberts & Co. took possession of their fine new three story brick, corner of Harrison and Fourth; size 63 x 105. May 15, heavy fire broke out in Renwick, Shaw & Crossett's mill; lumber and machinery destroyed valued at \$10,000. Sept. 10, Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D. (of Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y.), consecrated bishop of the Episcopal Church for the diocese of Iowa. Oct. 4, first issue of the new German paper, *Der Sternen Banner*.

1877.—Jan. 1, annual review of the *Gazette*, 1876, shows building improvements \$214,250; total amount of manufactures, \$11,-302,902.07; goods sold at wholesale, \$5,397,000; grain receipts, 5,380,000 bushels. Jan. 18, arrival at the water-works, Davenport, of the new engines. March 14, J. L. Daymude succeeds E. C. Chapin as business manager of the *Gazette* Company. April 7, election day in Davenport; T. T. Dow, elected Mayor, E. J. Jennings, Marshal; E. H. Schmidt, Assessor. Aug. 12, completion of the new Board of Trade rooms, of Davenport. Aug. 20, *Der Demokrat* moves into its new quarters; fine three-story brick, cut-stone front, on Third street, near Main. Sept. 15, Whitaker's mill destroyed by fire; loss, \$10,000. Oct. 4, corner-stone laid of the new library building for the Academy of Science. Nov. 6, the corner-stone of the new library building, with impressive ceremonies by the Masonic order. Nov. 20, new book store opened on Brady street, by Gartside & Piatt. Dec. 16, the 100-foot single-deck span on the island side of Government bridge broken down, by a derrick attached to a freight train, and Conductor McFarland seriously injured. Dec. 30, dedication of the Fire King's new engine house on Perry street. Ashtabula bridge disaster, Dec. 28, 1876.

Captain Haupt, proprietor of the Mississippi House, Davenport, died Jan. 6, in the 57th year of his age. He had run the house for 20 years. March 6, 1877, George Mordaunt arrested for forgery on several parties in Davenport. June 25, severe storm throughout the county; great damage to crops. July 26, big strike of railroad employes. Sept. 8, old settlers had a barbecue at Blue Grass.

1878.—Jan. 3, *Der Demokrat* appears enlarged from six to seven column paper. Jan. 1, a steamboat, the "McDonald," landed from Le Claire; something that is almost unknown. Jan. 5, death of Fred. O. Parker. March 30, dastardly attempt of two masked

men to kill and rob Father Cosgrove. April 8, Major Gustavus Schnitzer received a telegram from Hon. Hiram Price, at Washington, that he was appointed United States Marshal for Wyoming Territory. April 6, Charles Hagerty, arrested for the attempted murder of Father Cosgrove. May 12, snow and frost all over the West. Davenport had her share. May 22, State Homeopathic Convention met at Burtis House. Dec. 9, snow storm lasting part of three days; snow about three feet deep.

1879.—The *Gazette* shows a record of 1878 of the business interests of Davenport; total value of manufactories \$4,458,908; amount of wholesale and jobbing trade as \$5,048,500; building improvements \$160,000. During the year 1878, 29,189 passengers were ticketed from the C., R. I. & P. R. R. ticket office at Davenport. Jan. 7, a Mrs. Hogan living about three miles from Davenport burned to death; caught her clothing afire while warming herself. Jan. 4, quite a serious fire at Princeton, sweeping away an entire row of substantial brick buildings, the worst loss this place has ever had, being about \$9,500. Jan. 12, John McManus and wife had gone to church and left their five children; the oldest boy, Frank, had the day before bought a pistol, and he got it out, and supposing it to be unloaded, pointed it at his sister Mary and pulled the trigger; the pistol was discharged the ball entering her brain; she died in a short time. Jan. 15, corn blockade at Chicago. Jan. 30, Gen. Sigel was in Davenport on a short visit to his friends. Feb. 8, quite a fire on the corner of Second and Brady streets; loss about \$3,000. Feb. 15, James McManus died at his residence at the west end of Third street. Feb. 20, death of Mrs. Clarissa C. Cook. March 29, death of N. M. Rambo. April 4, double death by suicide, of Harry Watt and Louisa Filter. April 15, William Smith crushed to death by a boiler falling on him while helping to move it at the rear end of the round-house in Davenport. April 21, Mrs. Scharnberas' and Mr. Becker's houses on West Ninth street were burned. May 2, Frederick Winters committed suicide by jumping into the river. May 6, Warren Chase fell from the top of Mr. Ballard's house in Davenport, where he was painting. His neck was nearly broken and spinal column so injured that the whole body was paralyzed. May 11, 36 girls and boys took their first communion at St. Anthony's church, Davenport. May 20, Judge Dillon tendered the petition of professor of municipal and real-estate law in Columbia Law School, New York, at a salary of \$7,000. May 22, total destruction of H. P. Beatties flouring mill by fire;

loss \$100,000. May 28, telegram received by Charles E. Putnam, that his son John C. was drowned at Hoboken, N. J., while attending school. May 31, Government bridge opened permanently after being closed for repairs. Mrs. D. Keck bought the John P. Cook residence at the cost of \$12,000. June 2, the Mrs. Ebenezer Cook will case settled.

On the 4th of July a lad named Henry Gaston acted the part of a genuine hero in saving the life of James Collins, a boy of 13 years, who was drowning in the river. A burglary was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. G. P. Knostman, on the night of the 3d of July, 1879. Several valuable articles were stolen. One of the most furious storms of wind and rain that ever visited this locality occurred on the morning of the 9th of July. Not much damage was done to buildings, but the injury to the crops was enormous, whole fields of corn and oats being prostrated. On Thursday afternoon, July 12, a fatal accident occurred to one of Davenport's old and established citizens, Christian Rusch. He was carrying some shingles to the carpenters, to a scaffolding just beneath the eaves of a barn they were building, when the scaffolding fell with him to the ground. He was taken up senseless and died from the effects of his injuries Friday noon. He had been a resident of Scott County since 1857, and had always been a quiet man, honest and highly esteemed by his acquaintances. Jacob Breis, who was in his 90th year, died July 16, at the residence of his son-in-law, Lucas Ruhl. The deceased had been a resident of Davenport for 30 years. At 10 o'clock on the morning of July 19, the body of an unknown man was found in the river at the foot of Harrison street; an inquest was held, the jury's verdict being "death from accidental drowning." The glucose company had \$7,000 worth of machinery under contract for their works, much of it nearly completed, when the works were totally destroyed by fire, July 19. The body of George Westphal, of Davenport, who was drowned off a Government dredge boat, above Hampton, on Monday afternoon, July 28, was recovered below Hampton two days later. He had been a resident of Davenport 22 years. An attempt was made to rob the drug store of J. F. Koch, on the night of Aug. 5, which came near resulting in the death of Mr. Koch; two shots were fired by the burglar which missed their mark. B. B. Woodward, for many years one of Davenport's most prominent citizens, died at his residence in that city Aug. 19, after a long and painful illness. Nathaniel Wilson died of old age in Le Claire township, Aug. 19,

He was one of the first pioneers in that township and has resided in Scott County 42 years. On Thursday morning, Aug. 28, the most costly, the finest, and one of the largest barns in Scott County, belonging to E. W. Gilbert, of New York, and occupied by C. Druehl, was struck by lightning and completely demolished. A shocking outrage was perpetrated in Winfield township on Friday night, Sept. 26. Near midnight three masked men forced an entrance into the house of Farmer Flanery, dragged him from his bed, then, in spite of all resistance from him and pleadings from his wife, they took him out of doors and kicked and beat him in the most brutal manner and ended their infamous work by throwing him in a pond. His injuries were very severe. A shocking accident occurred on Oct. 20. The victim was Edward Fleming, son of James Fleming, No. 522 West Fifth street. He had been put to work by his employer to melt zinc to galvanize telephone wire. Following instructions he poured a composition of some kind into a kettle of boiling zinc causing an instantaneous explosion; which covered his face and neck with the scalding stuff, which sank deep in the flesh. He presented a horrible spectacle, both eyes being burned out. The burning of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul round-house occurred on Oct. 30, two engines being badly damaged. The death of John Burnside, occurred at his home in Blue Grass township, Nov. 8. He was a true, upright and honest man, respected by all who knew him. On Dec. 12, the livery stable of Judson Parcell was almost completely destroyed by fire. The live stock and portable property were all saved, but the buildings were almost totally demolished. After several months of illness with consumption Hon. Eugene Birchard died at home, in Pleasant Valley township, Dec. 13.

1880.—On the morning of Jan. 2, George Balch met with a fatal accident at the railroad yards, dying at 2 o'clock in the afternoon from the effects of his injuries. The quiet peace of Sunday morning, Jan. 11, was disturbed by a most horrible accident, resulting in the death of Miss Addie E. Webb. The exact nature of the accident will never be known, but it is supposed that a lamp she was carrying exploded and set fire to her clothing and body; death relieved her of her sufferings soon after. On the night of Feb. 1, the First National Bank caught fire and came near being entirely destroyed. There was no damage to the books or private valuables, but the building presented a sorry sight. T. B. Olshausen's pottery on Eighth street, was destroyed by fire Feb. 14. As bold an operation in the robber's line, as ever was carried out in Daven-

port—a peculiar operation standing alone in its class—was enacted on the evening of Feb. 17. About 9 o'clock the law office of Martin, Murphy & Lynch was entered; a young attorney, D. S. Driscoll, was blind-folded, gagged and made to unlock the safe; \$303 in cash was the reward of the robbers' bold scheme. The death of Col. J. H. Berryhill occurred March 3. On Thursday morning, March 11, the large frame tavern known as the Meyers Place, with barn and dance hall adjoining, were consumed by fire. Terrible storm of wind and rain April 19, causing great destruction of property. One of Davenport's honored citizens, Dr. C. G. Blood, died April 27. A large fire occurred May 6, 1880, resulting in the destruction of the extensive rope-walk of M. Bondinot & Sons, a dwelling house and barn.

A horrible tragedy occurred on the night of May 10. A young man named Frank McLaughlin was shot and instantly killed on West Fifth street, by a saloon keeper, Fred Bahl. Joseph J. Brown, a well-known citizen of Davenport, committed suicide, May 16, 1880. A cyclone passed over Scott County, June 5, creating terrible devastations. Property was destroyed to the amount of \$70,000. Charles Arp, a son of Peter Arp, one of Scott County's prominent citizens, committed suicide June 16 by lying on the railroad track and letting a freight train pass over him, mangling him in a shocking manner. James Baraclough threw some gunpowder into the fire, an explosion followed instantly, and the boy James was severely burned, his face being literally blown to pieces, and one thumb blown off. The large barn of John Schroeder was completely demolished by fire at 12 o'clock, on the night of Nov. 29; the summer kitchen was also burned, total loss being \$750. A ghastly affair occurred on the 30th of November. A young man named Henry Wolhoeft, who had been laboring under mental disorder for some time past, secured a butcher knife and started up stairs with it. His mother instantly missed the knife and followed him, begging him not to kill himself; she caught hold of his arm, but with a powerful wrench he threw her from him, and before she could reach him again he had inflicted a terrible cut on his throat, from the effects of which he died soon after. The most destructive fire that had occurred in Davenport for some time took place on the night of Aug. 15. The vinegar works and paper warehouse, owned by Fay & Smith, on Front street, were almost completely destroyed by fire; total loss, \$33,500. On Friday, Aug. 20, the planing-mill, sash, door and building-shop

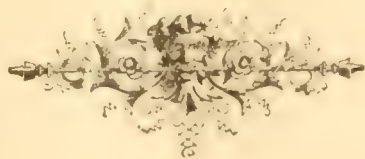
of Groves Bros. was consumed by fire; total loss, \$8,600. Rev. Father George Brophy died in this city, at the advanced age of 105 years, on Oct. 16. A \$4,500 fire occurred in Davenport Dec. 31, in the Davis Block.

1881.--A terrible cutting affair occurred on the night of Jan. 28, 1881, which came near resulting in the death of one or two of the participants. A snow-storm visited Davenport on Feb. 11, and continued until Feb. 13. Railroads were blocked, street-cars were stopped from running, and business generally suspended. About six miles below Buffalo lived the family of Theodore Krause. On Monday, Feb. 14, Mr. and Mrs. Krause drove up to Buffalo to purchase some supplies, leaving their four children in charge of things at home, but expecting them to remain at school until its close in the afternoon. But the youngest child, Minnie, went home at noon for some purpose. About half-past one o'clock a neighbor, in driving past the place, observed a couple of hogs pulling something about the yard, while a strong odor of burned flesh filled the air, and, running in, was horrified to find the child Minnie on the ground, her clothing having been nearly burned off, and her body and arms and head appeared roasted and blackened, while her legs had been torn by the hogs. She died from the effects of her injuries. Evidently she had been trying to re-kindle the fire in the stove, and her clothing had been caught by the flames, and she ran into the yard and threw herself in the snow to extinguish the flames, and while thus prostrate had been attacked by the hogs.

A horrible accident occurred at Walcott, Feb. 28. A laborer named Samuel Cummings was shoveling snow off the railroad track, when a freight train from the West came along, pushed by the engine of the construction train. He was struck and fell back, then rolled down upon the track, caught and dragged some distance. The train was stopped, but before help could reach him he was dead. Capt. A. H. Davenport died at his home in Le Claire on Sunday afternoon, March 27. The old planing-mill at the corner of Third and Farnam streets was burned April 26; total loss, \$3,900. David Le Claire, the oldest settler left in Davenport after the death of Mrs. Marguerite Le Claire, died at his residence in West Davenport, May 13.

On the morning of July 2, while preparations were going on for the celebration of the Fourth, with crowds from the country and neighboring towns thronging the streets, bent on amusement, came

news which thrilled the city as was never the case but once, and that was when the great Lincoln was murdered. It was about 9:30 o'clock when the first telegram came, "President Garfield was shot twice at the B. & O. depot at Washington." News came shortly after that the wound was not fatal, and people took hope. The name of the cowardly assassin was Charles J. Guiteau. Capt. Robert Melville died at his home in this city, July 21. On the morning of July 29, 1881, Thomas Greene, of Tamaco, who was in this city under medical treatment, received a sun stroke, which caused him the loss of his sense of speech. Two boys, Eugene and Fritz Ivers, were drowned while in bathing near Paige, Dixon & Co.'s mill, on Friday, Aug. 12. Mr. R. F. Paige, of the firm of Paige, Dixon & Co. died at his home in this city, Sept. 1, from heart disease. William Schlimme, a farmer, four miles north-west of Davenport, committed suicide by taking a dose of carbolic acid, on Monday, Oct. 10. Mrs. Doretha Litz, committed suicide in Davenport on the 12th of October, by jumping into a well, while in a temporary fit of insanity. A terrible steamboat disaster occurred in front of the city of Davenport, on Thursday night, Oct. 27. The "Jennie Gilchrist" after passing through the bridge, and moving up the channel a short distance became helpless to move, and began floating back toward the bridge. She struck the bridge between piers Nos. 2 and 3. Instantly her steam-pipes parted, and there was a terrific crash like an explosion. The disaster was caused by the breaking of a pitman cam. Eight lives were lost, and cargo to the value of \$2,000. Joseph Quick was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in Winfield township, on Sunday, Oct. 30. J. B. Nebergal, an old and prominent farmer in Blue Grass township, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Monday, Dec. 26.



CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPERANCE.

The cause of temperance is one that has always enlisted the services of the moral and benevolent earth. As far back as the history of the world can be traced, intemperance has existed. Laws have been promulgated against it, warnings have been given over and over again, and yet man will continue to use the intoxicating cup, notwithstanding Solomon, the wise man, has said, "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth the color in the cup, for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," and a greater than Solomon has added, "That no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of heaven."

In the first half of the present century but few large distilleries existed, while now every neighborhood must have its "still." A new settlement was no sooner formed than an enterprising individual would erect his still, and commence the manufacture of whisky, pure and unadulterated. The surplus corn of the country could be used in no other way; at least such was thought to be the case. Every merchant advertised whisky as one of the specialties of his store. The whisky-jug was thought to be an indispensable help in the harvest field, or at house-raisings, log-rollings and corn-huskings; nor was the decanter, with its exhilarating contents, generally wanting at social gatherings. Liquor bought by the gallon, and even by the barrel, was kept in the house for daily use. Before partaking of breakfast the glass was passed around and partaken of, to give an appetite, and in the evening was used as a "night-cap" before going to bed. When bittered by some herb or drug it was used as a sovereign remedy for some of the ailments flesh is heir to, and often as a preventive.

Whisky was generally considered necessary at every house-raising. It must be borne in mind by the reader that in the early day the houses built were invariably of hewn round logs, and it required the assistance of a large number of men to erect one. The necessity

of having a supply of whisky at these raisings often put the pioneer to considerable inconvenience, and occasionally delayed the raising **a much longer time than desired.**

While temperance largely exists, it is evident that it has greatly decreased within the past generation. According to population there are not as many drunkards, nor is there as much liquor consumed as a third or half a century ago. This leads to the further declaration that can well be sustained, that the efforts put forth by the temperance people in times past have not proven a failure. That organizations have flourished for a time and then ceased to exist proves nothing. These organizations were but human instrumentalities brought forth by the necessities of the hour, their design being to accomplish a certain purpose then apparent. It is not to be expected that they will be as enduring as the hills, or so strong that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against them." If they accomplish a good work for the time, well and good. If it be found that there is a radical defect in their organizations necessitating a change, let it be made, and let it not be imagined because they are defective and have not accomplished all the good their most sanguine supporters anticipated, that nothing has been done. All over the country can be found sober, honest and good men, who, but for the effort put forth by the members of some temperance organization that had ceased to exist, would now fill a drunkard's grave.

Notwithstanding whisky is thought to be a preventive for nearly every disease, it has been proven by actual statistics to be a source of disease, the habitual drinker being more liable to attack from various diseases than the total abstainer. Especially has this been proven to be the case in diseases of an epidemic nature, such as cholera.

THE WASHINGTONIANS.

In the winter of 1840-'41, in the city of Baltimore, a society originated having for its object the prevention of intemperance and the reformation of those who had become slaves to the intoxicating cup. This organization adopted the name of Washington Society, so named in honor of the Father of his country—George Washington. Those connected with the society became known as Washingtonians. The pledge adopted was a simple one, as follows: The undersigned, being desirous of carrying out the principles of temperance, *do pledge our honor* that we will abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

The movement early began to be agitated in Davenport and throughout the county. Many who had been accustomed to partake freely of the intoxicating cup became radical and zealous workers in the temperance cause.

The *Gazette*, under date Jan. 13, 1842, has the following to say of the movement:

"Almost every newspaper that we receive has something to say of the progress of temperance, in the respective towns of their publication. Shall we not say something of our own village? For the honor then of our town, and we trust our friends in the distance will notice it to induce moral immigration, Davenport contains no coffee-houses. 'Put in your paper,' observed a stranger to us, a passenger on the most recent boat detained at our wharf, 'put in your paper, sir, as one of the most favorable items connected with your beautiful town, that one of our passengers traversed it all over in search of liquor, but could not obtain a drop.' We comply with his injunctions."

For several years the temperance cause flourished. The *Gazette* for Jan. 29, 1846, said:

"Cold water is 'all the go here.' A red-nosed, blear-eyed, swell-head, tremulous, tipsy son of Bacchus would be something of a curiosity at this place. We once had such among us, but they are now the most bitter opponents that old red-eye has to contend with. A few stout cold-water men rigged up a team and went down to Blue Grass one night last week to stir up our farmer friends. They came back highly elated with their success; 28 raw hands had enlisted under the pure white banner of Temperance."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

After the Washingtonians came the Sons of Temperance, an organization having for its motto, "Love, Purity, and Fidelity." The "Sons" were composed of males above the age of 18, and held their meetings in secret, believing that they could more fully carry out the object of the order. To enable the wives and daughters of members to engage in the good work, the "Daughters of Temperance" were organized; and for the benefit of males between the age of 14 and 18, the "Cadets of Temperance" were organized. Thus every member in the family were secured as workers in the good cause. The "Sons" formed their first division in this county in 1848, and for many years were in a flourishing condition.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Almost contemporaneous with the Sons of Temperance was the Temple of Honor, which combined the principles of temperance with the benevolent features of such organizations as the Masons and Odd Fellows. Every person desiring to become a member of the order had to be proposed for membership and was required to be of the requisite age and in good health. A fair degree of success attended this order.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Independent Order of Good Templars originated in 1851, and was the outgrowth of a desire to unite all the members of a family in one order, and with the laudable object of "saving the fallen and preventing others from falling." The first lodge of Good Templars, in this county, was instituted about the year 1855, since which time the order here has had seasons of prosperity and seasons of adversity. Like all other human organizations, its members at times are enthusiastic, and work together in harmony, and success therefore attends their every movement. Again, divisions occur; the members refuse to co-operate with one another, and the order takes a backward stride.

DARK DEEDS.

The following embraces a few of the "dark deeds" committed in Scott County. The list is not long, but long enough. It speaks well for the county that it is no worse.

On Monday morning, May 15, 1854, the body of a German was found lying in the middle of Fourth street, stabbed to the heart. On evidence at the inquest, it was found that he passed Sunday evening at a dance house and a saloon in the lower part of the city. About one o'clock Sunday morning a fight occurred at the house, and shortly afterward the man left in company with a woman for Rock Island. The woman testified that two men followed them until they reached Fourth street, when one of them dropped behind, and the other came up and struck her companion with something in a handkerchief. The blow was repeated, and the man shrieked and fell. The man when discovered was found to have been stabbed between the third and fourth ribs, through one lobe of the lung and penetrating the heart.

On Sunday night, Oct. 8, 1854, as Thomas Pritchard was leaning against the railing in the dance-house in the lower part of the city, Charles Beener, a negro, knocked him down and then seized and brutally dragged him down the steps and twice plunged a large knife into his breast, either one of which would have caused his death. Beener and two accomplices were arrested.

On Sunday night, Oct. 23, 1859, Henry Stoddard together with some others were making a noise in Wiedeman's saloon, and refusing to be quiet when requested, Mr. Wiedeman took him and another young man by the collar and shoved them toward the door. As he was putting them out, Stoddard drew his bowie-knife and inflicted two very dangerous wounds upon the person of William Herrig, and a slight flesh-cut upon Charley Deitmire. Before Stoddard could be arrested he made good his escape. Herrig died of his wounds Oct. 29.

The citizens in the vicinity of Warren and Second streets, in the city of Davenport, were horrified on the night of Aug. 21, 1870, by hearing that a German woman named Koenig, who had but a short time before come to this country from Schleswig-Holstein, had murdered her two children and then killed herself. On hastening to the spot it was found that the report was too true, for, lying upon the bed in the cold embraces of death, were the bodies of a little boy and girl, the latter four years and the former only two years of age. A visit to the yard discovered another horror, for there, in a well of not more than three feet in diameter, some 18 feet deep, and containing but about two feet of water, lay the body of the unfortunate mother whose rash hand, under the pressure of impending poverty, had committed the rash act, and hurried herself and innocent children into the presence of God. The body of the poor demented creature was taken from the well, where it had been drowned in a kneeling position, with the face buried in the water. The following statement by the husband was received before the coroner's jury, which was composed of Messrs. Tichenor, Charles Echardt and Jacob Grobe: He had been up town Saturday evening, and returned home about 10 P. M.; found the light out, and supposed his wife and children had gone to bed. He struck a match and lighted a candle, and saw upon the floor his two children lying dead. He picked them up and laid them upon the bed. He then passed into the yard and saw his wife sitting by the well. He went to her, and she told him she had drowned the children in a

bucket of water in the house, and intended to drown herself, as she had no desire to live; she was discouraged and sick. Koenig says he told her to come in, but she did not want to. Then he led her in. Here she repeated what she had said at the well, and said it would be better if they were both dead, and proposed that they both drown themselves in the well. He said he consented, and they both went to the well and jumped in, but the depth of the water was not sufficient to drown him. Then he climbed out and went down street, and not knowing what to do, went and told Mr. Jacob Rolf, a tailor on Second street, who returned with him to the house and remained until he was taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Feid.

W. L. F. Koenig was about 35 years of age. He and his family had only been in this country three and a half months, the greater portion of which time had been passed in Davenport. Ignorant of our language and unfitted by his profession, a school-master, for manual labor he found it impossible to secure employment, and their bare living had exhausted the small capital they brought with them from the old country. They were reduced to such extremity that they had endeavored to part with some antique and cherished family plate which they had brought with them, which was only rated as old silver by the jeweler to whom he offered it; marks of former prosperity in the way of expensive and good clothing were found in the house, although the furniture was scanty in quantity and of the poorest description. The health of the wife had failed after their arrival in Davenport; some chronic disease of the eyes had nearly destroyed her powers of vision.

As questioned by the coroner the following was gleaned from the prisoner: "Went out about 7 o'clock; when I got home I found my wife sitting alone by the well. I asked her how she could make up her mind to do such a wicked thing as to kill her children; she told me we were so poor and had nothing to live on; she had talked about it before and we had agreed to join the Amana Society. I do not remember the first thing I said to her when I found her at the well. I was down-hearted. I carried her into the house and went to work to try and restore the children to life, my wife declaring she would drown herself, and ran away several times but I brought her back. She was always kind to the children. I found the oldest child lying dead on the floor, the other in a bucket of water. I thought it must be my wife who had killed them. When I found I could not restore the children we agreed to go and drown

ourselves together in the well. We took hold of each other's hands and jumped into the well; the fall did not stun me. I knew where I was when we struck the bottom and immediately tried to drown myself. My wife laid down in the water. I laid down too; don't know how long; stooped forward while standing and put my head in the water, don't know why I took my head out of the water; then I thought I would get out again and go into the house and shoot myself, but was too weak to reach up and get my gun; thought it best to see Rolfs before killing myself. I told him all about it and that I was going to kill myself, but he kept me from it." The jury returned a verdict in which they found the prisoner guilty of being accessory to the death of his wife.

The city of Davenport was very much shocked and public feeling very much excited over an event which happened there on the evening of Oct. 14, 1871. The news was circulated that Dr. George F. Lyon had been fatally stabbed by one Dennis Delaney, an Irishman who was employed in the railroad shops at the depot. The facts seem to be these: The Doctor and Delaney resided next door to each other on Seventh street. It appeared that Delaney's dog was poisoned a few weeks previous, much to the wrath of its owner, who had charged the Doctor with doing it. On the 11th Delaney had another dog die in the same way in front of his house which he let lay there until the evening of the 14th. There was an alarm of fire on that evening and the Doctor had gone out on the porch to see where the fire was. The gate opened to the street from the steps, which was raised some five feet above. No sooner had he reached the steps than Delaney who had been brooding over the loss of his dog, came to the gate and said in a threatening tone: "If you don't bury that dog I'll fix you," saying he would give him five minutes to do it in. The Doctor at once denied the poisoning of the dog, saying he knew nothing of the matter whatever. Delaney again accused him, when the Doctor replied, "You cannot prove that, Delaney. I never had anything to do with it and don't know who did do it." Delaney then said, "I will settle that when I get inside," and, suiting the action to the word, rushed up to the Doctor, caught him around the waist and stabbed him in the abdomen, bringing the knife around and laying open his left cheek.

The deed was done in an instant. The Doctor tore himself away from his would-be murderer, leaving his vest in his blood-thirsty hands, and jumped over the fence out of his own yard into the

street, his bowels protruding, calling for help while his murderous assailant went home. Moses Hobbs and F. C. Gilman, neighbors, came to his aid carrying him into the house, where he was soon attended by Drs. Worley, Peck, Middleton and Cantwell, who dressed his wounds, which were of a very dangerous character, about five feet of his intestines protruding through a wound about two inches long in the abdomen. The assailant was arrested and lodged in jail to await trial.

KILLING OF JOSEPH WILSON.

On Tuesday evening, Aug. 12, 1873, James Messenger left the house of John Donahue, on Twelfth street, where he worked, and went to the house of Mrs. Emeline Wilson, on Fourth street, near the corner of Harrison, in Davenport, taking some clothes along to be washed.

Arriving at her house he sat down on a bench near the door and commenced talking to Mrs. Wilson quite loud and earnestly. In the house, lying upon a lounge, was a colored man named Joseph Wilson, who boarded with Mrs. Wilson. The two, although of the same name, were not related. Not long before, Wilson had returned from his work, and was very tired. He was trying to sleep, and the loud talking outside annoyed him. He ordered Messenger and Mrs. Wilson to stop. Messenger replied with angry words. Wilson then told Messenger to go away, or he would make him, to which Messenger replied that he would not go for him. Then Wilson got off the lounge and came to Messenger and led him out to the sidewalk. Then Messenger cried: "I will kill you; I will shoot you."

Wilson did not seem to take much notice of Messenger's words, or else did not believe that he would shoot, as he told him he dare not shoot, or words to that effect. But Messenger did shoot; he drew a revolver and a moment afterward a pistol report was heard. Wilson slowly turned to the house and staggered in and fell upon the floor. He told Mrs. Wilson to run for a doctor, and this was the last time he spoke.

When Mrs. Wilson and the doctor returned Joseph Wilson was dead. The ball entered Wilson's left side, striking the heart, and the only wonder is that death did not result sooner.

A crowd soon gathered and the alarm spread. A murder had not been committed in Davenport for several years before, and a feeling of curiosity and horror was excited.

Officer Niles and Feid also appeared, but did not find Messenger on the place. He was captured, however, about 11 o'clock, in the stable at Mr. Donahue's place. He did not know until told by the officers that Wilson was dead. The coroner brought in a verdict of murder by James Messenger.

One of the most mysterious murders that ever occurred in Davenport took place Friday night, Sept. 5, 1873. About half-past 11 o'clock on the night of Sept. 5, 1873, John N. Crawford, living on the corner of Eighteenth and Brady streets, was awakened by a terrible noise at the next house, occupied by Mr. Fox. He soon ascertained that it was made by a man on the back porch of the next house, knocking at the door and begging to get in. Mr. Crawford went down town and got Officers Feid and Maguire, who returned with him, and took the man into custody. They found him very weak, so much so that they had to send for an express wagon to remove him to the hospital on Main street. Mrs. Fox says the man beat her back door loudly and persistently, and begged most piteously to be taken in. But they feared to do so, fearing he was a burglar. The man had gained his entrance through the back gate, the front one being locked. On the way to the hospital the officers questioned the man and he said his name was Robert McQuestian and that his home was in Alpha, Ill. He said he had been attending the fair and had been in a fight that night, and had been kicked and struck in the head and robbed of \$50 in money. He had received a terrible kick in the stomach and died from the effects of internal injuries. He appeared to be under the influence of liquor and was evidently in great pain. He died that night. The body had on a gray Scotch suit of clothes. The vest pocket on the right side was slashed open, and one would naturally suppose he had been robbed of watch and chain. He bore the appearance of being a man of 40 or 45 years of age, weighed about 130 pounds and was about five feet eight inches in height. His face was covered with clotted blood, which had flowed from a wound in the temple, and he was otherwise badly bruised and cut about the head and body. The body was placed in a receiving vault at Oak Dale Cemetery, to await recognition. On the morning of Sept. 9, a brother and two friends of the murdered man from Alpha came to Davenport and identified the body as that of Robert McQuestian, of Alpha, who had left his home for the purpose of attending the fair at Davenport. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, but to some degree addicted to drink. He was a widower with one child. Nothing was elicited as to the cause of his death.

YOUNG PIONEER SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is not known with whom the idea of the "Young Pioneer Settlers' Association" originated, but during the early part of January, 1859, Willard Barrow met one of the members of this association and proposed that such a society should be formed. As an "Old Settlers' Society" had been organized, which excluded some of the children of the "old settlers," and included others, it indeed seemed proper that those children who were prohibited from enjoying the right of membership in that association should bind themselves together in a society similar to the first. That the children of "old settlers" should not be strangers to each other, but should experience the potency of that tie, by which the hearts of their parents were bound together. Therefore, those who were entitled to membership were notified that a meeting would be held at the residence of Willard Barrows, Feb. 1, 1859. The association continued to hold meetings until 1873. They were very interesting and of real importance in the community. The membership was finally reduced, however, and the association suspended in the year mentioned.

DUELS.

The readers of this history will hardly expect a record of duels in a State so highly civilized as Iowa. But there were once advocates of the code living here, and there are on record two instances of a resort to it. From "Davenport Past and Present," the following record is taken:

"In the Spring of '37, the first duel 'on record,' in Iowa, was fought between a couple of Winnebago Indians. A party of the tribe was here fishing, and encamped on Rock Island. A couple of young men were carousing at Stephenson, and, in a little while commenced quarreling. The blow was passed. Too refined, by their intercourse with the whites, to avenge the blow with knife or tomahawk, they resorted to the code of honor. Unfortunately for one of them, the choice of weapons was not fully up to the prevailing principles of the code duello. One had a shot gun, the other wisely took the rifle. On the willow island, below the city, they drew up the required distance, and blazed away. The heavy lead of the cracking rifle was 'too much' for the lighter pellets of its more noisy brother—the shot gun. The shot gun and its holder went down, and the latter was buried not far from the graveyard below the city, and upon the banks of the noble Mississippi, whose everlasting voices hymned his advent to the Spirit Land.

"The rifle hero fled to his home in Rock River country. But vengeance overtook him even there. The friends and relations of the slain clamored for the blood of the slayer—and the sister of the latter went for the survivor. She found him—entreated him to come back to Rock Island, and be killed, to appease the wrathful manes of the departed. Such logic was irresistible—he came—and in a canoe paddled by his own sister, he reached the island, singing his death song. A shallow grave was dug, and kneeling upon its brink, his body tumbled into it, and his death song was hushed as the greedy knives of his executioners drank the blood of his brave heart. Can the white man show a nobler act than this, among all his bravest deeds in the arena of the duellist? The *chiaro oscuro* of Spartan deeds presents no more beautiful blending of heroism and duty than this—nay, verily.

"A duel, the second on record in Iowa, and the first among white men, occurred in 1841, between Messrs. Egnor and Fitch. Love, as is the case generally, was the cause of the *emeute*, and pistols alone could quell it. They met early one morning on the banks of a stream below Davenport—which stream, in consequence has been immortalized as 'Bloody Run.' They fired, and returned to the city unharmed, save that Egnor's arm was bandaged, and carried in a sling. Posterity is divided in regard to the nature of the wound—a minority asserting that it was caused by a bullet, while the remainder assert that neither pistol had anything more deadly in it than powder and wadding."

SCOTT COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Scott County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, was organized in Davenport, Sept. 13, 1842, at which time a constitution was framed and adopted, which has continued without material alteration or amendment to the present time. At its first meeting Rev. D. Worthington was elected President, and Charles Leslie, Secretary. The following named are the present officers: J. S. Conners, President; E. B. Hayward, Treasurer; Harry Sayles, Secretary.

CHOLERA.

The first cases of asiatic cholera that occurred in the vicinity of the present city of Davenport occurred in 1832. During the previous year, Gen. Winfield Scott had been ordered to take 1,000 troops and proceed to Wisconsin Territory and keep in subjection the In-

dian tribes that were threatening war upon the whites. His forces moved westward from New York by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, where, in embarking upon a transport that was bound to some point near Chicago, they took upon board a man who was lying in the sun upon the wharf sick with the cholera, of course not knowing the nature of the disease. A few days after, the disease broke out among the closely packed troops and raged with great virulence, many dying with it. The decimated force landed near Chicago and wintered there, thence moving down as far as the present city of Dixon, in the spring of 1832. Gen. Atkinson, then in command, sent their baggage down Rock River in boats under charge of his Rangers, and landed it at Big Island, near the present village of Milan, where it was left subject to the purification of the elements. The Rangers came around up the Mississippi and went into quarters on the present Democrat farm. Soon after one of them was taken sick, and no one knowing what ailed him, he was taken to the hospital on the island. The surgeons at this post were not familiar with the disease--in fact know not what it was. The hospital was situated near the bakery, and soon the contagion spread among the bakers, and spread into the camp. Nothing could be done to stay the ravages of the scourge, and 100 were soon dead out of a garrison of 400. The garrison was then divided. One detachment was posted on the site of the present Democrat farm; another at the present Watkin's place, a mile farther up the river. This selection of camps was in order to enjoy the wholesome water of the copious springs at each of those places. The third division went into quarters on the Illinois side, on the ground afterward occupied as a residence by P. L. Cable. The fort being abandoned the garrison scattered into healthful places, the scourge subsided, not a death afterward occurring.

FERRIES.

The Mississippi River was no slight obstruction to travel in the early day, and immigrants from the east would endeavor to steer their course so as to make some point where there was a good ferry established which charged reasonable prices for ferriage. The first public ferry between Warsaw on the south, and Prairie du Chien on the north, a distance of 500 miles, was established by Col. George Davenport in 1825, and full crews employed both at the "slough" and the main channel, for the original ferry led across the island and not below it. The slough ferry touched the Illinois shore

near where the passenger depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad now stands. The island landing on the main channel was just in front of the Davenport mansion, while on the Iowa shore there were two—an arriving and departing landing. The rapids' current was strong, and the boats, ordinarily propelled by oar and helm, were naturally carried well down stream in crossing. The first landing was at a point where Renwick's mill was subsequently built, and from this point, having first discharged its freight, the boat was polled up along the shore to a point at the foot of Mississippi avenue, from which it returned to the island landing. It was seldom, indeed, that there was any return trade. The crew consisted of two oarsmen and a man at the helm, and for putting a man and horse across was \$1.25, or a two-horse team for \$2.00; single passengers in a skiff, 25 cents.

Captain Benjamin W. Clark established a ferry at Buffalo while he lived at Andalusia, before he moved across the river. For many years this was the most noted ferry between Burlington and Dubuque. Antoine Le Claire in 1834 started his ferry below the island, and Davenport boats and crews retired from the business. Le Claire opened out with flat-boats. His first captain was L. S. Colton. After three years' service Mr. Le Claire sold out his franchise and boats to John Wilson for \$1,000, and retired from the business.

Mr. Wilson was a man of enterprise, and improved his line by building new boats and transacting his business in a systematic manner. He made commutation rates with Rock River ferry, at the mouth of Green River, whereby one fare paid way over both ferries, which arrangement being well advertised, greatly increased his business and brought to Scott County many parties seeking homes, who otherwise would not have come. In the *Iowa Sun*, of Aug. 4, 1838, it was announced that Mr. Wilson had a steam ferry upon the stocks which he would put upon the water in due time. For some unaccountable reason the boat was not finished until 1842, but when it did appear it was found to be in advance of the times, and was taken off to re-appear no more until 1852. It was, however, the first steam ferry on the river above St. Louis.

In 1842 there were 12 ferries chartered. Every town along the river, or site where a town was to be in the future, had its ferry. Benjamin W. Clark had a ferry at Buffalo, which still exists. In the spring of 1838 Benjamin W. Clark was licensed to run a ferry

at Buffalo; John H. Sullivan and Adrian H. Davenport at Rockingham, and Marinaduke S. Davenport at Credit Island. These ferries may have been in operation before this time, but this is their first public record. The Buffalo ferry is the only survivor of the three.

In the spring of 1839 Joseph and Mathias Mounts were chartered ferrymen just below Buffalo. Avery Thomas started a flat ferry-boat at Pinneo's Landing, now Princeton. Benj. Doolittle was also chartered for the Wapsipinecon, near its mouth. These were all flat-boats. The Princeton ferry is now run by steam.

In 1840 Gilbert Marshall was licensed to ferry the Wapsipinecon at Point Pleasant, and this became the property of J. W. Kerty in 1842, and afterward that of Judge Grant.

In 1842 Lucian Wells started a ferry at Pleasant Valley, and Parkhurst, now Le Claire, was honored near the same time.

At the May, 1838, term of the County Commissioners' Court, held at Rockingham, the following was adopted as the schedule for licenses: Davenport, \$20; Buffalo, \$10; Rockingham, \$8; all the rest at \$5 per annum. The following rates were also allowed for the Mississippi ferriage:

Footman	18 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Man and horse	50.
One vehicle and driver	75.
Two-horse vehicle and driver	100.
Each additional horse or mule	18 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Neat cattle, per head	12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Sheep or hogs05.
Freight, per hundred06 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Wapsipinecon tariff was 33 per cent. off the Mississippi rates.

The commissioners also entered on their records the following order:

"*Ordered*, That each keeper give due attendance at all times, from sunrise until 8 P. M., but shall be allowed double rates of ferriage after sunset."

Among the improvements instituted by Mr. Wilson was the "ferry alarm." Says a local writer:

"In very primitive times, in order to arouse the ferryman on the opposite shore, benighted Stephensonites, who had been over here [in Davenport] to attend evening service and overstaid their time, or zealous Davenporters, who after dark had occasion to visit Stephenson in the missionary cause, had to raise the 'war-whoop.' In order to discourage relics of barbarism, Mr. Wilson introduced

the ferry triangle, an ungainly piece of triangular steel, which, when vigorously pounded with a club, sent forth from its gallows-tree a most wretched clanging noise. But it brought the skiff though it waked the whole town. That triangle was immortalized by Davenport's local bard—the same who is now broiling beneath a torrid sun in a far off consulate. In an inspired moment he ground out an epic, or a lyric, or a something, in seven stanzas, and from seven to 17 poetic feet. We would reproduce it if we were quite certain our readers were all prepared to die."

On the death of John Wilson, the ferry fell into the hands of his son-in-law, Judge Spencer, and Thomas J. Robinson, then associate judge, and in 1854 another judge, James Grant, of Davenport, was added, and the firm changed from J. W. Spencer & Co. to Spencer, Robinson & Co. Judge Grant retired in 1862, but the firm name remained the same. John W. Spencer was one of the early pioneers of Illinois, arriving in Green County, from Vergennes, Vt., behind a lot of cows and young cattle, which he drove out for Isaac Hawley, who subsequently became a citizen of Scott County.

Thomas J. Robinson came out in 1837 to Greene Co., Ill., from Maine, his whole worldly wealth consisting of two dollars. He taught school several years, and was county clerk several years. In 1847 he came to Rock Island Co., Ill., and for two years engaged in farming. He then engaged in merchandising and milling three or four years at Port Byron, and from 1853 to 1868 was the Captain to be seen, almost without a day's absence, upon the deck of his active and prosperous steamer, ever active, pleasant and accommodating, minding his own business and minding it well.

The "John Wilson" was the first permanent steam ferry-boat introduced between Davenport and Rock Island. The "Davenport" came out in 1855 and ran in connection with the "Wilson" in those busy transfer times of 1855 and 1856, before the completion of the railroad bridge. In 1857 the "Rock Island," the present ferry, came into service, and the "Wilson" was sold to the Fulton and Lyons trade, and when the war broke out the "Davenport" went into the Government transport business, and in time went where the good steamers go.

The only competition the firm of Spencer, Robinson & Co. ever had was in 1854-'55, when Judge Mitchell and C. S. Whisler, having obtained a 10 years' charter from Iowa, put a boat of their own

upon the line. In the winter of 1854-'55, they made an effort to get a charter from the Illinois Legislature but failed. Having authority to carry but one way, the business was unprofitable, but keeping up a bold front, they sold out their Iowa franchise in 1855 to Spencer, Robinson & Co., for \$2,000, and afterward sold their boat to an irresponsible party and never got a cent for it.

Spencer, Robinson & Co. amassed a handsome fortune from the ferry. Their best years were 1855 and 1856, but the business continued good until the Government built the magnificent bridge across the river and threw it open to everybody free of charge. Under this arrangement the boat barely paid expenses, and a valuable source of revenue has been lost. But it can in truth be said the old ferry served its owners and the public well.

THE WEATHER.

The winter of 1842-'3 is one long to be remembered. In answer to a letter Prof. T. S. Parvin, of Iowa City, writes the editor of this work as follows:

I have examined my Meteorological Records of 1842-'3, and extract therefrom the following items: The record was made at Muscatine, six miles south, and 30 miles by the river west, so that there is no material difference between the two places.

1842.—Nov. 18, temperature 4° , ice running in the Mississippi River. 26th, river closed. Good sleighing from this date. Dec. 19, temperature, 21° below zero, lowest of the winter. Coldest day 22° , temperature, six $^{\circ}$.

1843.—April 1, good sleighing continued and uninterrupted from Nov. 26, a period of 126 days, or four months. April 8, river opened, having been closed a period of 134 days, or four and one half months, the longest period known in the history of the country, the average time for 40 years being two months. Coldest day, Feb. 6, six $^{\circ}$, and the lowest temperature 19° below zero.

1842.				Jan.	Min. Temp.	-15°
Nov.	Mean Temp.	30.20 $^{\circ}$		Feb.	Mean	13.30 $^{\circ}$
"	Max.	69 $^{\circ}$		"	Max.	45 $^{\circ}$
"	Min.	-11 $^{\circ}$		"	Min.	-19 $^{\circ}$
Dec.	Mean	21.60 $^{\circ}$		March.	Mean	15.51 $^{\circ}$
"	Max.	48 $^{\circ}$		"	Max.	38 $^{\circ}$
"	Min.	-21 $^{\circ}$		"	Min.	-15 $^{\circ}$
1843.				April.	Mean	47.70 $^{\circ}$
Jan.	Mean Temp.	24.90 $^{\circ}$		"	Max.	78 $^{\circ}$
"	Max.	50 $^{\circ}$		"	Min.	16 $^{\circ}$

The winter of 1842-'43 was the longest, not coldest, winter, known to the old settlers.

We have had other winters with a lower mean temperature and with lower temperature, (as low as 30° below zero), lower daily temperature and more days of extremely low temperature, but none of such long continuance as that famous winter of cold, prolonged cold, of ice and snow, through a longer period than ever before or since.

The following are the dates of closing and opening of the river at Le Claire from the winter of 1841 to the present time :

		NO. DAYS				NO. DAYS	
WINTER.	CLOSED.	OPENED.	CLOSED.	WINTER.	CLOSED.	OPENED.	CLOSED.
1841-'2	Dec. 27	March 1	67	1862-'3	Did not close so as to prevent boats running but two or three days.		
1842-'3	Nov. 7	April 10	147				
1843-'4	Jan. 27	Feb. 27	30	1863-'4	Dec. 18	March 2	75
1844-'5	Feb. 4	Feb. 19	15	1864-'5	Dec. 8	March 7*	89
1845-'6	Nov. 30	Jan. 24	59	1865-'6	Dec. 12	March 24	102
1846-'7	Jan. 8	March 15	66	1866-'7	Dec. 27	April 5	99
1847-'8	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	29	1867-'8	Dec. 14	March 11	88
1848-'9	Dec. 20	March 21	93	1868-'9	Dec. 8	Feb. 15	69
1849-'50	Did not close and ferry-boats were scarcely interrupted.			1870-'1	Dec. 22	March 30	99
1851-'2	Dec. 6	March 5	89	1871-'2	Nov. 28	March 29	123
1852-'3	Dec. 4	March 9	95	1872-'3	Nov. 17	March 14	116
1853-'4	Dec. 23	March 1	68	1873-'4	Dec. 21	March 8	86
1854-'5	Jan. 21	March 10	48	1874-'5	Nov. 29	March 30	121
1855-'6	Dec. 24	March 29	96	1875-'6	Nov. 24	Feb. 26	94
1856-'7	Dec. 6	March 25	109	1876-'7	Dec. 1	Feb. 19	80
1857-'8	Closed about one week.			1877-'8	Nov. 30	Feb. 16	77
1858-'9	Did not close.			1878-'9	Dec. 10	March 9	88
1859-'60	Dec. 20	March 29	101	1879-'80	Dec. 12	Feb. 15	64
1860-'1	Dec. 22	March 2	70	1880-'1	Nov. 18	April 13	147
1861-'2	Dec. 2	March 29	117	1881-'2	Jan. 14	Feb. 10	27

The past week has been marked by very undecided weather. It was cold, warm and pleasant; snowed, hailed and rained; froze, thawed and froze again; calm, blustering and mild; in brief, as a Yankee would say, we have had "considerable weather,"—enough, however, to suit the most fastidious taste, if properly proportioned.—*Gazette*, Dec. 23, 1841.

We have heard it frequently observed by old residents, that the climate of this winter is the most changeable they have ever experienced in Iowa.—*Gazette*, Jan. 13, 1842.

*Ice ran out and steamer "Hawkeye" arrived the same evening.

Our weather for several days has been remarkably warm, more appropriate to the month of April than that of January.—*Gazette*, Jan. 20, 1842.

It is said that we are further north than the more southern States. Well, we do not intend to dispute the fact, but we do think that vegetation is more advanced here now, at this present writing, than we have known it in the southern portion of Ohio on the 27th of April. Many vegetables raised in the gardens, growing from the seed, are advanced enough to be edible. We had radishes on our table nearly a week since, some of which were almost an inch in diameter. Flowers, there is no end of them; our prairies are carpeted with a variegated hue, richer than ever looms of Lydia wove.—*Gazette*, April 28, 1842.

The weather continues cold, with the mercury from six to eight degrees below zero. The ice in the river is more compact and firm than it has been this winter, and presents no sign of breaking up. The past winter is admitted by the "oldest settler" to have been the coldest within their remembrance.

Our weather is as fickle as fortune. Alternately it smiles and frowns upon us till fatigued we, for once, sigh for sameness. If we were not right sure the clerk of the weather, like our Legislature imitating Congress, would disregard a petition, we would get numerous signers for cold weather. But heigho! "Whatever is, is right," says Pope, and repeat we, so "no more of that an' thou lovest me."—*Gazette*, Jan. 18, 1844.

Our river closed up on last Saturday night, but the ice again broke loose for a short time on Monday. At this time it continues closed, but impassable. Last Sunday was the coldest day we have experienced this winter; mercury five degrees below zero.—*Gazette*, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1844.

For a fortnight past, with the exception of one or two rainy days, we have had the most delightful weather ever experienced at this season in this climate. Geese are continually passing over, northward bound, while the bluebird carols his sweet notes from the forest trees in token of the return of spring. In many sections of the country it has redeemed wheat supposed to have been killed by the unfavorableness of the early part of the winter.—*Gazette*, Feb. 24, 1844.

The Mississippi has been rising gradually for the past 10 or 12 days, until it is now higher than it has been since 1828. We apprehend there will be considerable damage done from the rise. The river

at present presents a beautiful sight, and well may it be termed the "Father of Waters," deluging as it does the bottoms and islands. It must be a mile and a quarter wide in front of our town.—*Gazette*, April 25, 1844.

After almost incessant rains for two and a half months, about the first of this month, the clouds dispersed, and since that time we have had fine harvest weather.—*Gazette*, July 17, 1844.

Last Tuesday night another storm passed over this place and vicinity, prostrating many of the shade trees which adorn our streets, leveling corn fields and doing much other injury. Such a succession of heavy rains and destructive storms have never before been known in this portion of the West.—*Gazette*, Aug. 1, 1844.

After a series of weeks of weather so delightful as almost to deceive vegetation into the idea of early spring, winter has commenced with that sure criterion of continuance—a river full of moving ice. For three months to come we must expect to inhale the invigoration of a cool, bracing atmosphere.—*Gazette*, Nov. 28, 1844.

The river is now closed at this place for the first time this season. The ice stopped running Tuesday, 4th instant. The season thus far has been remarkably mild.—*Gazette*, Feb. 6, 1845.

The Mississippi at this place closed on Sunday, the 30th of November. On Monday men crossed on the ice and on Tuesday with teams. After many days of the most delightful fall weather, winter has fairly and coldly commenced. Sunday morning last the mercury stood 14 degrees below zero.—*Gazette*, Dec. 4, 1845.

After about six weeks of spring weather, winter has again thrown its snowy mantle over the earth, blocked up the river, and made the cheerful fireside the most comfortable location.—*Gazette*, Feb. 26, 1846.

Yesterday morning was the coldest experienced this winter, the mercury ranging from 18 to 20 degrees below zero.—*Gazette*, Jan. 11, 1849.

The river froze over in December and remained closed until March 14, 1849.

Last Monday was the coldest day of the season, the mercury ranging from eight to 10 degrees below zero. The river has closed above us, but there is still a narrow channel open. At present there is the gloomy prospect before us of a thaw.—*Gazette*, Dec. 20, 1849.

Christmas day (1851) was peculiarly disagreeable. The thermometer showed 26 degrees at sunrise, then came a light snow and the mercury dropped down to 16 degrees and the wind blew chilly. Next morning the mercury stood at 4 degrees, and the people from the country say the wind blew a hurricane, and ricks of grain and stocks of hay were scattered in all directions. The average temperature of Davenport, 1850, was $16\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and of December, 1851, $16\frac{3}{4}$ degrees. The maximum, or highest temperature attained in 1850 was 26 degrees; in 1851, 48 degrees. The minimum, or lowest point to which the mercury sunk in 1850, was 2 degrees below zero; in 1851 it sunk to 20 degrees below zero. Range of the thermometer in December, 1850, 28 degrees; in December, 1851, 68 degrees.—*Gazette*, Jan. 1, 1852.

Last Monday morning (Jan. 19), with the exception of the morning of Feb. 1, 1840, was the coldest weather experienced here for 25 years, and how much longer "the mind of man runneth not to the contrary," as we can find no older inhabitant. During the winter of 1842-3, the mercury sunk 26 degrees below zero. On Monday morning it stood 27 degrees below zero. In 1840 it was 28 degrees below, and for 13 years previous the lowest the soldiers on the island knew it was 25 degrees below zero. Such was its severity that Mr. Le Claire had a young horse frozen to death which was running at large upon the island. Last Sunday morning the mercury stood at 5 degrees below zero; at 2 P. M., 4 degrees below; at 5 P. M., 10 degrees below, and at 9 P. M., 16 degrees below. On Monday morning it was 27 degrees below; at 12 M., 9 degrees below, and at 9 P. M., 13 degrees below zero. A change occurred during the night and the next morning it had risen to 6 degrees above zero.—*Gazette*, Jan. 22, 1852.

Sunday night, Nov. 21, we had an old-fashioned Eastern storm that brought with it snow which drifted until, while some places were bare, less exposed ones were piled up to a depth of three or four feet.—*Gazette*, Nov. 25, 1852.

We have had quite a medley of weather the past week. From the 9th to the 12th inclusive was the winding up of several weeks of wretched weather. During those days it tried desperately to snow, but couldn't effect it. The 13th, 14th and 15th were delightful days, cold, bright and bracing. On Monday, the 13th, the thermometer stood 5 degrees below zero, and 18 degrees below zero on the 15th.—*Gazette*, Dec. 16, 1852.

Last Sunday, the 24th, we had a regular old-fashioned snow-storm for the space of half an hour; bigger flakes fell than we remember to have seen all last winter.—*Gazette*, April 28, 1853.

The month of January was one of more steady cold weather than ever before experienced in this latitude. The mercury fell below zero five times and three times reached zero. The minimum of the month was 16 degrees below zero, and the maximum 36 degrees above.—*Gazette*, Jan. 31, 1854.

The winter months have passed away and March is upon us. We have had the most remarkable and pleasant winter we remember to have experienced in this or any other locality.

On Thursday afternoon, July 20, 1854, a heavy storm of wind passed over Davenport, raging for about one hour. On every side were scattered branches of beautiful shade-trees, while here and there one lay broken off at the trunk. The Le Claire foundry was unroofed and partly blown down, the bricks and timber falling on Wm. Overton and his son Edward, the former receiving injuries from which he died in about one hour. A three-story brick building just finished and occupied by Mr. Wickersham as a tinware and stove store, was leveled to the ground, burying six persons in its ruins, none of whom, however, were killed. Mr. Wickersham's loss was \$10,000. Other buildings were unroofed, chimneys blown down, and much damage caused.

Our winter thus far has been remarkable for its mild, dry temperature and its general healthiness. Since the 13th of December the mercury has not been down lower than 11 degrees Fahrenheit, and during that time has averaged 21 degrees at daylight. Yesterday was one of the most remarkable days we have ever witnessed, and the most disagreeable of the season. As day dawned every branch, twig and dried leaf were hoar with frost, and as the shades of evening closed around us the same scene was presented. Old Sol's rays had not the subtlety to penetrate the thick fog that draped in dense folds Mother Earth.—*Gazette*, Jan. 9, 1851.

On Tuesday morning of last week the mercury, in continuation of the many warm days we had experienced, stood at 30 degrees. A change came over its spirit and the next morning it had sunk to 6 degrees below zero. The succeeding morning it stood 16 degrees below zero, being the coldest day experienced in this place (as showed by the same thermometer hung in the same location) for five years.—*Gazette*, Feb. 6, 1851.



A. H. Danforth

CHAPTER XX.

CITY OF DAVENPORT.

Fifty years ago, at the close of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott, assisted by some of his principal officers, in consequence of cholera upon the island, met with representatives of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, upon the site of the present city of Davenport, for the purpose of making a treaty with them. By that treaty a section of land was reserved, and by the Indians given to Antoine Le Claire. That reserve now comprises a portion of Davenport.

The location of the city is a beautiful one, and the early travelers up and down the Mississippi often stopped to admire it. Long before the country was settled it attracted public attention, and the scenery in and around what now constitutes the city is thus described by a traveler: "At the foot of the Upper Rapids is one of the most picturesque scenes that we recollect to have beheld. On the western side, a series of slopes are seen rising one above another for a considerable distance, until the background is terminated by a chain of beautifully rounded hills, over the whole of which trees are thinly scattered. On the other side of the river is a broad flat plain of rich alluvion, several miles in length, and more than a mile in breadth, and terminated by a range of wooded hills. On this prairie is a small village of the Sac and Fox Indians, composed of rude lodges, scattered carelessly about. In the front of the landscape, and presenting its most prominent feature, is Rock Island, the western shore of which is washed by the main current of the Mississippi, while the eastern side is separated from the main land by a narrow channel, which is fordable at low water. The southern point of the island is elevated about 40 feet above the ordinary level of the river, and is supported by a perpendicular parapet of rock. Here stands Fort Armstrong, a strong and very neat work, garrisoned by two companies of United States troops; and here will be one of the most desirable sites for a town on the Upper Mississippi. Rock River, which enters the Mississippi a few miles below the island, is a rapid stream, which may be easily rendered navigable, and which affords abundant water-power for the propulsion of any kind of machinery. The whole of this region is fruitful, healthful, and agreeable to the eye."

George B. Sargent, in a little work entitled "Notes on Iowa," published in 1848, in copying the foregoing adds: "It is interesting to mark the changes that have taken place since the above description was written. On the western side, with the beautifully rounded hills in the background, now stands Davenport. On the

other side, which was then occupied by the Sac and Fox village, is now the flourishing town of Rock Island, in Illinois. Fort Armstrong is abandoned and in ruins. All along the banks of the river are seen the marks of civilization and improvement. But though the scenery has lost some of its wildness, it retains its original characteristic, and has gained many pleasant features. The towns of Rock Island and Davenport, the old fort with its deserted block-houses, the Mississippi, winding gracefully above and below, Rock River branching off through the woods, the forest-covered island, the high wooded bluffs, and the rich, green prairies of Illinois, form a picture, which, for beauty, variety and extent, can hardly be surpassed.

The healthfulness and beauty of the situation, together with the facilities for hunting and fishing in its neighborhood, have made the place the fashionable resort during the summer months of large numbers of people from St. Louis and other Southern cities. It has hitherto been more noted on this account than as a place of trade; but the business of the town is now rapidly on the increase. There are several flourishing stores, and two large flouring mills have been erected during the past year, one of which is already in operation. Most of the houses are substantially built of brick. The hotel and court-house are large and handsome buildings."

Newhall, in 1841, thus writes in regard to Davenport:

"This town was laid out in 1835-'6, on a reserve belonging to Antoine Le Claire, Esq. It is the seat of justice for Scott County, and is situated nearly opposite to the lower end of Rock Island, on a handsome elevation, with a beautiful range of sloping hills in its rear. It is about 350 miles above St. Louis, by water, 80 miles above Burlington, and 95 below Dubuque. The town of Stephenson, on the opposite shore, with the glittering dome of its court-house, the mouth of Rock River a few miles below, the picturesque and antiquated fortifications on Rock Island, with its beautiful villa,* the charming residence of Le Claire, the magnificent hotel overlooking the white cottages of Davenport, and the adjacent village of Rockingham—all form a combination of picturesque beauty seldom if ever surpassed. I have approached this point from all its bearings, and whether viewed from river or bluff, it is like a beauteous picture varied in all its lights and shades. I well remember the first and lasting impression it produced upon my feelings; it was on a bright, sunny morning in August, in the year 1836; the sun was fast dispelling the glittering dews, and every drooping flower was lifting its smiling crest; on the Iowa shore might be seen occasionally a gaily painted warrior of the Sacs and Foxes riding along the heights, his painted form partially exposed to view as his scarlet blanket waved to the breeze, his light feathers and gaudy trappings being in admirable contrast with the verdure-

*The residence of Col. George Davenport.

clad hills; then did I feel the utter incompetency to describe so beautiful a scene; then could I have invoked the pencil of the painter, or the pen of the poet.

"The distant reader may be skeptical concerning this high-wrought description. At this I marvel not. The author is aware of the difficulty of conveying entirely correct ideas of a region to those who have never traveled beyond the threshold of home; especially in delineating *this* (in common parlance) land of the 'squatters;' as if, forsooth, the land of song, of Arcadian groves, and shady bowers, must needs be in sunny Italy, or classic Greece.

"I will, however, add the corroborating testimony of one or two graphic writers, to convince the reader that nature *here* has been lavish of her *beauties* as well as her bounties.

" 'The country around Rock Island is, in our opinion, the most charming that the eye ever beheld. Rock Island is, of itself, one of the greatest natural beauties on the Mississippi. The "old fort," not to speak of its military association, is, in truth, an object on which the eye delights to dwell. The flourishing town of Stephenson, upon the Illinois shore, adds greatly to the attractions of the scene; and Davenport, with its extended plains, its sloping lawns, and wooded bluffs, completes one of the most perfect pictures that ever delighted the eyes of man. The interior of the territory is rich, beautiful, and productive from end to end. Enterprising and industrious farmers may flock in from all quarters, and find a rich reward for moderate toil. The interior is healthy, and every section of land admits of easy cultivation.'

"A correspondent of the New York *Star*, a gentleman of much taste, writing from Rock Island, says:

" 'There are some bright spots in this rude world which exceed our most sanguine expectations, and *this* is one of them.

" 'In beauty of the surrounding scenery, both on the Upper Mississippi and the Crystal Rock. I have found imaged all the charms I had pictured in my youthful imagination while reading a description of the happy valley in Rasselas, but which I never expected to see in the world of reality. The Father of Waters is a giant even here, 350 miles above St. Louis; it is estimated to be over a mile and a quarter wide, and is 100 miles below Dubuque, and about 500 miles below the head of navigation, at the Falls of St. Anthony.' "

THE BEGINNING.

The claim upon which the city of Davenport was first laid out was made in 1833, and was contended for by a Dr. Spencer and Mr. McCloud. The matter was finally settled by Antoine Le Claire buying them both out, giving them for the quarter section \$150. In 1835 Mr. Le Claire sold his "reserve" to a company which was formed for the purpose of purchasing and laying out a town site. The company thus formed was composed of Major William Gordon, Antoine Le Claire, George Davenport, Major

Thomas Smith, Alexander McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Philip Ham-baugh, and Captain James May. In the spring of 1836 the site was surveyed and laid out by Maj. Gordon, United States Surveyor, and one of the stockholders. The spot selected included the area bounded on the east by Harrison street, on the north by Seventh, west by Warren, and south by the river. It included 36 blocks, and six half-blocks, the latter being the portions lying adjacent to Warren, on the west.

The cost of the entire site was \$2,000, or \$250 per share,—a price which now would purchase but a very indifferent building lot in the least valued part of it. In May the lots were offered at auction. A steamboat came up from St. Louis laden with passengers to attend the sale, and remained at the levee during its continuance, in order to afford the conveniences of lodging, edibles, and the not less essential item of drinkables. The sale continued two days, but owing to the fact that the titles were simply such as were included in a squatter's claim, and purchasers fearful that such were not particularly good, only some 50 or 60 lots were sold, and these mostly to St. Louis speculators. The lots brought from \$300 to \$600 each, a smaller sum than the proprietors calculated upon. The remaining portion of the site was then divided among the proprietors.*

The immigration this year was but small, only some half-dozen families coming in.

The first hotel or tavern was put up this year, and opened by Edward Powers, and is still standing on the corner of Front street and Ripley. It was put up by Messrs. Davenport and LeClaire, and was called "Davenport Hotel,"—in honor of the "city." The first saloon was also started this year by an old sea captain, John Litch. It was a log house, and stood on Front street. It was long a favorite resort for the politician and those who felt the necessity of using a "little wine for the stomach's sake and their often infirmities." The captain did not always live up to the letter of the law, and the matter of license was probably contrary to his convictions of right, as he was on more than one occasion taken in hand by the Board of County Commissioners.

In October, 1836, James McIntosh opened a small stock of goods in a log house, built by A. LeClaire, on the corner of Ripley and Third streets. In December following, D. C. Eldridge also opened a large stock of goods, and claims to be the first to keep a general assortment, with the intention of making it a business.

In the fall of 1836 a son was born unto Levi S. Colton, the first birth in the new village. The first female child born was a daughter of D. C. Eldridge, in the spring of 1837.

*Davenport, Past and Present.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Davenport was incorporated by the Legislature in the winter of 1838 '9, and the first election for township officers was held April 1, 1839. Rodolphus Bennett was elected Mayor; Frazer Wilson, Recorder; and Dr. A. C. Donaldson, D. C. Eldridge, John Forrest, Thomas Dillon and John Litch, Trustees. The town council held its first meeting April 20. James M. Bowling was appointed Treasurer; William Nichols, Street Commissioner; and W. H. Patton, Marshal.

In 1843 a new charter was granted the town, which was used without amendment until 1850, when it was amended, and in 1851 repealed by the passage and adoption of a new city charter. This charter has been amended from time to time to suit the convenience of the inhabitants, or to grant or take from it some privilege. From 1839 to 1881 the following named have served in the offices, and for the time mentioned:

LIST OF OFFICERS FROM THE DATE OF THE FIRST CHARTER TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

1839. — Mayor, Rodolphus Bennett; Recorder, Frazier Wilson; Treasurer, James M. Bowling; Marshal, George Colt.

1840. — Mayor, John H. Thorington; Recorder, Frazier Wilson; Treasurer, James M. Bowling; Marshal, William B. Watts.

1841. — Mayor, Jonathan W. Parker; Recorder, John Pope; Treasurer, James M. Bowling; Marshal, William B. Watts.

1842. — Mayor, Harvey Leonard; Recorder, J. W. Parker; Treasurer, James M. Bowling; Marshal, Gilbert B. McKown.

1843. — (New charter granted.) — Mayor, James Thorington; Clerk, Jonathan W. Parker; Treasurer, John D. Evans; Marshal, Jared N. Snow.

1844. — Mayor, James Thorington; Clerk, Levi Davis; Treasurer, John D. Evans; Marshal, Jared N. Snow.

1845. — Mayor, James Thorington; Clerk, John Pope; Treasurer, John D. Evans; Marshal, Samuel Lyter.

1846. — Mayor, James Thorington; Clerk, John Pope; Treasurer, John D. Evans; Marshal, Samuel Lyter.

1847. — Mayor, James M. Bowling; Clerk, James Thorington; Treasurer, —; Marshal, John D. Evans.

1848. — Mayor, James M. Bowling; Clerk, James Thorington; Treasurer, John D. Evans; Marshal, Samuel Parker.

1849. — Mayor, Jonathan Parker; Clerk, James Thorington; Treasurer, John D. Evans; Marshal, Lockwood J. Center.

1850. — (Charter amended.) — Mayor, James Hall; Clerk, James Thorington; Treasurer, John D. Evans; Marshal, L. J. Center.

1851. — (New charter.) — Mayor, Charles Weston; Clerk, A. F. Mast; Marshal, Patrick Courtney; Treasurer, L. B. Collamer

Aldermen, First Ward, Adam Weigand, Harvey Leonard; Second Ward, Eggt. S. Barrows, Nathaniel Squires; Third Ward, Ebenezer Cook, Hiram Price.

1852.—Mayor, John Jordan; Clerk, A. F. Mast; Marshal, Samuel Parker; Treasurer, William Van Tuyl; Aldermen, First Ward, Harvey Leonard, Adam Weigand; Second Ward, Nathaniel Squires, John P. Cook; Third Ward, Hiram Price, John Bechtel.

1853.—Mayor, John A. Boyd; Clerk, Richard K. Allen; Marshal, Samuel Parker; Treasurer, Jessamine Drake; Aldermen; First Ward, Adam Weigand, John Weeks; Second Ward, John P. Cook, Joseph Kingerlee; Third Ward, Hiram Price, William Gray.

1854.—Mayor, James Grant; Clerk, B. B. Woodward; Marshal, L. J. Center; Treasurer, L. B. Collamer; Aldermen, First Ward, H. Wilhelm, G. G. Arndt; Second Ward, Chas. J. H. Eyser, E. A. Gerdtsen; Third Ward, B. Atkinson, D. P. McKown; Fourth Ward, Henry H. Smith, Ebenezer Cook; Fifth Ward, William Burris, A. A. McLoskey.

1855.—Mayor, Enos Tichenor; Clerk, B. B. Woodward; Marshal, Samuel Parker; Treasurer, William Van Tuyl; Aldermen, First Ward, G. G. Arndt, Gilbert C. R. Mitchell; Second Ward, E. A. Gerdtsen, Charles J. H. Eyser; Third Ward, D. P. McKown, Austin Corbin; Fourth Ward, Ebenezer Cook, Hiram Price; Fifth Ward, Anthony A. McLosky, Alfred H. Owens; Sixth Ward, Joseph Lambrite, Samuel Sadoris.

1856.—Mayor, G. C. R. Mitchell; Clerk, Wm. Hall; Treasurer, Samuel Sylvester; Marshal, John H. Taylor; Aldermen, First Ward, James O'Brien, John Schuett; Second Ward, C. J. H. Eyser, Aug. Smallfield; Third Ward, James M. Bowling, Austin Corbin; Fourth Ward, Hiram Price, John Forrest; Fifth Ward, W. S. Kinsey, S. R. Barkley; Sixth Ward, Samuel Sadoris, Joseph Lambrite.

1857.—Mayor, Geo. B. Sargent; Marshal, H. W. Mitchell; Clerk, E. Peck; Treasurer, Samuel Sylvester; Aldermen, First Ward, J. M. Cannon, Edward Jennings; Second Ward, H. Ramming, Theo. Guelich; Third Ward, J. M. Bowling, Austin Corbin; Fourth Ward, John Forrest, J. C. Washburne; Fifth Ward, James O'Brien, Geo. E. Hubbell, vice A. Le Claire, resigned; Sixth Ward, Wm. Guy, Isaac H. Sears.

1858.—Mayor, Ebenezer Cook; Marshal, John Bechtel; Treasurer, Lorenzo Schricker; Clerk, Hallet Kilbourn; Aldermen, First Ward, John M. Cannon, I. P. Coates; Second Ward, Theo. Guelich, Henry Ramming; Third Ward, Austin Corbin, James Mackintosh; Fourth Ward, Thomas H. Morley, John C. Washburne; Fifth Ward, Geo. E. Hubbell, James O'Brien; Sixth Ward, Robt. Christie, Isaac H. Sears.

1859.—Mayor, Ebenezer Cook (part term), Hiram Price (part term); Clerk, L. C. Burwell; Treasurer, L. Schricker; Marshal, John Bechtel; Police Magistrate, John Johns, Jr.; Aldermen,

J. H. Holmes, G. P. Anderson, First Ward; H. Ramming, H. H. Anderson, Second Ward; J. P. Coates, J. McIntosh, and S. Saddores, Third Ward; H. B. Evans, T. H. Morley, Fourth Ward; J. A. Le Claire, J. O'Brien, Fifth Ward; C. A. Haviland, Robert Christie, Sixth Ward.

1860. Mayor, James B. Caldwell; Clerk, H. Mittelbuscher; Treasurer, W. A. Remington; Marshal, O. S. McNeil; Police Magistrate, John Johns; Aldermen, H. Weinert, H. S. Finley, First Ward; T. Guelich, B. Peters, Second Ward; C. S. Ells, H. Ramming, Third Ward; Thomas H. Morley, H. B. Evans, Fourth Ward; J. O'Brien, J. A. Le Claire, Fifth Ward; J. Coulthart, C. A. Haviland, Sixth Ward.

1861.—Mayor, George H. French; Clerk, H. Mittelbuscher; Treasurer, W. A. Remington; Marshal, O. S. McNeil; Police Magistrate, John Johns; Aldermen, John Schmidt, H. Weinert, Ch. Kauffman (part of term), First Ward; T. Guelich, B. Peters, Second Ward; Marsh Noe, H. Ramming (part term), Wm. Glasman (part term), Third Ward; P. J. Gilett, G. L. Davenport, Fourth Ward; J. A. Le Claire, J. C. Parker, Fifth Ward; Wm. Renwick, J. Coulthart, Sixth Ward.

1862.—Mayor, George H. French; Clerk, Thos. Dermady (part term), H. Mittelbuscher (part term); Treasurer, John H. Morton; Marshal, H. Leonard; Police Magistrate, D. H. Wheeler; Aldermen, S. G. Mitchell, John Schmidt (part term), Edward Jennings, (balance term), First Ward; Francis Ochs, Wm. Glasman, Second Ward; Henry Lambach (part term), John Wunderlich (balance term), Marsh Noe, Third Ward; G. W. McCarn, Geo. L. Davenport, Fourth Ward; Victor Hunt, J. A. Le Claire (part term), W. Kelly (balance term), Fifth Ward; James Cunningham, Wm. Renwick, Sixth Ward.

1863.—Mayor, John E. Henry; Clerk, H. Mittelbuscher; Treasurer, John H. Morton; Marshal, F. W. Means; Police Magistrate, D. H. Wheeler; Aldermen, Samuel Hirschl, S. G. Mitchell, First Ward; Ernst Claussen, Francis Ochs (part term), H. H. Andressen, (balance term), Second Ward; Marsh Noe, J. Wunderlich, Third Ward; George L. Davenport, George W. McCarn, Fourth Ward; Victor Hunt, W. G. Jones, Fifth Ward; J. Coulthart, James Cunningham, Sixth Ward.

1864.—Mayor, Robert Lowry; Clerk, Charles Kauffman; Treasurer, W. A. Remington; Marshal, Wm. Pool; Police Magistrate, H. D. Wheeler; Aldermen, G. M. Mathes, Samuel Hirschl, First Ward; H. H. Andressen, J. Claussen (part term), E. Tegeler (part term), Second Ward; Henry A. Runge, Marsh Noe, Third Ward; John Horny, George L. Davenport, Fourth Ward; M. E. Davis, W. G. Jones, Fifth Ward; M. K. Parks, J. Coulthart, Sixth Ward.

1865.—Mayor, John L. Davies; Clerk, C. Kauffman (part term), A. C. Billon (balance term); Treasurer, W. A. Remington; Marshal, Wm. Pool; Police Magistrate, C. G. Blood; Aldermen, C. H. Lage, G. M. Mathes, First Ward; H. H. Andressen, Carl Tegeler,

Second Ward; H. H. Runge, T. W. McClelland (part term), Marsh, Noe, Third Ward; F. W. Crampton, John Hornly (part term), John S. Seymour (balance term), Fourth Ward; W. G. Jones, M. C. Davis, Fifth Ward; J. Coulthart, H. Shiley, Sixth Ward.

1866.—Mayor, John L. Davis; Clerk, D. B. Nash; Treasurer, W. A. Remington; Marshal, Wm. Pool; Police Magistrate, C. G. Blood; Aldermen, C. H. Lage, G. M. Mathes, First Ward; H. H. Andressen, N. Kuhnen, Second Ward; A. Warnebold, Marsh Noe, Third Ward; John S. Seymour, O. S. McNeil, Fourth Ward; M. C. Davis, W. G. Jones, Fifth Ward; J. Coulthart, J. M. Frizzell, Sixth Ward.

1867.—Mayor, M. Donohue; Clerk, John Lillis; Treasurer, Otto Klug; Marshal, J. W. Moore, W. T. Dittoe; Aldermen, G. M. Mathes, A. J. Littig, First Ward; H. H. Andressen, E. Claussen, Second Ward; N. Kuhnen, P. B. Harding, Third Ward; J. S. Seymour, O. S. McNeil, Fourth Ward; M. E. Davis, Thos. Dermody, Fifth Ward; F. Cunningham, J. M. Frizzell, Sixth Ward.

1868.—Mayor, M. Donohue; Clerk, John Lillis; Treasurer, Otto Klug; Marshal, J. Kaufman; Police Magistrate, W. T. Dittoe; Aldermen, G. M. Mathes, A. F. Littig, First Ward; E. Claussen, Christ Kruse, Second Ward; P. B. Harding, H. A. Runge, Third Ward; O. S. McNeil, S. P. Bryant, Fourth Ward; Thomas Dermody, J. C. Conklin, Fifth Ward; J. Cunningham, J. M. Frizzell, Sixth Ward.

1869.—Mayor, James Renwick; Clerk, J. G. Tuerk; Treasurer, W. A. Remington; Marshal, J. Kaufman; Police Magistrate, Bleik Peters; Aldermen, G. M. Mathes, John Tude, First Ward; Christ Kruse, H. F. Laverenz, Second Ward; H. A. Runge, Henry Hoch, Third Ward; S. P. Bryant, L. T. Eads, Fourth Ward; R. Gavin, T. W. McClelland, Fifth Ward; J. M. Frizzell, G. S. Shaw, Sixth Ward.

1870.—Mayor, J. M. Lyter; Clerk, J. G. Tuerk; Treasurer, W. A. Remington; Marshal, J. Kaufman; Police Magistrate, Bleik Peters; Aldermen, John Tude, Ed. J. Jennings, First Ward; H. F. Laverenz, J. F. Miller, Second Ward; Henry Hoch, J. K. McCosh, Third Ward; L. T. Eads, J. N. Crawford, Fourth Ward; John Lillis, J. M. Dalzell, Fifth Ward; G. S. Shaw, Wallington Scott, Sixth Ward.

1871.—Mayor, John C. Bills; Clerk, J. G. Tuerk; Treasurer, Ch. Tuerring; Marshal, J. A. Le Claire; Police Magistrate, Bleik Peters; Aldermen, Ed. J. Jennings, A. Woerber, First Ward; J. F. Miller, H. F. Laverenz, Second Ward; F. K. McCosh, Louis Feid, Third Ward; J. N. Crawford, E. E. Cook, Fourth Ward; J. M. Dalzell, E. B. Baldwin, Fifth Ward; W. Scott, G. S. Shaw, Sixth Ward.

1872.—Mayor, A. H. Bennett; Clerk, J. G. Tuerk; Treasurer, Charles Tuerring; Marshal, J. A. Le Claire; Police Magistrate, Bleik Peters; Aldermen, A. Woerber, Henry Abel, First Ward; H. F. Laverenz, H. Lischer, Second Ward; Louis Feid, H. A.

Purge, Third Ward; C. H. Frost, C. C. Cook, Fourth Ward; E. B. Baldwin, T. T. Dow, Fifth Ward; G. S. Shaw, W. Scott, Sixth Ward.

1873.—Mayor, J. H. Murphy; Clerk, J. G. Tuerk; Treasurer, Charles Tuerring; Marshal, J. A. Le Claire; Police Magistrate, John Kaufman; Aldermen, Ed. J. Jennings, H. Abel, First Ward; H. Lischer, Otto Klug, Second Ward; H. A. Runge, C. H. Ficke, Third Ward; C. C. Cook, T. W. McClelland, Fourth Ward; T. T. Dow, Wm. Braithwaite, E. Grace resigned, Fifth Ward; I. H. Sears, G. S. Shaw, Sixth Ward.

1874.—Mayor, J. W. Stewart; Clerk, J. G. Tuerk, Treasurer, Charles Tuerring; Marshal, J. A. Le Claire; Police Magistrate, John Kaufman; Aldermen, Ed. J. Jennings, C. Foster, First Ward; Otto Klug, H. Lischer, Second Ward; C. H. Ficke, Chas. Priester, Third Ward; T. W. McClelland resigned, J. E. Stevenson, W. F. Skinner, Fourth Ward; Wm. Braithwaite, T. T. Dow, Fifth Ward; G. S. Shaw, I. H. Sears, Sixth Ward.

1875.—Mayor, Roderick Rose; Clerk, J. G. Tuerk; Treasurer, Chas. Tuerring; Marshal, Ed. J. Jennings; Police Magistrate, John Kaufman; Aldermen, C. Foster, Thos. Scott, First Ward; Otto Klug, H. Lischer, Second Ward; Chas. Priester, C. H. Ficke, Third Ward; W. J. Skinner, J. E. Stevenson, Fourth Ward; T. T. Dow, J. L. Hebert, Fifth Ward; I. H. Sears, D. Stanchfield, Sixth Ward.

1876.—Mayor, Roderick Rose; Clerk, J. G. Tuerk; Treasurer, C. Tuerring; Marshal, Ed. J. Jennings; Police Magistrate, John Kaufman; Aldermen, C. Foster, Thos. Scott, First Ward; Otto Klug, H. F. Laverenz, Second Ward; C. F. Knappe, C. H. Fiske, Third Ward; W. J. Skinner, J. E. Stevenson, Fourth Ward; Jos. Hebert, T. T. Dow, Fifth Ward; D. N. Richardson, Daniel Stanchfield, Sixth Ward.

1877.—Mayor, T. T. Dun; Clerk, J. G. Tuerk; Treasurer, Rudolph Priester; Marshal, Ed. J. Jennings; Police Magistrate, C. G. Blood; Aldermen, C. Foster, Thos. Scott, First Ward; Otto Klug, H. F. Lavernz, Second Ward; C. F. Knappe, Martin Kunkel, Third Ward; W. J. Skinner, W. L. Marks, Fourth Ward; A. Burdick, W. G. Jones, Fifth Ward; I. H. Sears, D. N. Richardson, Sixth Ward.

1878.—Mayor, John W. Thompson; Clerk, J. G. Tuerk; Treasurer, Rudolph Priester; Marshal, Louis Feid; Police Magistrate, C. G. Blood; Aldermen, C. Foster, Thos. Scott, First Ward; Otto Klug, John Spetzer, Second Ward; Martin Kunkel, Leo Schumacher, Third Ward; M. L. Marks, O. S. McNeil, Fourth Ward; M. V. Gannon, A. Burdick, Fifth Ward; John Whitaker, I. H. Sears, Sixth Ward.

1879.—Mayor, Jerrie Murphy; Clerk, John McStein; Treasurer, R. Priester; Marshal, Theo. Martins; Police Magistrate, John Kaufman; Aldermen, C. Foster, Henry Lamp, First Ward; Otto

Klug, John Spitzen, Second Ward; Martin Kunkel, Leo Schumacher, Third Ward; O. S. McNeil, A. P. Doe, Fourth Ward; M. V. Gannon, James Dooley, Fifth Ward; J. Babcock, John Whitaker, Sixth Ward.

1880.—Mayor, Roderick Rose; Clerk, John McStein; Treasurer, R. Priestler; Marshal, Theo. Martins; Police Magistrate, John Kaufman; Aldermen, Wm. O. Schmidt, Henry Lamp, First Ward; Otto Klug, Fritz Vulstedt, Second Ward; Martin Kunkel, Wm. Claussen, Third Ward; A. W. Cantwell, A. P. Doe, Fourth Ward; James Dooley, F. H. Hancock, Fifth Ward; John Whitaker, E. J. Babcock, Sixth Ward.

1881.—Mayor, John E. Henry; Clerk, John McStein; Treasurer, Fred Kruse; Marshal, Byron Rumsey; Police Magistrate, Bernard Finger; Aldermen, Wm. O. Schmidt, N. Kramback, First Ward; Fritz Volstedt, F. G. Claussen, Second Ward; Wm. Claussen, Henry Karwarth, Third Ward; A. W. Cantwell, John Hoyt, Fourth Ward; F. H. Hancock, G. R. Marvin, Fifth Ward; John Whitaker, W. F. Fidler, Sixth Ward.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice established in this neighborhood was on the island, Col. Davenport being the first postmaster. This was in 1824. Previous to this, during the occupancy of the island by Government troops, the mails came in at very irregular intervals, by military manipulation, once a year or oftener, as supplies or reinforcements were sent in. When Col. Davenport was appointed the nearest office was at the little town of Atlas, on the Illinois River, about three miles from its mouth. It was between this point and the island, about 300 miles distant, that the mail-carriers, either on foot or on horseback, made trips once a month. A few years later the nearest postoffice was at Clarksville, Mo., 245 miles away; then the service got up as far as Hannibal, 208 miles, and a little later to Quincy, 183 miles. Between the island and Quincy the mail service was performed by Rev. Peter Williams, a Methodist minister. A local writer says of him: "Meager as to education, but chuck full of zeal, he faithfully served Uncle Sam and his Divine Master at the same time, delivering his mail and his rousing old backwoods Methodist sermons at the same time. Despite the well-known text upon the subject, he did serve two masters, and did it well. Parson Peter's loftiest efforts were reserved for the sinful men of sanguinary war who peopled Fort Armstrong. At that point, of a Sunday, in his plain, ungrammatical style, did the venerable old man thunder forth the gospel with most earnest vehemence. He was a Methodist, with the bark on, and he took no pains to conceal it. He was the pioneer Methodist of these parts, probably the first preacher of any denomination among the white men in this vicinity."

The route from Quincy to the island was suspended in 1829 or 1830, and the island mail came in by way of Chicago and Galena, by horseback from the latter place until about 1835, when it commenced coming by vehicle by way of Dixon, and it kept coming by that route until the advent of the steam horse. In 1838 there were several mail routes into this vicinity, bringing mail about half the days of the week.

Col. Davenport was in possession of the office several years before he was properly sworn in. Judge Irwin, of the U. S. Supreme Court, by chance visited the island and administered the long-neglected oath of office. Mr. Davenport was postmaster on the island until Nov. 25, 1834, when his charge was turned over to Miles Conway, at Farnamsburg, now Rock Island.

Davenport was the first point in Scott County endowed with postal honors. Antoine Le Claire receiving a commission as the first postmaster, April 19, 1836. He received his mail from the Stephenson (now Rock Island) office, and brought the letters therefrom in his coat-tail pocket. It is said the first quarter's commission netted Mr. Le Claire an actual income of 75 cents!

In December, 1836, D. C. Eldridge opened a store in a little log house down on the corner of Front and Ripley streets, and Mr. Le Claire made him his deputy, and gave him charge of the office. The duties of this office were not yet burdensome, though provisions were made for bringing the mail over in a mail bag. Mr. Eldridge closed out his store in a year or two, and in the summer of 1838 built a little one-story brick house on the corner of Third and Brady streets, for his future residence, and just east of it, upon the same lot, erected the little brick office for a postoffice. It was not much of a building, and would but poorly accommodate the business of to-day. But it was quite a neat little affair, and really a great improvement in its day. There was plenty of room for the neat little array of boxes, and for two or three city magnates to sit and talk awhile with the agreeable and chatty postmaster. It was the first expressly built postoffice building in Davenport, and the last. From a well-written article by D. N. Richardson, the following extract is taken: "Mr. Eldridge ended his service as deputy in February, 1838, and was now commander-in-chief of the department, receiving his commission through the influence of Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then delegate in Congress for Wisconsin Territory. Mr. Eldridge had formed the acquaintance of the General in 1835, while moving into this country, and afterward met him at Burlington. In 1837, while the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature was there in session, before which body he was a candidate for further Congressional honors. Mr. Eldridge was a Whig and the General a Democrat, but politics didn't amount to much on the border in those days, and if it did it didn't make any difference in this case. The General took a liking to Mr. Eldridge and got him the position, which he held, with but a single recess, for more than a dozen years." "The postoffice remained in

the little brick office for nearly two years, but in 1840 was removed to the White Hall tavern, but then newly erected upon the site now occupied by the *Democrat* building, Mr. Eldridge being its host. The postoffice was kept in the bar-room of the White Hall for a little more than a year, when Mr. Eldridge retired from hotel-keeping and established a handsome and spacious reading-room in the basement of the Le Claire House. The postoffice was removed into the reading-room and there remained until 1843, when a little frame bakery down on Main street was fitted up for its occupancy, and the reading-room abandoned to other less literary uses. "Here Mr. Eldridge kept his office until the inauguration of James K. Polk as President, in March, 1845, soon after which the office was handed over to John Forest, the village justice. In the same building did Squire Forest hold his court and handle the mail during the entire Polk administration. He informs us that he was unfortunate in his official career, in that about the time he entered upon his duty, the rate of postage was reduced from 25, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per letter to 10 and 5 cents, which interference on the part of the Government in favor of the letter-writing masses for a while very seriously curtailed his percentage, which was no higher under the new arrangement than under the old. This trouble was but temporary, however, for under the reduced postage system the mail bags became much more weighty after awhile, and the receipts got to be quite satisfactory before his office term had expired. He remained postmaster until the summer of 1849, when Gen. Taylor, having assumed the Presidential chair, executed a commission to the former incumbent, and D. C. Eldridge again became postmaster. Upon taking hold of the office that gentleman removed it to Second street, into a new brick store building. He had bought out two drug stores just before, one of Dr. John F., now Judge Dillon, and another of Alfred Sanders, editor of the *Gazette*, and consolidated the pills and pestles in the aforesaid new two-story brick. So the drugs and mail matter were both dealt out over the same counter.

"This new postoffice location made trouble. It was away out in the country, the bulk of the city being between Main and Ripley streets. The people wanted very much to know what the mischief he was carting the postoffice away up to Princeton for? They wanted their mail, and they didn't want to hunt all over the prairies for it, either! Petitions were circulated, numerous signed, and forwarded to Washington, where the grievances of the people were taken under advisement. The Department called on Mr. Eldridge for an explanation of his sudden movement toward the lead mines. The worthy official responded by saying that he had sought to serve the interests of the Department by removing the office from a rickety old frame to a substantial brick, and the entire distance between the old postoffice and the new was but about 500 feet by actual tape-line measure, and he believed it to be his duty to keep it there. So the Government thought, and so the difficulty ended.

" The office remained there. In November, 1852, was Gen. Frank Pierce chosen President. Mr. Eldridge wanted to spend the winter in Cincinnati, and concluded to give up the office, knowing that a change would probably be made in the spring, so he forwarded his resignation in favor of William Van Tuyl, a well-known Democrat, then as now a resident of Davenport. Mr. Van Tuyl was duly appointed postmaster, and continued the office in the same place until the following spring, when the Pierce administration came into power.

" The record is now brought down to the spring of 1853, at which time Davenport had a population of about 3,000, and was on the eve of rapid increase. The Pierce administration had assumed the reins of government. While the people of Davenport had no reason to find fault with the manner in which Postmaster Van Tuyl had conducted the affairs of his office, the Democrats did object to the manner of his appointment. There were other aspirants to the position in the field, among whom were A. F. Mast, T. D. Eagal, editor of the *Democratic Banner*, Richard Shields and Gilbert McKown, who with their backers vigorously disputed the right of Mr. Eldridge, the former incumbent and a Whig, to dictate as to which of the probably hungry and certainly expectant Democracy should enjoy the spoils of the glorious Democratic victory.

" The general disquiet culminated in an appeal to Gen. George W. Jones, still a member of Congress from this State, who, not wishing to take the postal bull by the horns, directed, as there were several candidates in the field, the choice of the Democracy be indicated by ballot. So they met at the court-house one quiet spring morning and voted—as usual. After a ballot or two Mr. Eagal withdrew his name in favor of Mr. Mast, who was the fortunate candidate. His name was sent forward and in due time his commission arrived. Mr. Van Tuyl, being of the opinion that his position would be sustained, did not go into caucus, and so lost his office.

" Mr. Mast assumed control of the office and held it for eight years. Its location remained on Second street, near Brady, about three months, during which time he put up a new postoffice building on the corner of the alley on Brady, below Second street, which room becoming too small was deserted in 1855 for more commodious quarters further up Brady street.

" When Mr. Mast entered the office, Davenport was just becoming a point of importance. The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad was approaching completion; seven four horse mail coaches of Frink & Walker's line left this place daily for various Western points. The Western mail arrived by way of Muscatine, at midnight, and about the office on the arrival and departure of the mails there was that noise and bustle, rattling of coach wheels, prancing of horses, cracking of whips, and slinging of mail bags that will never be seen again. In those days, and until 1861, the post-office boxes, now the property of the Department, belonged to the postmaster, together with all their proceeds. This income, to-

gether with the usual percentage of 40 per cent. on mail matter, amounted to about \$800 the first year; increased to \$3,300 in 1856 and 1857, and then under pressure of the panic subsided to \$2,000 a year, in the latter part of his official term. With the exception of a few months at the beginning, Richard Smetham was with him the entire term; and during the flush times spoken of, three clerks were employed. The opening of the mails on Sunday mornings in those times afforded a rare sight, the 'general delivery' patrons being numerous and anxious. Taking place in line as they arrived, the 'rear sergeant' generally found himself well nigh out of sight of the postoffice. At that time the Davenport postoffice was only one of three postoffices in the United States that had a surplus over expenses. The room, which was originally about 50 feet deep, was extended some 30 feet farther back by tearing away the partition and taking in what was then the city marshal's office.

"In the spring of 1861, President Lincoln having been inaugurated, Charles H. Eldridge, having distanced all competitors, who were neither few nor far between, was commissioned to take the office. The city had grown during Mr. Mast's term to a place of 15,000 when Mr. Eldridge went into the office. The war broke out about that time and postal matters became very important. The business of the office swelled rapidly again. Mr. Eldridge remained in charge until April 1, 1864, when his resignation was accepted, and Edward Russell, head clerk in the office, was appointed in his stead. Again the office was found to be too small, and was removed to its present location, in the fall of 1864.

"President Lincoln was assassinated in 1865, and Andrew Johnson reigned in his stead, and many were the official heads that tumbled into the gutter in those days. On the first of December in that year, Gen. Add. H. Sanders, the eighth postmaster of Davenport, presented A. J.'s commission and took Mr. Russell's place. Mr. Russell had really been removed on the 5th of October preceding, but by reason of a sturdy fight carried on by Mr. Price, then in Congress, the 'taking off' was delayed until December.

"Mr. Russell retired in good order to the editorial room of the *Gazette*, of which paper he had been for some time editor-in-chief, and among quills, ink, paste-pot and scissors, bided his time until he should be able to ring the official neck of his official enemy. Gen. Grant was elected President in 1868, and in May, 1869, the coveted hour came: the gutter swapped heads, and Mr. Russell assumed control and holds it until the present time.

"Davenport has been a postal point 38 [now 45] years, and has had eight different postmasters: Antoine Le Claire, D. C. Eldridge, John Forest, William Van Tuyl, A. F. Mast, C. H. Eldridge, Edward Russell and Add. H. Sanders. The aspirants have been numerous; verily their bones whiten in the political burying grounds. Of the successful ones, but one has passed from earth, or Davenport. Great changes have taken place since Antoine Le Claire and his successor, D. C. Eldridge, brought the

Davenport mails over from Stephenson in their hats or coat-tail pockets. Then the first quarter's salary amounted to less than a dollar; probably less than 50 letters were handled. Now they come in daily by the thousand. The position is a lucrative one. Then for several years the postmaster was wont to deliver letters to his patrons as he met them on the street; now he sends forth squads of men in uniform to scatter the heavy mails throughout the city. But recently the crowd assembled at mail openings, and the people who called at the postoffice during each day numbered in the thousands. Now under the free delivery system it has dwindled down to a mere shadow of its former self. Time was when the principal number of letters were mailed at 25 cents, prepayment optional. Now you may write four pages and send it for three cents, or order \$10,000 worth of goods on a postal card. But a few years ago sending money by mail was extra hazardous; now by systems of registration and postal orders, you may transmit all you are worth in a short time and with perfect safety. Mail coming is no longer anxiously looked for; it is coming all the time, morning, noon and night. Mr. Eldridge tells us that time was when it was a great financial question how to take out a 25-cent letter. Money was painfully scarce, and often he delivered them on credit, taking pay in farm and garden produce, days' work, and barter generally."

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious service held in Davenport was in the spring of 1837, at the house of D. D. Eldridge, by Rev. Mr. Gavitt, a Methodist Episcopal minister. Some time during the same year an Episcopalian minister delivered a discourse, and shortly after, religious services began to be held now and then at the house of A. LeClaire, in which a priest from Galena officiated. There are now in the city the following denominations, with the number of organizations as given.

The First Presbyterian Church of Davenport, like many other churches in the West, is without a full record of its early history. Among the immigrants of 1835, '36 and '37, not more than 10 or 12 persons could be found who were of that denomination. These worshiped at first in common with other denominations, until the 20th or 21st of April, 1838, when a little band of 10 was gathered together in a small building that stood above the alley on Ripley street, between Front and Second, belonging to T. S. Hoge, and since destroyed by fire. Here they worshiped a year with such supply of ministerial aid as could be obtained. They were from various parts of the United States. Mrs. Ann Mitchell was from Alabama; Dr. A. C. Donaldson and wife from Pennsylvania;

Robert Cristie and wife from Ohio; Mrs. Jemima Barkley from Pennsylvania, and T. S. Hoge and wife from Ohio, and these composed the first congregation.

The following year J. M. D. Burrows and wife, and one or two others, were added to their number, and with these few a church was organized in a little frame school-house, standing near the corner of Fourth and Harrison streets, on the 5th of May, 1839. The pioneer clergymen who officiated upon this occasion were the Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury, of Macomb, Ill., now deceased; Rev. M. Hummer, of Stephenson, Ill.; Rev. Enoch Mead, of Rockingham, Iowa. Mr. Pillsbury preached the sermon upon the occasion, from Mark xvi:15, 16.

Some six years of the records of this church have been lost, so that many of the facts and dates were arrived at by Mr. Mead corresponding with Mr. Pillsbury; who spoke of his journey to Dav-
enport from Andover, where he then resided, in the following way:

Mr. Hummer had requested his services upon the occasion, which were to take place on the following Sunday, and required him to leave home on Saturday. He had loaned his horse to a neighbor, and it had not been returned, and he walked the whole distance, 26 miles, and returned on foot. Mr. Pillsbury says that when he came to Rock River slough it was overflowed, and some 80 rods wide, and too deep to wade, when he applied to Mr. George Moore, who lived on the bluffs, some two miles from the slough, but the nearest resident, who kindly sent his son and team and set him across. This is but an incident among the many hardships of pioneer ministers in the West.

The organization of the church took place, and the communion was administered. For four years this church had no stated ministerial supply, during which time a few more were added, the church having preaching only occasionally from the clergymen above mentioned, and a few others who were traveling through the regions of country beyond the Mississippi River. In 1842 J. M. D. Burrows and T. S. Hoge were chosen and ordained elders of the church.

The first stated supply of preaching was in the spring of 1843, by Rev. Samuel Cleland. He had charge of this and the church at Stephenson, Ill., for about four years. During this period the infant church struggled on amid many discouragements. The emigration to the West during these years was slow. But few were added to its numbers. But as an evidence of their zeal, faith and courage, they erected in these dark days their first house of worship, a small brick building. Even after the completion and occupancy of this church, they were at times almost ready to sit down in sadness and give up their most cherished object.

Charles C. Williams came to Iowa in August, 1844. He was from Newark, N. J. He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, and afterward in the Central Church for many years.



John M. Fairley

He was a man of most ardent piety, ever ready to lend his aid and influence in promoting the cause of his Redeemer's kingdom. His connection with the church of Davenport when it most needed spiritual aid and encouragement seemed providential. At this time Mr. Hoge, one of the elders, moved to Galena. So Mr. Williams and James M. Dalzell were ordained and set apart as elders in this church. His first work, with the help of others, was to establish a Sunday-school, which continued to date, and of which he was superintendent to the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1852.

There were additions to the church as new settlers moved in, and the congregation increased in a measure; yet in 1846, owing to removals and death, there were still but 17 members.

At this time the Rev. George S. Rea became their minister, and occupied the pulpit about two years and a half. In the fall of this year (1846) the Sabbath-school of the church was first organized. During the summer of 1849, the church being again without a minister, the Rev. Erastus Ripley, of the Congregational body, and senior professor in Iowa College, preached for the church with much acceptance.

On the 27th of September, 1849, for the first time, a formal call was made out by the church to the Rev. J. D. Mason to become their pastor. The call was duly presented before the Presbytery of Iowa, and accepted. His services commenced the first Sunday in November. The church at this time consisted of about 30 members. In 1857 the list of membership reached 200, but owing to removals in 1860, it only amounted to 150.

In October of 1859 the pastoral relation of Rev. Mason was dissolved, and in the autumn of this year a call was made to the Rev. S. McAnderson, of Pennsylvania, which was accepted, and he was installed in April, 1860. Rev. Clute is the present pastor, and the church is in good condition, spiritually and financially.

College Avenue Presbyterian Church.—In May, 1855, A. C. Fulton donated to the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, a city lot on College and Fulton avenues, in Davenport, for church purposes. The size of the grounds was increased by purchase, and a substantial church edifice erected, and opened for service in January, 1875, and was incorporated March 6, 1876, by the following incorporators:

Rev. J. D. Mason, P. S. Morton, A. M. Miner, Thomas Havens, J. H. Knostman, Jas. H. Weise, G. F. Knostman, J. W. Vooddry, Miss E. Andreas; and the following persons were appointed elders: Thomas Havens, Wm. Walker, P. S. Morton, J. H. Knostman.

Rev. J. D. Mason was the first pastor, and officiated until April, 1876, and was succeeded by Rev. W. S. Messmer, who was pastor until October, 1877, when Rev. J. W. Coleman was called, and was pastor until January, 1880, at which time the present pastor, Rev. Rob't Edger was installed.

Christian Church, or Disciples.—On the 25th day of July, 1839, 17 persons who had formerly held membership with the Christian Church at other points, mostly at Cincinnati, met at the house of D. C. Eldridge, and under the auspices of Elder James Rumbold, organized the Christian or Disciples Church, of Davenport.

As early as April of that year, the few disciples commenced meeting at the houses of the brethren, under the leadership of Owen Owens, of Cincinnati. Elder Rumbold arrived in Davenport on the 22d of July, 1839, and on the 25th organized the church.

A few words relative to Elder James Rumbold may not be amiss in this connection, as he stands intimately associated with the church here. Brought up in the Kirk of Scotland and uniting with the Scotch Baptist, at Aberdeen, in 1824, he removed to this country in 1836, and settled in Troy, New York, where, with his wife and two others, he organized a church on the Bible alone and commenced preaching to them. This was the nucleus of what is now a large and flourishing church. In July, 1839, he removed to the city of Davenport. In March, 1841, he assisted in the organization of a church at Long Grove, in Scott County, baptizing seven on one day, three weeks thereafter. In March, 1842, he removed to Galena, where he organized a church and baptized five; preaching awhile for them and then returning to Davenport. During the time Elder Rumbold preached here, he baptized about 40 persons. On the 10th day of July, 1840, he baptized Miss Elizabeth Carroll, who was the first person immersed in Scott County. The fact that a mechanic, a foreigner by birth, without education, further than what he obtained by his own exertions, should have been able to accomplish so much, is evidence of the simplicity of Bible teachings and the facility with which they may be communicated to others.

In this connection we would pause to mention one of the noblest of God's handiwork, a pure, humble-minded Christian, who long since has been gathered to his Fathers. Early in the history of the church in Davenport, we find the name of James Glaspell associated with it as an elder, which capacity he continued to fill with great acceptance up to the year 1847, when he fell asleep in Jesus. As a sincere, pious, believer, you will rarely indeed meet with his equal. As a citizen he stood high in the community, and when he died his church did not alone mingle their tears with the bereaved family.

After the organization of the church in Davenport the brethren continued to meet on Lord's days at their residences until Nov. 3, 1839, when they rented Mr. Tapley's carpenter shop, on Second between Main and Brady streets, at four dollars per month. In 1844 a lot was purchased on Brady, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and a brick meeting-house, considered large for the day, erected at an expense of from \$700 to \$800. In 1855-'56 the present house of worship, the "Christian Chapel," was erected on the

site of the old one, the church in the mean time meeting at the court house. This chapel was erected at an expense of about \$8,500; is 40x75 feet, with basement.

In 1842 the Christian Church was incorporated by act of Legislature under the style of the Church of Christ, meeting in Davenport. John Owens, Richard S. Craig and Charles Lesslie were appointed Trustees under the act.

For five years Elder Rumbold was the only preacher the Davenport church had. In 1844 Dr. H. P. Gatchell, of Cincinnati, was employed by the church as their pastor. He remained in that capacity one year, when he removed to Rock Island, but preached for this church until 1847. In 1848 Elder Charles Levan, of Philadelphia, was employed as pastor, which position he occupied for nearly two years. For two or three years after his removal from the city, although the church was without a pastor, yet the members continued to meet regularly on Lord's day for breaking of bread, exhortation and prayer. Elder James E. Gaston succeeded Mr. Levan, and in turn was followed by Elder Alexander Johnson, neither of which remained long in the position. Nov. 19, 1854, Elder J. Hartzell was employed by the church as a preacher, which capacity he filled until Feb. 7, 1858, when he was succeeded by Elder Eli Regal, of Ohio, who on account of ill health resigned his position on the 10th of October of the same year. Until August, 1859, the church was again without a preacher, the brethren in the meantime meeting regularly on Lord's day for attending to the Lord's Supper and on Thursday night for prayer-meeting. In August, 1859, Elder Samuel Lowe was chosen and entered upon his duties as pastor. May 5, 1861, Elder James Challen came and remained as pastor nearly eight years. Succeeding him J. B. Johnson came and remained about three months. In April, 1871, H. H. Black came and remained about three years. J. Carroll Stark came in May, 1874, and remained 11 months. In the latter part of the summer of 1875 John Encell came as pastor and remained two years. After which William M. Roe came in May, 1878, and remained two years. D. R. Dungan came in July, 1880, and is the present pastor. Present membership of the church is 180.

First Methodist Episcopal.—As already stated, Rev. Mr. Gavitt, from Ohio, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached the first discourse in Davenport, but it was not until 1839 that an attempt was here made to organize a class. In that year Rev. B. Mead was the presiding elder for the Iowa District. Believing there were sufficient members living in the vicinity, he authorized William L. Cook to form a class. His search among Protestants resulted in finding five members besides himself and wife, who had been members of churches in other places. A time was appointed for a meeting to be held at the house of Timothy Dillon, situated on Third street, near Washington Square. At this first meeting were present, as members, William L. Cook

and wife, Timothy Dillon and wife, Israel Hall, W. S. Ruby and Mary Ruby. Here this little band of Christians, longing for a closer union with Him in whom they trusted, in deep devotion poured forth many desires for spiritual food in this strange land, and, in that little cabin, alone with God, they dedicated themselves to him and his service, renewing their covenant vows, and forming the First Methodist Episcopal Church in the then village of Davenport. From this time meetings were continued every Sabbath, being generally conducted by Mr. Cook. The society increased until private rooms became too small, and in the fall of 1840, the church then numbering about 20 members, it was thought best to erect a building. Though its members were few and poor, they purchased a lot on Perry street, between Fourth and Fifth, which was then considered out of town, and built the first brick chapel. This church was seated at first with slabs and split saplings, flat side up, and lighted with a "chandelier" composed of a block of wood suspended by a rope from the ceiling, in which were inserted some half-dozen tallow candles, and warmed by a stove which looked as though it might have done good service before the flood.

A petition was sent into conference in 1840 for a preacher, and F. O. Chenowith was sent to the Davenport station. The church gradually increased in numbers until the little church on Perry street became too small, and in 1853 a large and commodious house of worship was erected on the corner of Fifth and Brady streets. This second church was used until 1872, when it was thought best to change the location, and a new and handsome edifice was erected on Brady street, between Ninth and Tenth, at a cost of \$20,000. The church has been ministered unto by some able divines, and is now in a flourishing condition, with about 500 members. Other churches have sprung from this, and the denomination is now represented by five churches in the city—the First, the Fourteenth Street, German, Cook Chapel, and African. Among those who have labored for the congregation at Davenport were Revs. D. Worthington, Joseph T. Lewis, William Simpson, A. Collins, J. B. Taylor, John Kelley, Langdon Taylor, A. J. Kynett, S. Haines, Mr. Linderman, R. W. Keller, Mr. Bowen, R. L. Collier, J. G. Demmitt, P. Brown, H. Baylies, A. B. Kendig, J. R. Fuller, Mr. Anderson, E. Miller, Mr. M. McCleary, Mr. Marwell, J. H. Rhea and Mr. Brush.

Fourteenth Street M. E. Church, Davenport, Iowa, was organized in February, 1867. The trustees appointed at the organization were J. G. G. Cavendish, A. Morton, W. Hender, J. T. Martin, S. L. Mitchell, J. M. Frizzell, L. Perkins. The membership numbered about 50. The first pastor was the Rev. A. B. Kendig. Succeeding pastors in the following named order: Reverends Emory Miller, W. Frank Paxton, L. F. Copeland, R. W. Keeler, Wm. Fawcett, E. Skinner, Frank Brush, H. S. Church, and S. W. Heald. The present Board of Trustees is: W. Hender, Wm. Armill, N. K. Fluke, P. Earhart, A. L. Duncan, E. Sherman and I.

T. Martin ; the present membership is about 200. The value of the church property at the organization was about \$10,000 ; the present value about \$12,000, which includes a good and commodious parsonage. A Sunday-school was organized in the Tabernacle (a rough board building on a corner of the church lot) in March, 1867, with about 40 scholars and J. G. G. Cavendish as superintendent, and Walter Hender, secretary. The gentlemen continued in their respective offices about seven years, when A. L. Duncan succeeded in the superintendency for one or two years. Walter Hender then held that office for five years, when he resigned and A. L. Duncan was again elected, and held the office until he removed from the city. Prof. J. W. Ruggle was elected and now holds the office. The school now numbers about 230, consisting of primary and normal with all the usual intermediate departments. The library contains about 700 volumes.

Episcopal Churches.—Philo W. Sprague, pastor of the Trinity Episcopal Church, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 26, 1852. He is the son of James W. and Henrietta Sprague, *nee* Woodruff. His parents moved North just before the war and settled in Schenectady, N. Y., where Philo attended school until he was 15 years of age. He then entered Union College and graduated in the full classical course, when but 19 years of age, at the expiration of which time he entered the Theological Seminary, of New York, where he remained three years, and graduated in 1874. Upon graduating he took charge of Calvary Church, Byonia, N. J., where he remained four years. In 1878 he received the appointment of Professor of Ancient Languages in Griswold College, and canon in charge of Trinity Church, corner Seventh and Brady streets, Davenport, and at once assumed the duties of the respective positions. Rev. Philo W. Sprague and Harriet A. Woods were united, in marriage Dec. 11, 1879. Miss Woods was a daughter of Joseph W. Woods, a merchant of Boston. One child has blessed this union—Caroline W., born March 22, 1881.

The First Baptist Church.—The first religious services were held in the house of John M. Eldridge, on Brady street, where the gallery of Hastings, White & Fisher now stands. The first preacher was Rev. Israel Fisher, who went from here to Oregon, where he died about 15 years ago. The first organization, called the First Baptist Church, of Davenport, Iowa, was organized by him and was composed of the following members, nine in number : J. M. Eldridge, Mrs. Mary A. Eldridge, John Swartout, Chas. Swartout, Richard Pierce and wife, David Wilson and wife. Richard Pierce and Daniel Wilson were appointed deacons. The new church fitted up a room on Front street, over a store, as a place of worship, where they continued until they built a brick church at the corner of Fourth and Brady, on a lot given by Mr. Antoine Le Claire to the church. Here the church continued until the house became too small for their use when they removed to the corner of Sixth and Main and built the building now occupied as the High School Build-

ing (old). The present church organization was composed of members who withdrew from the first church and organized as the Second Regular Baptist Church of Christ in Davenport, Iowa. The first church continued its organization with Rev. Mr. Folwell, now of Connecticut, as pastor, until about 1861, when many of the church uniting with the present organization, the united church took the name of "Calvary Baptist Church," as the church is now known.

The Second Regular Baptist Church of Christ, in Davenport, organized Oct. 7, 1851. Those comprising the constituent members of the church were Dea. C. G. Blood, Dr. J. M. Witherwax, Esther Blood, May J. Solomon, Levi Davis, Rev. B. F. Braybrook, Lucy A. Braybrook, Deacon John Solomon, Johnson Brown, Emeline B. Witherwax, Mary Solomon, Sarah Brown, W. M. Crosson. Of this number Levi Davis is the sole surviving member. The first officers of the church were Dr. J. M. Witherwax, C. G. Blood, W. M. Crosson, Trustee; Levi Davis, Clerk; J. Solomon, Treasurer. The first pastor of the church was Rev. E. M. Miles, who settled with the church June, 13, 1852, and resigned Feb. 26, 1857. Mr. Miles has now almost retired from the ministry and is living on a farm near Camanche, Iowa. After a vacancy of two months Rev. Isaac Butterfield became pastor April 26, 1857, and continued to Oct. 27, 1863, a period of six years and six months. Mr. Butterfield continues still to serve as a pastor at Jackson, Mich. After a vacancy of four and a half months, Rev. D. S. Watson became pastor, settling with the church March 13, 1864, and continuing in this relation to Sept. 22, 1867—three years and three months. Mr. Watson subsequently removed to California, where he died. After a vacancy of *one year* Rev. T. W. Powell became pastor Sept. 27, 1868, and resigned on account of failing health Oct. 1, 1870. In December, 1875, Mr. Powell was recalled to the pastorate of the church and continued pastor until Jan. 19, 1879. He is at present settled in Milwaukee, Wis. After Mr. Powell's first pastorate a vacancy of three and a half months followed. Rev. N. S. Burton, D.D., became pastor Jan. 15, 1871, and continued until November, 1875. He is a present pastor of the Baptist church in Akron, O. After the close of Mr. Powell's second pastorate the church was pastorless until October, 1879, when the present pastor, Rev. W. H. Stifler was called from Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The present house of worship was erected in 1852 and cost about \$25,000. It is situated on the corner of Fourth and Perry streets. The church is in a prosperous and flourishing condition and has 373 members. It sustains two Sabbath schools, the home school and the North Davenport mission chapel. The following named comprise the officers of the church: Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stifler, D. D.; Deacons, Levi Davis, D. T. Young, A. J. Montague, Norman Jordan, William Thompson, A. L. Mossman; Trustees, E.

S. Ballard, E. S. Crossett, A. F. Williams; Clerk, H. C. Wales; Treasurer, M. D. Snyder; Sabbath-school Superintendent, W. Raraback.

CONGREGATIONALISM.

BY REV. J. G. MERRILL.

The birth-place of the Congregational Church of Davenport was a small building on the west side of Main near Fourth street. At this time there were 30 families in Davenport; there were three stores, a hotel, two groceries, two commission houses, and St. Anthony's Church was being built.

At first the little church had no minister. Sermons were read by one of the deacons in a room hired for public worship. They sung out of the old village hymn book, and were made twice glad when a minister casually spending Sabbath in town could preach to them. The church met in various places—on Second street, on Main where school was kept during the week and the family kindly removed their beds for Sunday services, at the foot of Brady and over a grocery or fruit stand, and near Ripley, in an unpleasant room in which a man could not stand erect. This latter place was called by the unregenerate of the time, "brimstone corner."

When the church was a year old, a minister came to Stephenson, now the city of Rock Island, bearing a commission from the A. H. M. Society, "for Stephenson and vicinity." It was Rev. J. P. Stuart, who on looking over his field considered Davenport as part of the said "vicinity" and preached for the little church six months.

We find upon the records of the old church bearing the date of March 18, 1841, this vote: "Not to use any wine at the communion but that made from raisins or free from alcohol."

The first infant baptized was upon the 18th of April, 1841. Rev. Mr. Mitre being in town on that day. At the same time a committee was appointed to adopt measures for building a meeting-house. Mr. Le Claire was waited upon and generously gave the church a lot. A part of the church were not satisfied with the location and an exchange was made for the site upon which our former house of worship stood, and here the project rested. On May 30, the church united itself by vote with the General Association of Iowa, a body assuming no jurisdiction over local churches, but affording a means of intercommunication and mutual help. In September, Rev. Reuben Gaylord was invited to become the pastor of the church, but declined to accept. But as good Providence would have it, the same month came from the East Rev. A. B. Hitchcock, a graduate of Yale College. He was invited to minister to the church, and was commissioned by the A. H. M. Society, which assumed a part of his support. The church then numbered about 15 members.

The coming of the new minister awoke the sleeping church-building enterprise. Mr. H. was sent East, a journey of three weeks by canal and stage, to secure funds. He obtained \$540, a large sum in those days, and being able to handle tools he with three other brethren who gave their time, erected a building 38 x 24. Generally speaking, when a minister helps build a church, or is settled while his people build it, on its completion he is no longer needed. There was no exception in this case, and Mr. H. was glad to accept a call to Moline, his record as a faithful minister going with him.

The church was without a pastor for nearly a year when Rev. E. Adams was chosen. Mr. A. was one of the famous "Iowa Band" which our churches delight to honor. He began to preach in November, 1844, to an extremely feeble church, supported in part for the subsequent eight years by the American H. M. Society. His salary was not far from \$400.

Thirty was considered a large number for a congregation. The choir was assisted by a portable melodeon, held upon one arm by a man, who, with the fingers of the other hand, played the bass, while his helpmeet on the left played the soprano, each accompanying the instrumental efforts with the voice.

The highest price paid for pews at any time during Mr. Adams stay was \$20. Seven were sold for that amount, one for \$16, two for \$12, nine for \$10, etc. This was not at first but about the half way point of Mr Adams's ministry.

Money was worth much in those days. Twenty per cent. was the best the church could do when it tried to borrow.

Mr. Adams was the first installed pastor of the church, his installation taking place in 1847. Three years after he began to preach in Davenport. His ministry continued 10 years, during which time 178 members were added to the church. On the 24th of May the committee on supply of the pulpit were requested to employ Geo. F. Magoun. A new church was soon talked of, to be not less than 60 x 90 feet. But after consultation such an undertaking seemed too large, and on the 6th of September, 1855, it was voted to enlarge the old church by widening it, and on Nov. 13, Mr. Magoun was invited to become pastor, at a salary of \$1,000. The call was accepted in a characteristic letter, which is spread in full upon the records of the church. Mr. Magoun was installed January, 1856, Rev. M. K. Cross preaching the sermon. These were bright days in the history of the church as far as men could judge. Congregations were very large, larger perhaps than any congregation regularly maintained since that time in town. The church was aggressive, interested itself in missionary work, colonized the Congregational church of Davenport, had a band of "Young Workers," and still held on to the project of building a new edifice upon the lot adjoining the old church, a piece of ground that had cost them \$1,900, and for the purchase of which they gave a mortgage upon their property. Two hundred and fifty dollars was paid for plans of a building like Beecher's to cost up among the thousands.

Then came the crash of 1857. Its full effect was not felt the first year, but in '58 and '59 houses stood tenantless; hundreds left the city in single boats. The census showed a decrease of 5,000 in population. Property had a merely nominal value; church members were financially crippled; the mortgage upon the church, which had come to be \$3,000, was an intolerable burden. The minister's salary, which he had cut down to \$600, could not be paid. Disaster produced dismay. Slight misunderstandings between the minister and a few of the people increased the embarrassment of the situation until at the end of the fifth year of his ministry Mr. Magoun resigned. Of these years he says: "I remember them as associated with blessed seasons of revival, especially two or three years, when conversions were pretty constant, and I held inquiry meetings every Monday night, summer and winter."

A council was called. Petitions accompanied with promise of help from members of the congregation were presented. The council recommended Mr. Magoun's stay, provided the financial embarrassment could be removed. It was simply impossible under existing circumstances, and the pastoral relation was dissolved.

Here follows a sad piece of history. The church that had numbered 250, the congregation which had filled the capacious house, were scattered to the winds, and for a year there was no organization, no service; the rains beat through the roof of the sanctuary, its windows were broken, and desolation was on the house of God. The First Congregational Church of Davenport after an existence of 21 years was no more.

We come now to the history of the present organization: The Edwards Congregational Church. On July 18, 1861, a company of 26 persons met, organized and voted to call a council to recognize the church. On Aug. 11 of the same year the council met, Dr. Wm. Salter, of Burlington, preaching the sermon. Rev. Wm. Windsor, now of Marshalltown, was the first pastor of the church. His salary was \$600, the Home Missionary Society paying \$200.

Early in his ministry Mr. Windsor went East to secure funds to save the meeting house from being sold. He obtained \$2,500. Members of the church and other citizens of Davenport interested in the enterprise gave all in their power, and the happy hour came when there was no debt. Soon repairs seemed necessary, and by great self-sacrifice \$1,200 was raised for the purpose. In the process of repairs an attempt was made to remove the unsightly pillars from the center of the house. The last prop was being taken out when the roof fell in, and the whole structure was a wreck. The crash of the fall had hardly ceased resounding through the streets before a few members of the church were calculating with a pencil, upon a shingle, the cost of the increased repairs. Those who had given their last dollar reached deeper into their purses and found their last penny, and, driven by necessity, accomplished what seems to us a miracle.

This was at the beginning of the war. As our great civil contest advanced, and the Government needed money, as you all know, it issued promises to pay that became less and less worth their face. The first pastor of the church was fearfully embarrassed pecuniarily.

It was on Aug. 6, 1866, that the church for the first time thought itself able to go alone. Some of the members were becoming better able to give large sums, and at that time Mr. Windser, who was hired from year to year, was asked to remain a sixth year with a salary of \$1,000. Mr. Windser declined to accept; said that his health was insufficient, and with expressions of profound regret on the part of the people, the first pastor of the Edwards Church left, the church having received more than 100 members during his five years' stay. Then followed a season of candidating. Three clergymen in turn were invited to and declined the pastorate, Messrs. Greely, Bardwell and Cochrane, the latter at a salary of \$2,000. On March 11, 1867, the church voted a call to Rev. J. A. Hamilton offering a salary of \$2,000, and agreeing to increase it year by year until his salary should be \$3,000. This was at first declined but on a renewal was accepted and Mr. Hamilton began work in August of that year. The church moved steadily forward under this pastorate, which continued for four and one-half years. He found 120 members and left 273. In the autumn of 1871 Mr. Hamilton determined to carry out a long-cherished plan to visit Europe, and asked to be relieved from his pastorate. The church requested him to take leave of absence and return to them. He declared such a course prejudicial to the interests of the church and peremptorily resigned, and the church adopted resolutions regretting the loss occasioned not only to the city but the church by his departure.

It became necessary, of course, to secure a new pastor, and Mr. Hamilton was authorized by the Church Committee to receive his successor, and on the 30th of March, 1871, Rev. J. G. Merrill, of Topeka, Kan., was invited to become pastor for one year, the church and pastor-elect never having met. The salary promised was \$1,800 for the first year, the church having found itself unable to pay the \$3,000 that it had hoped to raise for Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Merrill accepted the call and preached his first sermon on the 2d Sabbath of January, 1872. In August of the same year the church property was sold for \$10,500, with a view to building a new house of worship. On Sept. 2, the pastor preached the last sermon in the house that cost so much anxiety and sacrifice from the text, "But many of the chief of the fathers that had seen the first house wept with a loud voice and many shouted aloud for joy; so that the people could not discover the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people." On Nov. 5, of the same year the acting pastor was unanimously invited to be installed. He accepted. Installation services took place Dec. 18, Dr. J. E. Roy, of Chicago, preaching the sermon. During the last third of 1872 and all of 1873 the church leased the building

standing on the northeast corner of Fifth and Brady streets, now occupied by the Ladies' Library Association, and formerly the Fifth Street Methodist Church. Late in 1872, after great difficulty and some division of feeling and judgment, a lot was secured for a new church, the corner-stone of which was laid in June of 1873. The church, in which we now worship, situated upon the corner of Ninth and Perry streets, was dedicated on the 26th of December of the same year. The dedicatory sermon by the pastor from the text "Even that which they build, if a fox go up, he shall break down. And I said unto the nobles and to the rulers and to the rest of the people, the work is great and large; in what place therefore ye hear the sound of the trumpet, resort ye thither unto us: our God shall fight for us." In May, 1874, an organ was purchased, and in the same month of 1876 the house was completed by the erection of galleries, so that to-day we have church property worth \$37,000, a building capable of accommodating over 1,000 people and furnished with all the appliances for church work. The church was partially destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th of December, 1881. It has since been rebuilt and refurnished so as to surpass its former beauty and comfort. It enters upon the 11th year of its present pastorate with a membership double the number it had when the pastoral relation was entered upon. It has an aggressive, earnest, and self-denying spirit, and believes that although the past of Congregationalism in Davenport has been often dark and troublous, its future is secured.

The *First United Presbyterian* congregation of Davenport, was organized Oct. 21, 1854, by Rev. William Graham, of the Associate Reformed Church, with 10 members: Alexander Blair, Sarah Blair, David Walker, Jennet Walker, Thomas M. Patterson, Margaret Patterson, Henry Calderwood, Mary Calderwood, Robert N. Patterson, Jane Lucy. Thomas M. Patterson and Alexander Blair, were chosen ruling elders, the latter being still a very useful officer of the congregation.

The first religious services were held in a private dwelling near the site of the present building. Since its organization the following named have served as pastors: Rev. J. R. McCalister, who now lives at Shippensburg, Penn., was the first pastor. His pastorate, which began Feb. 1, 1855, continued until October, 1857, when his whole time was given to Rock Island.

Rev. S. H. Hutchen, who died at Norwich, Ohio, in the year 1868, ministered to the congregation from Oct. 24, 1857, until July 25, 1858. Rev. R. N. Fee, at present a missionary to the Warm Spring Indians of Oregon, preached to the congregation, as stated supply for a short time.

After a vacancy of several years, Rev. Henry Wallace, now editor of the *Winterset Chronicle*, was installed Jan. 24, 1864. Resigning in May, 1870, Rev. J. U. McClenahan officiated as stated supply for 18 months, removing to Winterset, and from there to Olathe, Kansas, where he died, lamented by the entire community.

Rev. R. S. Campbell, who had been pastor at De Witt, Iowa, for about 20 years, took charge of the congregation March 17, 1878. His health failing, he resigned in July of the following year, and removed to New Concord, Ohio, where he died in the fall of the same year.

Rev. J. Boyd, the present incumbent, after an irregular ministry of a few months, began his labors in the congregation, in July, 1880, which have continued without interruption, and with encouraging success.

The present house of worship, 40 x 50, was erected in 1854, at a cost of \$1,400. It is not in a good location, and the congregation intend erecting a new one in some other part of the city.

The present officers of the congregation are as follows: Elders, Alexander Blair, William McCool, William Johnston, Joseph H. Clyde; Trustees, James McCosh, J. H. Clyde, J. W. Jamison, L. A. McCool.

The number of members since the organization cannot be given with any accuracy; the removals since that date have been numerous, leaving about 50, with a number of adherents, which give hope of an increase at no distant day.

A Sunday-school has begun, and has been kept up ever since the organization. James McCosh, who has recently been elected, was the first superintendent. The present officers are: Superintendent, James McCosh; Assistant Superintendent, J. W. Jamison; Secretary, T. W. Carthy; Treasurer, M. McCosh; Librarian, N. Jenison.

St. Anthony's Roman Catholic.—The first church organization in Davenport was St. Anthony's Roman Catholic. In the spring of 1838 Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli an Italian by birth, visited Davenport and organized a church. Steps were at once taken for the erection of a church, which was completed and dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, assisted by Very Rev. S. Mazzuchelli. The *Catholic Advocate*, printed at the time, thus speaks of the matter:

"Mr. Antoine Le Claire, a wealthy Frenchman, and a zealous exemplary Christian, in partnership with Mr. Davenport, has generously granted to the Catholic congregation, in the very center of the town, a whole square, including 10 lots, in the middle of which he has built, partly at his own expense, a fine brick church, with a school-room attached. *** In order to lay in Davenport a lasting foundation for the Catholic religion, our bishop has purchased half a square for a hospital, and several other lots for purposes of the same kind. *** The church has St. Peter for its primary, and St. Anthony for its secondary patron."

This little edifice was the first of the kind in Davenport. It was erected at a cost of \$2,800. It was used for several years as church, school-house and priest's residence. In 1843 an addition was built.

This building for some years was the largest public edifice in the town, and was used by all large assemblies to deliberate upon matters of public interest.

In 1839 Rev. J. A. M. Palamorgues took charge of the congregation, and for many years labored zealously to advance the interests of the cause in this city. At that time he was the only priest in Iowa south of Dubuque, and for many years he visited Burlington, Muscatine, Iowa City and other places. The number of Catholic families in Scott County in 1839 was 15. For a sketch of Father Palamorgues see chapter: Illustrious and Prominent Dead.

In 1843 when the church was enlarged the number of Catholic families was about 50. "Money at that time was so scarce," says a member of that church, "that only \$20 were collected in cash to build the addition." The number of Catholics increased very slowly until 1854. In 1849 the stone church was commenced and not finished until 1854.

In 1855 a new stone church was built for the Germans in "Mitchell's addition," Mr. Mitchell donating the land. This church was organized in 1855, and Rev. Michael Flammery placed in charge. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Baumgartner. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Niermann, who has ministered to the charge for many years, and who has gathered together a large congregation. A large and handsome church edifice is being erected by the congregation in 1882.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, was organized and the house erected in 1868, by Rev. Maurice Flavin, and dedicated by the bishop of the diocese, Rev. John Hennessey, D.D. At this time there were 150 families connected with the congregation. Among those participating in the laying of the corner-stone was Father Palamorgues, the pioneer Catholic priest in this locality, whose memory is held in grateful remembrance by all who knew him. Rev. Maurice Flavin had charge of the congregation until his death, which occurred May 10, 1872, at which time Rev. Michael Flavin was appointed to the charge. The church-edifice is of brick and is very handsomely furnished. It was erected at a cost of \$25,000. A neat residence for the pastor, adjoining, was erected at a cost of \$8,000. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, spiritually and otherwise, and is entirely out of debt. When the church was erected a Sunday-school was organized, which has been in operation to the present time, under charge of the Sisters of Mercy. A parish school is also under charge of these Sisters.

Michael Flavin was born in Ireland, April 13, 1841. His parents, James and Catherine (Hourgan) Flavin, were also of the same nativity. Both are now deceased. He began his education in Mt. Mellary Seminary, and graduated at Carlow Seminary in 1865. He then came to America and entered Girard (Missouri) College, and pursued a theological course and graduated from that institution, and was ordained priest in July, 1869. He was then sent as assistant in the cathedral at Dubuque, where he spent one year. He

was then appointed pastor of two churches in Bates and Burrough Counties, Iowa; at the same time had charge of several small charges. In 1872, he was sent to Davenport, to take charge of St. Mary's Church, where he has since faithfully labored in his Master's cause.

Patrick J. Burke, pastor of St. Anthony's Church, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, April 25, 1854. His parents, John and Honore (Ryan) Burke, also natives of Ireland, and are yet living in the "Green Isle." Young Patrick began his education in the common parish school, which he continued to attend until 15 years of age, when he attended a private school taught by William Loudon for two years. He then entered St. Patrick's College in Tipperary, County, where he studied the languages for three years. At 20 he came to America, where he spent a year or two in visiting relatives in Iowa, and then entered St. Joseph's College at Dubuque, and studied philosophy under Rev. William Dorney one year. From Dubuque he went to Montreal, Canada, and entered Grand Seminary, conducted by the Priests of Supic, and studied theology three years. On the 20th of September he was ordained priest by Bishop Hennessey, of the diocese of Dubuque, and at once sent to take charge of St. Anthony's Church at Davenport.

St. Marguerite's Church, built in 1856; congregation organized October of same year. Original church, 40 x 80, built by Antoine and Margaret Le Claire, who also donated the block of ground on which the church stands. Pastoral residence and Sisters' house built by the same, and cemetery known as St. Marguerite's Cemetery, also donated by Mr. and Mrs. Le Claire. First pastor of church, Rev. A. Trevis; Rev. H. Cosgrove was appointed assistant in 1857, also shortly after was appointed pastor in place of Rev. A. Trevis who went to France. Rev. H. Cosgrove has remained pastor to the present time. In 1865, the church was enlarged to its present size.

The large brick school-house attached to the church was built in 1869, school having been previously taught in a smaller building on the church property.

The diocese of Dubuque having been divided, its first Bishop Rt. Rev. John McMullen was consecrated July 25, 1881, and St. Marguerite's Church chosen as the cathedral. Present officers: Rt. Rev. John McMullen, Bishop; Very Rev. H. Cosgrove, V. G., Rector of cathedral; Rev. A. J. Schulte, Assistant.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school-house erected in Davenport was in 1838.

The growth of the city for several years prior to 1858 was very great, while the accommodations for the instruction of the rising generation was very limited. To better meet the wants of the city in this direction steps were taken to organize the city into a school district and thoroughly grade the public schools.

A meeting of the electors of the city was held in pursuance of the provisions of the school law at the court-house, on the first Monday in May, 1858. Thomas J. Saunders was elected president and Robert E. Barrowman, secretary of the the meeting. The polls were opened for the election of district officers, which resulted in the election of A. S. Maxwell, President; T. D. Eagal, Vice-President; J. R. Johnson, Secretary; George H. French, Treasurer. These officers, together with a director from each sub-district composed the School Board.

Within the limits of the city and adjacent territory heretofore there had been six school districts. These remained the same, though the number designating each was changed. J. M. Frizzell represented No. 1 in the first board; W. T. Clark, No. 2;* H. Lambach, No. 3; T. H. Coddling, No. 4; W. L. Cook, No. 5; S. G. Mitchell, No. 6.

At the time of the reorganization of the city schools the country was being affected by the financial panic which began the year previous, and which extended throughout the whole country. This embarrassed the Board of Directors very materially, but they entered into the work with a zeal and determination to raise the public schools to the first position.

The office of city superintendent of schools was created and A. S. Kissell was elected to that position. The board established an intermediate school preliminary to the establishment of a high school.

There were small school buildings in Districts No. 1, 4, 5 and 6, and a large stone building in No. 2, on corner Perry and Seventh streets, and a large brick building in No. 3, on corner of Sixth and Walnut.

In 1859 the school law was amended providing for the election of three directors, who in connection with the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer should constitute the School Board. At the first election three directors were to be chosen, one of whom should hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; and annually thereafter one director should be elected to fill the vacancy of the one whose term would expire. At this first election A. S. Maxwell was elected President; E. Peck, Vice-President; Thomas J. Saunders, Secretary; George H. French, Treasurer; Directors, J. W. Frizzell, one year; Robert Means, two years (Mr. Means resigned and J. Grant was elected to fill vacancy); Ignatius Langer, three years.

* Resigned, and John Collins elected to fill vacancy.

Valuation of property and amount of taxes levied for school purposes:

YEARS.	Valuation of Prop- erty in the Dis- trict.	Teachers' Fund. No. of Mills.	Contingent Fund. No. of Mills.	School-house Fund No. of Mills.	Total Number of Mills.	Amount of Taxes Levied.
1869.....	4,458,480	6	2	2	10	\$44,584.80
1870.....	4,187,830	6	2	2	10	41,873.30
1871.....	3,967,523	7	3	5	15	59,513.46
1872.....	3,955,823	9	4	5	18	71,224.81
1873.....	3,956,285	13	4	...	17	67,260.59
1874.....	4,007,337	12	5	6	23	92,173.28
1875.....	4,699,170	9	3 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	17	79,591.81
1876.....	4,640,340	7 ³ / ₄	3 ¹ / ₄	...	12	55,684.08
1877.....	4,555,890	7 ³ / ₄	3 ¹ / ₄	...	12	54,670.68
1878.....	4,590,251	7 ³ / ₄	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ³ / ₄	14	64,263.50
1879.....	4,382,127	7 ³ / ₄	2 ¹ / ₄	2	13	56,967.65
1880.....	4,270,895	7 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	...	10	42,708.95
1881.....	4,425,236	10	2	...	12	53,102.84

YEARS.	No. between 5 and 21 years of age.	No. Enrolled.	Over-age Attend- ance.	Teachers employed	Salaries paid Teachers.	Cost per Pupil.
1869.....	6,643	3,436	1,967	53	\$31,925.00	\$ 16.23
1870.....	7,120	3,556	2,106	59	34,858.88	16.55
1871.....	7,441	3,697	2,321	52	42,563.00	18.33
1872.....	7,521	4,019	2,340	77	47,968.42	20.50
1873.....	7,842	3,991	2,530	80	49,636.00	19.74
1874.....	8,065	4,096	2,727	82	50,585.79	18.54
1875.....	8,280	4,435	2,905	88	52,913.37	18.21
1876.....	8,506	4,284	2,924	91	55,794.50	19.07
1877.....	8,770	4,474	3,139	92	55,405.15	17.64
1878.....	8,888	4,509	3,270	94	57,671.93	17.63
1879.....	9,097	4,558	3,354	96	56,021.00	16.70
1880.....	9,245	4,497	3,268	95	54,511.25	16.70
1881.....	9,309	4,558	3,176	93	53,123.40	16.70

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The city is now well supplied with good buildings, though the demand is constantly on the increase, as the city increases in population. There are now 12 school buildings, one of which is stone, two frame and nine brick. Prior to the year 1866 the city was illy



E. B. Van Eps

supplied with buildings, and the accommodations at that time were insufficient to meet the wants of the pupils who desired to attend. Since that time much has been done to supply the demand.

The school building in District No. 1, East Davenport, was erected in 1865-'6, and an addition built in 1874. It is of brick, having several recitation and school-rooms, with the necessary closets and halls, and is valued at \$34,000.

District No. 2 has a large stone building, erected in 1853 '4, and dedicated to school purposes, Sept. 30, 1854, with such ceremonies as were suitable for the occasion, including speeches by several leading citizens. An addition was built to it in 1870, making it a very large and convenient building, having several recitation and school rooms. The property is now valued at \$33,000, and is situated at the corner of Seventh and Perry streets.

District No 3 has a brick building situated corner of Sixth and Warren streets, erected in 1856 '7. Being too small to accommodate the number of pupils desirous of admission, an addition was built in 1870, which added greatly to the convenience of both teachers and pupils. The building and grounds are valued at \$30,000.

District No. 4 has within its limits two buildings, both located in the same neighborhood, corner of Main and Locust streets, and both of which are of brick, with a total valuation of \$30,000. One of the buildings was erected in 1857 and the other in 1865-'6.

District No. 5 has a fine brick building, located on West Third street, which was erected in 1867-'8 and which, together with the grounds, is valued at \$45,000.

District No. 6 has a frame building, erected prior to 1858, and which has had two additions made to it, one in 1866 and the other in 1871. The value of the building and grounds is \$7,000.

District No. 7 has also a frame building, erected in 1868, at a cost of \$2,500.

District No. 8 has a brick building, erected in 1871, at a cost of \$25,000. It is situated corner of Fourth and Ripley streets.

District No. 10, possesses a good brick building, erected in 1878, at a cost of \$21,000.

The old high school building was erected in 1854, and used for some years as a Baptist church. In 1865 it was purchased of the Baptists and remodeled. It is situated at the corner of Sixth and Main streets. The building and grounds are estimated at \$5,000.

The new high-school building, situated on the block bounded by Rock Island and Iowa, and Seventh and Eighth streets, is the most imposing school edifice in the city. It was erected in 1874, and together with the grounds is valued at \$65,000.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

[From the *Davenport Daily Gazette*, Nov. 1, 1877.]

It is now impossible to fix the precise date at which the first effort to establish a public library in the city of Davenport was

made, but it is known that, as early as 1853-'4 a few public spirited citizens, by donations of books and a few dollars, succeeded in getting together what may be termed the nucleus of the present library. At about the same time a few mechanics and working men also made an effort looking to the establishment of a library and reading-room and were partially successful, but were soon absorbed by the earlier organization. No particulars as to the especial objects or rules of either of these associations, or of the rooms, if any, occupied by their library, can now be ascertained, and the subject does not seem to have assumed responsible form until early in 1857, when the donation by Geo. B. Sargent, Esq., to the Young Men's Library Association of \$500, to be used in the purchase of books as a contribution toward a public library accessible to every respectable resident of the city of Davenport or vicinity, at a charge not exceeding \$3 per annum was announced. With this impetus, the Young Men's Library Association seems to have been quite popular and in flourishing condition during the next year or two, but the evil days came upon it in the general crash of 1857-'59 and in the latter year the books and other properties were boxed up and placed in storage in the cellar of what is now the First National Bank building. From this they were however rescued in a few months and transferred to suitable rooms on Perry street, corner of Third, and again made accessible to the public. At this time the catalogue named about 1,500 volumes. About this time the Young Men's Associated Congress, a sort of debating society, composed of young attorneys, physicians, etc., had been successfully organized, and after some negotiation as to the details, it was decided to place the library in the hands of a union of the two societies, under the name of the "Davenport Library Association," on the general basis of the terms of General Sargent's donation.

During the ensuing 13 years, 1860 to 1873, the new association encountered the usual varying fortunes of life with a downward tendency, until in the winter of 1873-'74 its condition seemed to promise only a speedy dissolution. Just at this crisis it was proposed to place the management entirely under the care of a board of ladies, and in April, 1874, the following Board of Directors was duly elected and installed: President, Mrs. A. P. Dillon; Vice-President, Mrs. Wm. Renwick; Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Wadsworth; Secretary, Mrs. J. F. Barnard; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. M. Ballou; Lecture Committee, Mrs. W. F. Peck and Mrs. J. T. Lane; Library Committee, Mrs. H. M. Martin, Mrs. Lounsbury and Mrs. D. S. True. With this new era the library assumed a more appropriate and influential standing. During 1874-'76 as rapidly as possible new books were purchased and the department of periodical literature largely added to. At the present time, November, 1877, the entire number of books contained in this library is in the vicinity of 7,000.

It only remains to be said that the most important event in the library's history occurred in July, 1877. Mrs. Clarissa C. Cook at this time made public her intention to carry out the wish of her deceased husband, the late Hon. Ebenezer Cook, to aid the library.

This aid from Mrs. Cook subsequently took the form of erecting a suitable building at a cost of \$13,000 upon a lot purchased with the proceeds of individual donations for that purpose, and in May, 1878, the library was moved into its new home thus permanently secured to it, and the rental of the surplus offices and rooms also secured to it an income sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the institution. In accordance with the stipulations of Mrs. Cook's donation, the title and control of the funds and real property of the association is vested in a board of nine trustees, composed of five ladies and four gentlemen. The management of the library proper is, however, controlled by a board of officials annually elected by the members of the association. The annual dues are now set at \$2 from members and subscribers and the attendance and good influence of the library are constantly increasing.

MERCY HOSPITAL.

BY C. S. WATKINS.

Among the public and private institutions of Davenport there is none to which the citizens point with more pride and respect than to Mercy Hospital.

The hospital was opened Dec. 8, 1868, under an arrangement between Scott County and the "Sisters," that the county advance \$2,000 (to be used in fitting up the building, then vacant, owned by the "Sisters") for five years without interest. Ten insane paupers were, on the above date, at once transferred from the poor house to the new hospital, the authorities guaranteeing that there should constantly be at least that number of county patients thus in the care of the Sisters. A ward for the care and treatment of general cases of illness or accident was also established. The entire control and discipline of the hospital was held by the Sisters, though constant inspection and visitation by the county officials was provided for. From this humble beginning the institution has steadily grown, until, a recent description says, "the present grounds cover 20 acres; the buildings are, *First*, the main building, a very large massive brick, four stories high, and about 150 x 60 feet; this contains the general sick wards, in which we found about 50 patients, all seemingly well pleased with their accommodations and treatment. The chapel, dispensary, dining and reception rooms are also in

this building. *Second*, the building for insane, two stories high and about 40 x 60, well provided with sleeping and bath rooms, large halls, etc.; this now has about 90 (insane) inmates. A large space out of doors is enclosed for exercise and airing courts. *Third*, another two-story building, used as a Catholic orphan asylum; this is a branch especially under the care of the Sisters. A city and county pest-house is situated in a secluded outlot 60 or 80 rods distant from the other buildings. This pest-house has all the appliances needed to make it especially adapted to its purpose, and is undoubtedly as well arranged as any building of this class in any part of the country. The remaining buildings pertain to the general purposes of the institution, as ice-houses, store-houses, etc. The location is adjoining the city limits, and distant about two miles from the postoffice and court-house. The grounds are well shaded and have abundance of water from wells on the premises, neither the public water nor gas system have yet extended their mains to the hospital, though annually getting nearer to it. The physicians of Davenport have been of invaluable aid to the hospital from its beginning. They immediately organized a system of (gratuitous) visitations, which is still maintained, by a board of three physicians and three surgeons, active, and two consulting surgeons. An advanced medical student, selected by this board, remains at the hospital and has his rooms and meals there without charge. I have only to add that from the beginning the institution has had the entire confidence of our citizens, and its wonderful success, which is due to the admirable management and personal services of the "Sisters" is a sufficient demonstration of the superiority of the system.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

BY PROF. W. H. PRATT.

On the evening of Dec. 14, 1867, four persons met in a small real estate agency office in Davenport, and agreed and pledged themselves to each other and to the community, that their efforts, feeble as they might be, and must be, should be united and directed toward the acquirement and dissemination of scientific knowledge, and that the limited means at their command should be used to the best of their knowledge and ability, to awaken an interest in such studies, to unite the influence of those who were already interested, to encourage scientific research and scientific reading, and to promote the introduction of practical scientific instruction in the public schools. In this attempt they were merely taking the initiatory steps, relying upon the co-operation of others of equal earnestness and greater ability, who should join in the good work and carry it forward.

During several years previous this matter had been discussed from time to time between Mr. Barler, Alfred Sanders, Mr. Riepe, Prof. D. S. Sheldon, Dr. Parry, Mr. Tiffany and myself, and perhaps some others whom I do not now recall, with the rather vague determination of doing something sometime, and a full conviction that something ought to be done by united effort.

We had been gradually forming private geological and natural history collections, those of Prof. Sheldon being the principal ones. With a rich field for study collection of specimens in the several branches of natural history; situated in a flourishing city, surrounded by a rapidly increasing population, and at a time when a growing interest in scientific subjects was everywhere manifested; it seemed as if some more might and ought to be accomplished than had been or would be by such scattered and desultory action, and there was encouragement in the work already done. We were, of course, entirely unaware of the rich mine of archaeological treasures hidden almost at our feet, as scarcely any attention had at that time been given to the subject in this region, and comparatively little elsewhere.

Prof. Sheldon had scoured the woods and fields and explored the rivers and ponds in a very assiduous and successful search for plants, insects and shells, and by example, advice and instruction had been gradually and faithfully sowing the seeds of scientific progress and promoting scientific culture. Mr. Alfred Sanders had during several years made large collections in the same lines, and had then recently retired from business, and determined to devote his time largely to scientific pursuits, and was much engaged in the study of systematic geology especially. Mr. Barler had become an assiduous and persevering collector and student.

Mr. Riepe, always a naturalist in his tastes and habits, was constantly finding something new and interesting, and leading the attention of his pupils and friends in the direction of natural knowledge, and chiefly through my acquaintance with him, and through his influence, my attention was turned that way more than ever before. He and I, with sometimes one or two others, and usually some of our children, spent many a pleasant, and I believe profitable, day on a private picnic upon Credit Island, or over at Rock River, enjoyed our dinner with fresh hot coffee made on the spot, by the side of a little fire in the woods, even on a chill November day, as well as a keen appetite and absence of conventionalities would enable us to do. These explorations always resulted in some desirable additions to our cabinets, and though often fatigued with our burdens we always returned refreshed in spirit and renewed in zeal. Many specimens found on these excursions are now in the museum.

Dr. Parry had long since acquired a high reputation as a thoroughly scientific botanist, and untiring explorer, and remarkably successful collector, and Mr. Tiffany was delving among the rocks with all the zeal of a new convert.

Such was about the condition in matters of scientific research here in 1865-'66. None of us being very sanguine in our expectations of building up a society of much strength or rapid growth, it was still thought that a scientific club or small association in some form might be established, which would afford an opportunity for comparison of observations and interchange of ideas, and by uniting our collections we might form a nucleus for a museum which should ultimately become of some general interest and benefit to the community, by stimulating research and adding something to the sum of human knowledge, and possibly, in time, an institution which should be creditable to our city.

The untimely death of Mr. Sanders and the loss of his talent, experience and influence before any definite action had been taken, was a serious drawback and discouragement, and doubtless somewhat delayed action in the matter, and Dr. Parry's absence most of the time was a further difficulty. But we realized that the formation of mere private collections was of comparatively trifling importance, having very little influence upon the community, and if pursued with no higher object, rather encouraging, perhaps, a spirit of selfishness or exclusiveness, each being led to work more for his own than for the general good. Personal proprietorship is rather antagonistic to a liberal public spirit and true interest in the increase and diffusion of knowledge.

In the spring of 1867, while spending a few weeks at Ottawa, Ill., I became acquainted with Dr. John Paul and Dr. L. N. Dimmock, now of Santa Barbara, Cal., and some other leading members of the Ottawa Academy of Natural Science, an institution which had then a name but no local habitation. They had, however, some good working members who had already in their locality awakened a fresh interest in scientific subjects, and a prospect of soon establishing the society in good rooms, and by uniting their private collections, which were of considerable value, making a very good beginning in the building up of a museum. By their example and advice we were encouraged to attempt something more systematic than we had at first thought of venturing.

Mr. L. T. Eads having become interested in the subject, joined in our consultations and offered the use of his real estate office in Postoffice Block, southeast corner of Third and Perry streets, for our cabinets and meetings, as long as it would answer these purposes.

It was probably mainly due to Mr. Barler's energy and enthusiasm that decided action was taken at this particular time, and so on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, 1867, Mr. Barler, Mr. Eads and myself met by appointment at Mr. Eads's office to consult upon the ways and means, the possibilities and probabilities, and as to what we would dare to undertake, thinking that its success might depend somewhat upon the character of the first movement made. We had been unable to enlist men of means in the enterprise; we had no direct assurances of aid from any source; we knew that in a

majority of cases where such a project was attempted, the interest died out after a short time, and the enterprise failed for want of internal energy and persistence, and outside recognition and support. We determined to procure a copy of the constitution of the Ottawa Academy, and to call a meeting of those interested on the next Saturday evening. We did not venture to advertise the meeting, however, fearing that too much might be expected at the beginning, but invited personally those whom we knew to be desirous of joining in co-operative work. During the week Dr. Paul promptly complied with my request, and sent us the copy of their constitution and by-laws, and on Saturday evening Dec. 14, 1867, we found "present, Messrs. Barler, Eads, Tiffany and Pratt." Mr. Sanders was deceased, Dr. Parry absent at the far West, Prof. Sheldon in poor health, and Mr. Riepe could not attend that evening though he was present at the next meeting and regularly thereafter.

It was then decided to proceed to the organization of an association without further delay, and this was done then and there, by the adoption of the form of constitution and by-laws of the Ottawa Academy, and by the election of officers for six months. Some embarrassment was experienced in filling up the board of 10 trustees required by the constitution, but the full number were chosen, subject to the acceptance of the position by those who were not present. They all accepted, however, except one Mr. C. S. Ellis, and his place was filled after a reasonable time by the election of Hon. John L. Davies. After about six weeks the following encouraging notices, which I give *verbatim et liberatim*, appeared in the daily papers, viz., in *Gazette*, Jan. 24, 1868:

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

An organization has just been completed which takes the somewhat ambitious title of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences. Its object is the collection and dissemination of scientific knowledge, and we understand that especial attention will be paid by this society to the geology of our State. Specimens of the various fauna and flora of the coal formations will be gathered into cabinets, which the members will endeavor to make as complete as possible a beginning of which cabinets have been made. Peat will also occupy a prominent place in their inquiries for information; in fact, all scientific subjects will claim a share of their attention. We wish the society prosperity, as well as a long existence. The officers are: President, S. Sheldon, of Griswold College; Vice-President, A. N. Barler; Secretary, W. H. Pratt; Treasurer, L. T. Eads. The Library Association has offered the new society a habitation in its room, we learn.

The Davenport *Democrat*, Jan. 23, 1868:

DAVENPORT ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

A society bearing the above name has been organized in this city for the purpose of disseminating useful knowledge and inves-

tigating subjects of a scientific character. The officers of the society are at present: President, Prof. D. S. Sheldon, of Griswold College; Vice-President, A. N. Barler; Secretary, W. H. Pratt; Treasurer, L. T. Eads. In addition to these there is a board of 10 trustees. The society has one large cabinet filled with natural curiosities, and specimens enough to fill another which is now being constructed. The specimens consist of a large variety of river shells—some 75 kinds—mineral productions, geodes fern fossils, coal blooms, and various other geological curiosities. Also antiquities and rare articles. The headquarters of the society are now in Mr. L. T. Eads' office, where the cabinet and its contents can be seen. An invitation has been extended by its members to share quarters with the Library Association, and it is likely that the invitation will be accepted, as more room will be needed as soon as the other cabinet is finished. The principal object of the society is to make geology a specialty, and to that end the coal and peat beds are to receive a due share of its attention. The gathering of valuable specimens will be continued, and new cabinets provided as occasion requires. Donations of curiosities, antiquities, books, etc., are respectfully solicited.

We are glad to notice that a movement of this kind has been inaugurated by our citizens. It is a step taken in the right direction, a move worthy of all commendation, and we sincerely hope that those who have made the beginning will see the project grow to the extent it deserves. Cabinets filled with geological and mineralogical specimens, gathered for the most part in our own State, and open for public inspection, will incite inquiry and promote research, and the cause of science must naturally prosper when its votaries increase in number and intelligence. Success to the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences.

As soon as possible one case for specimens was procured—the old larger case now in the back room—made by one of the first members who joined after the organization, and a considerable number and variety of specimens, contributed by Messrs. Barler, Tiffany, Eads, Sheldon, Riepe and myself. I find in my diary on Jan. 18, 1868: "Carried specimens from home and put them up at the Academy all day." Mrs. Alfred Sanders also contributed a large collection of minerals, fossils and recent shells which alone occupied the second cabinet case we procured, and others soon began to hand in such specimens as they happened to have.

We were proud on the occasion of the receipt of the first donation from abroad, which was that of a collection of crinoids, now in our collection, from Mr. Enoch May, of Burlington, Jan. 18, 1868. These were sent in response to our notice of his election as an honorary member. We were rather free if not hasty in our distribution of such "honors" at first while as yet we were receiving rather than conferring honor by such connections. Our notifications were, however, usually very well received and kindly responded to.

The first lot of specimens received in response to our propositions for exchange, was a collection of marine shells, sponges, etc., from the Portland, Me., Natural History Society. We still have the specimens but have outlived the institution.

Our first appearance before the public was upon the occasion of a lecture delivered before the academy by Prof. Hinricks, of the Iowa State University, at the German Theater, on the 15th of February, 1868, on the subject of "Pantogen; or, the Element of Elements." It was well attended and well received and we "thanked God and took courage."

The first paper read in academy meeting was on May 1, 1868, by W. H. Pratt, on "The Relation of the Outer World to Our Senses."

Our meetings were held at Mr. Eads' office until a liberal offer was received from the Young Men's Library Association to give the use of a portion of its room, northeast corner of Brady and Second streets, free of rent. The offer was accepted and I find in my diary, March 21, 1868: "Began to remove specimens from Mr. Eads' office to Library rooms" and the meeting on April 3, 1868, was the first held there. The old case, being of an odd size and form, was left.

Our first enterprise out of the routine contemplated in the original plan was the purchase from Mr. Thomas Lighton, of Rock Island, of a telescope, made by him, for the sum of \$100, which was raised by subscription. The instrument is still with us, in good order and has been the source of much pleasure and some benefit.

During the summer of 1869, preparations were made for securing photographs during the progress of the total eclipse of the sun, which was to occur on the 7th of August. This project was carried into effect with quite as good results as could reasonably have been expected with such limited skill and appliances as were at our command. Twenty pretty fair photographs were made. We were much disappointed in the failure to obtain a negative during the time of totality, not being aware at that time of what we afterward learned, that it was necessarily totally out of the question in any case, being simply impossible to take one during the short time, 63 seconds of totality.

The meetings were held quite regularly at the library room for three years, with an average attendance of about eight members, and usually considerable interest was manifested, though sometimes the meetings were rather thin. For example: On June 2, 1869, only James Thompson and myself were present, but the business had to be done or lie over one month, with poor prospects of a larger meeting next time, as it was difficult to secure a good attendance during the heated term. The constitution prescribed no quorum for the transaction of business, and we thought it best to proceed and dispose of it at once. Small as was this meeting in numbers, yet estimating it by results, it was the greatest meeting the academy ever held. The original minutes read as follows:

REGULAR MEETING.

Very few members present. Mr. Thompson was called to the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. Mr. Thompson reported donation of some glacier scratched by Mr. Fejervary. The proposition to amend the by-laws by substituting the last Friday for the first Wednesday of each month for the date of monthly meetings was then taken up and unanimously adopted. Miss Dr. Irish having withdrawn her name on account of leaving the city, the other names proposed for membership, viz., Mrs. Charles E. Putnam, J. D. Putnam, and Henry Hourtillotte were then balloted for and unanimously elected. Academy adjourned to Friday evening, 25th inst.

Here the secretary was obliged to "cast the vote of the meeting" as nobody else was there to vote. We little realized then what we had done. We "builded better than we knew." The time for meeting then fixed has never since been changed. Mr. Tourtillotte died a year or two after. The other two lived to do good work for the academy. J. D. Putnam died in December of 1881. If it had not been for them the academy would not now be what it is. Mrs. Putnam was the first lady elected to regular membership. Mrs. M. A. Sanders was the first lady elected as honorary member, Jan. 4, 1868, afterward transferred with the rest to the list of corresponding members upon a change of the constitution, and since become an active regular member. John Hume was the first regular member elected, Jan. 4, 1868.

In the fall of 1872 some changes in the arrangements of the library and their time of meeting rendered it inconvenient for us to hold our meetings there, and by the kindness of Messrs. Putnam & Rogers their commodious law office was our place of meeting from Nov. 29, 1872, until the next May. On May 30, 1873, the regular meeting was held in Dr. Hazen's office. On July 15, 1873, the academy rented a small room in the rear of Mr. Eads' office, second story, south side of Third street, next door east of the bank, on the southeast corner of Brady and Third, which we occupied until April 1, 1874, at \$6 per month. This was the first rent paid by the academy. The room not being ready for occupancy, our regular meeting, July 25, was held in Mr. Eads's office, front room of same place. Referring again to my diary I find, Monday, Aug. 4: "Moved the specimens out of Mr. Eads's office into our academy room this afternoon. This was the old case and its contents which had never been taken from Perry street to the library. On July 28 I find: "Worked at the academy room, moving the books in and arranging them as before in the cases." Our trustees meeting was held there that evening, and the first regular meeting there on Aug. 20, by a little kerosene lamp, which some of us may remember.

March 31, 1874, the diary says: "Commenced carrying our academy things to Odd Fellows Building." This room we rented from that date at \$75 a year. On our removal we brought only the

original wide case, two of the regular six-foot cases, three of the closed botanical cases, and the old narrow book-case, formerly belonging to the Workingmen's Library Association. All of these and twice as many more since added, are now in our west room, and all in this room—10 large cases—have been added during the three and a half years of our residence. This room was not half filled, more cases were soon needed, and by a special effort, principally on the part of some lady members and friends, "a ladies' furnishing fund" was raised, which soon provided several cases, matting for the floor, curtains, etc.

At the trustees meeting, Sept. 18, 1875, it was decided to rent an additional room in the rear of this at \$50 a year, which we did from Sept. 1 of that year, and occupied both rooms till they were filled to overflowing. We are compelled to enlarge our borders and are happy in the prospect. Several attempts have been made, and with at first some apparent prospect of success, to unite the academy and other associations of kindred aims and interests in an association building, but have each time failed from want of funds, as those who possessed the means, without which it could not be accomplished, did not step to the front. The failure was, possibly, a blessing in disguise to all the parties concerned, as each will go on independently, and their several views and interests may be less likely to conflict than if more closely connected. The first steps for a new building on the lot donated by Mrs. Newcomb began in 1877. Only a portion of the original plan of building has been carried out. This was erected in 1877, and on the first day of January, 1878, the academy moved in. It is now stronger than ever before, and has the finest collection of mould reliefs in the world. The presidents, since 1877, have been as follows: Dr. Farquason, 1878; Mary L. D. Putnam, 1879; W. H. Pratt, 1880; J. D. Putnam, 1881; C. H. Preston, 1882.

CLARISSA C. COOK'S HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

This charity was established under the will of Mrs. Clarissa C. Cook, of Davenport. She died in February, 1879, and her will was proved in the Circuit Court of Scott Co., Iowa, in June, 1879, and J. Wilson Dewey and John F. Dillon nominated as executors by the will, qualified as such executors. By the 11th paragraph of this will Mrs. Cook gave to John F. Dillon, Edward E. Cook, Daniel B. Shelley and Ira Cook, \$50,000 in trust, providing that "They shall cause themselves, with four ladies to be selected by themselves, residing in the city of Davenport and County of Scott, to become incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa * * * * under the name and style of 'Clarissa C. Cook's Home for the Friendless,' the object and purpose of said corporation being to provide a home for destitute and indigent females."

The same paragraph also devised, for same purpose, 15 acres of land in the west end of the city of Davenport, directing that the

north five acres of the tract should always be used for the purposes of the home to be erected thereon. The will directed that about \$25,000 be expended for erecting the building.

The 50th paragraph of the will provides that one-half of the residuary estate of Mrs. Cook should also be taken by the Home.

On the 14th of June, 1880, the trustees and the four ladies selected by them, viz.: Mrs. Agnes French, Miss Harriet Rogers, Mrs. Mary E. Wing and Mrs. Clarie B. Bills formed a corporation as directed. These parties, with Mr. F. H. Griggs as treasurer, and *ex officio* a manager, formed the Board of Managers. The first officers were Miss M. E. Wing, President; Mrs. Harriet Rogers, Vice-President; D. B. Shelley, Secretary; and F. H. Griggs, Treasurer.

Some time was required to determine the selection of a plan for the building, but finally the plan prepared by E. C. Gardner, architect, of Springfield, Mass., was adopted.

In May, 1881, Hon. John F. Dillon resigned as a manager, and N. Fejervary, of Davenport, was elected to fill the vacancy.

In June, 1881, the contract for erecting the building according to the plans and specifications of architect E. C. Gardner, was let for \$19,500.

Mr. Fejervary, Mr. Shelley and Mrs. Wing were appointed as a building committee, and selected Mr. Victor Hunt as superintendent of the work.

At the meeting of the board for election of officers in June, 1881, the same officers were re-elected, except Mr. Shelley, who desired to be relieved from duties of secretary, and E. E. Cook was elected as secretary.

The building is now (March, 1882) well advanced, and will be ready for occupancy not later than July, 1882.

The share of the residuary estate coming to the Home from Mrs. Cook's estate is estimated to be worth over \$65,000, in addition to the \$50,000 and 15 acres of land given by the 11th paragraph of the will.

Rules and regulations for the admission and government of inmates have been adopted by the board, and before the completion of the Home will be published in pamphlet form. One of the original trustees and managers, Mr. Daniel B. Shelley, died on the 21st of March, 1882.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was introduced into Davenport in 1847. Davenport Lodge, No. 7, being instituted April 23. The charter members of the lodge were James Thorington, S. Schofield, T. V. Blakemore, S. McCormick and V. M. Firor. The first officers were James Thorington, N. G.; S. McCormick, V. G.; T. V. Blakemore, R. Sec.; V. M. Firor,

Treas. The present officers are John B. Lindsay, N. G.; W. D. Strike, V. G.; W. F. Baumgartner, Sec.; A. J. Weinheimer, P. Sec.; John B. Schmidt, Treas.

Stat. Encampment, No. 3, was instituted April 23, 1848, with James Thorington, R. M. Prettyman, J. H. Morton, T. V. Blackmore, Lewis Hamilton, Marcus Westlake, L. J. Center, Jonathan Crousdale, as charter members. The camp now numbers 57 members, and meetings are held the second and fourth Friday in each month. The officers of the present term are James Cozett, C. P.; Samuel Mitchell, H. P.; John Scheek, S. W.; William B. Kerns, J. W.; J. T. Temple, T.; T. V. Blackmore, S.

Scott Lodge, No. 37, was instituted Jan. 13, 1852, by James Thorington, D. G. M., with T. V. Blakemore, Jr., John A. Boyd, William Howard, William Sims, William H. White, George G. Arndt, B. Roberts, A. Smallfield and T. V. Blakemore, Sr., as charter members. The lodge now has a membership of 337. Its officers are Henry Dunker, N. G.; H. G. Parrmann, V. G.; Fred. Schiel, P. S.; H. D. Statmer, Treas.; M. Goldfriedrich, R. Sec.

Herman Encampment is in good condition, with the following named officers: W. Weidner, C. P.; John C. Branch, H. P.; R. Lange, S. W.; A. Schutz, J. W.; R. Rusch, Treas.; M. Goldfriedrich, Scribe.

Scott Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 2, was instituted Dec. 18, 1868. It has a membership of 66. Its present officers are: N. Mueller, N. G.; Kathrina Lamp, V. G.; M. Goldfriedrich, Sec.

The Masonic Order was first introduced into Davenport in 1853, by the institution of Davenport Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M. This lodge has now had an honorable career of 29 years, and now numbers 157 members. Its present officers are: George B. Swan, W. M.; Ed. T. Morgan, S. W.; Samuel Porter, J. W.; Chas. W. Decker, Treas.; J. H. Harrison, Sec.; Geo. M. Barrette, S. D.; John Annable, Jr., J. D.; John W. Rickey, S. S.; Wm. L. Dalzell, Jr., J. S.; Moses Hobbs, M. C.; J. W. Jamison, T.

Trinity Lodge, No. 208, A. F. & A. M., was chartered June 5, 1867, and incorporated April 11, 1871. It now numbers 88 members, with the following named officers: S. H. Plummer, W. M.; C. N. Peet, S. W.; W. F. Zimmerman, J. W.; G. P. McClelland, Treas.; J. B. Mason, Sec.; M. B. Cochran, Chap.; D. F. Power, S. D.; L. C. Steir, J. D.; N. Frey, S. S.; F. Graham, J. S.; W. F. Birchard, M. of C.; W. G. Jones, T.

Fraternit Lodge, No. 221, A. F. & A. M., was organized Aug. 27, 1867, under a dispensation granted by the M. W. Grand Master, Reuben Mickle, dated Aug. 7, 1867. The following were the first officers: James T. Lane, W. M.; James Thorington, S. W.; Chr. Toerring, J. W.; Frank H. Miller, Treas.; John M. Lyter, Sec.; Herman Pollock, S. D.; August J. Buck, J. D.; D. C. Roundy, S. S.; Wm. Mark Walter, J. S.; John N. Davis, T. On June 3, 1868, a charter was granted the lodge from the M. W.

Grand Lodge of Iowa. The present officers are: Frank W. Angel, W. M.; John C. Johannsen, S. W.; Hugh Somers, J. W.; F. W. Lerch, Treas.; E. Weingartner, Sec.; J. H. Somers, S. D.; C. H. Moeller, J. D.; W. H. Bolte, S. S.; C. M. Wittig, J. S.; W. G. Jones, T.

J. T. Lane served as W. M. from 1867 till 1870, and was succeeded by Chr. Toerring, who served one year when F. W. Angel was elected and has served to the present time. J. M. Lyter was the first secretary and served two years; E. S. Carl was then elected and also served two years. H. C. F. Jansen came next and served for the same period; E. Weingartner was then elected in 1873, and has annually been re-elected. The lodge numbers 78 members.

Davenport Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., was organized Nov. 25, 1856, with H. W. Mitchell, H. P.; Austin Corbin, King, and O. S. McNeil, Scribe. The chapter has always been in good condition and now has on its roll 108 members.

Its present officers are: George R. Marvin, H. P.; D. B. Shelley, King; W. J. Birchard, Scribe; W. C. Warriner, Treas.; M. D. Snyder, Sec.; C. H. Peet, C. H.; A. A. Stearns, P. S.; Fred Lerch, R. A. C.; J. H. Somers, 3d Veil; W. F. Zimmerman, 2d Veil; E. Weingartner, 1st Veil; W. G. Jones, Guard.

St. Simon of Cyrene Commandery, No. 9, K. T., was chartered Sept. 28, 1866, with the following named charter members: C. Stewart Ells, W. F. Peck, O. H. Watson, J. Lewis Drew, J. J. Dixon, D. S. Watson, George H. Carpenter, J. E. Dixon, A. R. Dixon, A. C. Dixon, and W. C. Warriner. Of this number O. H. Watson, J. J. Dixon, J. E. Dixon, A. C. Dixon have been demitted, and D. S. Watson and George H. Carpenter have died. W. F. Peck was the first Commander and George F. Carpenter, Generalissimo. The present officers are Jarvis White, Commander; A. R. Dixon, Generalissimo; R. W. K. White, Capt. Gen.; S. H. Plummer, Prelate; W. C. Warriner, Treas.; C. J. Brown, Recorder. The membership is about 60.

TURNER SOCIETY.

This society was organized Aug. 5, 1852. Christ Mueller was the prime mover in its organization. Theodore Guelich was elected its first President, Charles Witkoff, Secretary; Christ Mueller, Turnwart; Louis Hansen, Cassenwart. The society started with 13 members. During the late civil war several of its members went into the army and were killed in battle or died. Since the war it has steadily increased in numbers and interest until it now has 230 members. About two years after the organization of the society, a class for boys and youths up to 18 years was commenced which now numbers 200. About 1871 a class for girls was started, which now numbers about

80. A ladies class was established in 1880, which numbers 20 members. The society own their hall, a two-story building, 50 x 75 feet, lower floor of which is used for the gymnasium, and the upper floor for meetings and library purposes. In the hall may be found all the apparatus for a complete gymnasium. The library contains about 1,400 volumes. The society also own the theater building on the same lot, 100 x 150 feet. The theater proper is 70 x 150, and will seat 1,000 persons. The building is leased by parties who are bound by their contract to keep a good dramatic troupe and give performances seven months in the year. The theater is located on the corner of Third and Scott streets. The property of the society is estimated at \$20,000.

Scott Lodge, No. 2, Legion of Honor, was organized in March, 1879, with 50 charter members. The business and objects of this order are to promote fraternity, afford financial aid and benefit to the widows, orphans, heirs or devisees of deceased members, to assist a brother when sick or needy, in such services as his necessities may require. The motto of the Order is "Confidence, Prudence and Honor." The order has flourished here, and now numbers 166 members. The present officers are: Jacob Coehring, P.; J. S. Ports, V. P.; C. C. Campbell, R. Sec.; J. H. Maxwell, F. Sec.; Wm. Thompson, Treas.; George H. Young and C. H. Schweitzer, U.; W. H. Hender, S.

Stella Collegium, No. 55, U. A. S. Fraternity, was organized Dec. 1, 1880. Its first officers were: D. B. Shelley, R.; J. B. Young, V. R.; Ed. J. Cameron, S.; G. E. Maxwell, Q.; John N. Paxton, U.; Henry Schweitzer, Spec.; George E. Hubbell, George E. Gould and J. B. Young, C.; C. G. Jones, Q. R. The object and business of this order is to establish and promote sentiments of fraternity, to afford financial aid and benefit to the widows, orphans, heirs or devisees of its deceased members, and to give to sick and needy brothers such service and assistance as their necessities may require. The order has been quite prosperous, and now numbers 125 members. The present officers are D. B. Shelley, Rector; W. T. Kerr, V. R.; Edwin D. Cameron, S.; W. L. Marks, Q.; H. Schweitzer, U.; Charles A. Friele, Spec.; George Gould, W. Gromall, W. M. Harris, C.

The United Brotherhood of Iowa was organized at Davenport, July 9, 1879, its object being to promote fraternity and to afford financial aid and benefit to the widows, orphans and heirs, or devisees of deceased members of the order. D. B. Shelley was the first Grand President, and C. C. Campbell, Grand Secretary. There are now four lodges in this city—Grand, Davenport, No. 2; Germania, No. 3; Columbia, No. 4. The membership of the order in the city is about 300.

There are two lodges of the order of Knights of Pythias in this city. *Damon Lodge, No. 10*, was instituted June 16, 1871, with the following named charter members:—John Haley, E. B. Baldwin, F. Billips, C. F. W. Meyer, J. W. Jamison, C. E. Moore, L. S.

Johnson, W. G. Jones, J. A. Reid, R. Woodmansee, P. J. Purcell, John Gundaker, J. S. Drake, John Cameron, C. H. Eldridge, C. P. McGee, J. T. Temple, L. A. Worth, W. R. McCrellias, Adam Miller, W. H. Lamphere, J. Malchau, G. Schnitger. Its first officers were:—John Haley, W. C.; John Gundaker, V. C.; L. S. Johnson, F. S.; W. R. McCrellias, G.; J. W. Jamison, V. P.; R. Woodmansee, R. S.; C. H. Eldridge, B.; J. T. Temple, I. S.; C. F. W. Meyer, O. S. The present officers are:—T. A. Kerr, P. C.; J. A. Andrews, C. C.; G. W. Strong, V. C.; John Gundaker, K. of K. & S.; John T. Temple, M. of E.; John Cameron, M. of F.; George Metzger, P.; B. F. Taylor, M. of A.; Ben Raphell, I. G.; Andrew Lyman, O. G. Davenport Lodge, No. 50, was instituted Jan. 29, 1880. It is in a flourishing condition and numbers 81 members. The following named comprises the officers in the spring of 1882: P. C., Henry Wichelmann; C. C., Theo. Rath; V. C., August Sebelin; Prelate, John Luetze; M. of F., Fred. Sieh; I. G., Jacob Freimann; O. G. William Ramm; K. of K. & S., Theo. Martens; M. of E., Christ. Timm; M. of F., Gust. von Dohren.

The United Order of Ancient Templars was instituted May 8, 1877, and has met with good success, now numbering 78 members.

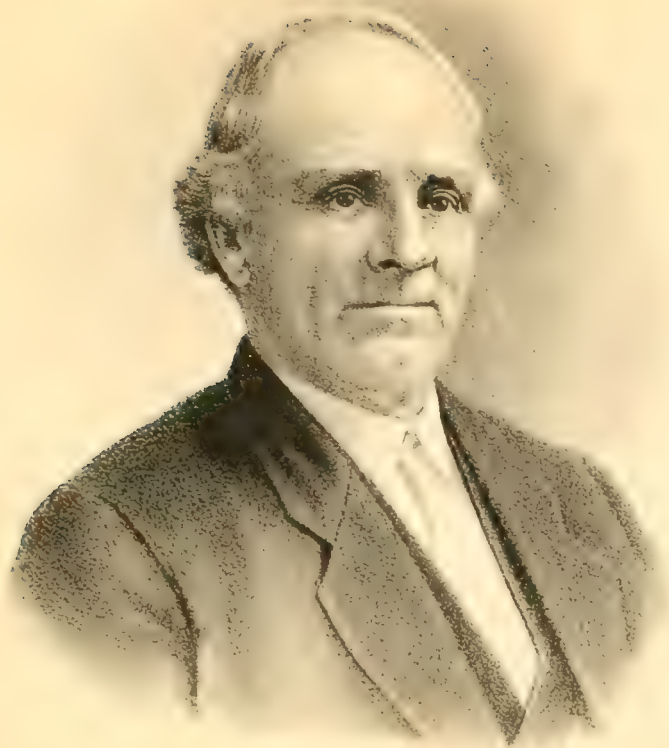
U. A. O. OF DRUIDS.

Teutonia Grove, No. 9, organized May 26, 1878. First officers: Ferdinand Stoteran, P. A.; Jacob Rolfs, N. A.; Crist Jaeger, V. A.; Leopold Wichelmann, Sec.; Charlie Jentch, F. Sec.; Ernst Ruge, Treas.; August Pott, A. G. Present officers: John J. Peters, P. A.; Leopold Wichelmann, N. A.; Henry Hass, V. A.; Rudolph Hebbeln, Sec.; John Helnke, F. Sec.; August Pott, Treas.; Detlef Hansen, I. G.; John Brand, O. G.; William Ehlers, Con. Forty members; meets every Friday evening at Washington Park Hall, corner Marquette and Leonard streets.

The Davenport Druid Circle, No. 1, was organized in March, 1881. The officers are: John Speetzen, P. A. D.; John Peters, A. D.; Miss Minna Speetzen, 1st Bard; Charlie Bebensee, 2d Bard; Miss Theresa Langtimm, Sec.; Miss Johanna Bebensee, Treas.; Miss Minna Pott, I. G.; Miss Flora Levsen, O. G.; Lui Levsen, Conductor; and Cristine Meyer, Conducterin. The lodge numbers about 30 members. They meet the last Saturday evening in each month at Washington Park Hall, corner of Marquette and Leonard streets.

THE DAVENPORT HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI SOCIETY

was organized in 1872, the first meeting for that purpose being held in the old High School building, corner of Maine and Sixth streets. James De Armond was elected president of the society for one year, the number of graduates at that time being about 50. The first re-union and banquet of the society was held at the "Newcomb



·ROBERT·TOWNSAND·

House" on Thursday evening, June 26, 1873. It was one of the most successful and pleasant gatherings ever assembled in this city. There appeared to be, and was evident to all, a feeling of great cordiality among all who were present, and such a unity of thought and a degree of genuine pleasure at the re-union of persons who had been old schoolmates in years gone by, and who now are among the most respected residents of this and other cities, that the occasion could not but be an agreeable one. The society has since that time maintained its annual re-unions and festivals except in 1881, and now numbers some 350 members. The following is a list of the presidents of the society from 1872 to the present time. List of presidents D. H. S. A. : 1872, James M. Dearmond; 1873, Frank S. Balch; 1874, Wm. M. Middleton, M. D.; 1875, Edwin G. Sawyer; 1876, Jacob J. Nagle; 1877, James M. Dearmond; 1878, Charles C. Leslie; 1879, Charles Davison; 1880, Alfred D. Churchill; 1881, John M. Dearmond.

BANKS.

In the early years of Davenport there was little need of banks or bankers. Money was very scarce, most of the store bills being paid in produce, and merchants kept about them what money they took in until they went to St. Louis, Cincinnati or Pittsburg to lay in stocks. Otherwise it was sent by letter or boat officers.

In 1847 Cook & Sargent opened a bank of deposit and exchange in connection with a general land agency; this office was on the corner where the First National Bank now stands, which elegant edifice was by that firm built in 1857. As to capital, it amounted to but a few thousands. They began on the dawn of improving times and did a prosperous business for 10 years, winding up its business in 1859. Through its branch bank at Florence, Neb., where J. M. Parker was partner, they operated a bank of issue, the notes of the bank of Florence having considerable circulation. Mr. Cook died in Davenport a few years since, also Mr. Sargent, in Ems, Germany.

The second bank started was that of Macklot & Corbin, on the northwest corner of Second and Brady streets, in 1852, on a capital of \$10,000. It was a bank of discount, deposit and exchange, and conducted a prosperous business for about 10 years, when Mr. Austin Corbin withdrew his capital, and the bank was removed to Main street, where it was gradually wound up by Louis A. Macklot, some time before his death. Mr. Corbin conducted an office of his own until 1863, when he organized the First National Bank of Davenport, but removed to New York some four years later and is now the head of the Corbin Banking Company of New York and Boston.

In 1855 was opened on Main street the bank of Yerby & Barrow, which in the same year became that of Chubb Bro., Barrow & Co., which continued in business until 1858, when it closed. The

same year was opened in same street the bank and land agency of McGregor, Lawes & Blakemore. This bank was operated for about nine years. On Main street, also, were the exchange and deposit banks of Nicholls & Campbell and Doolan & Stump in 1857, which were subsequently wound up, as were also the banks of Tollman, Powers & McLean and Raymond & Co., on Brady street.

Up to 1858 there had been no banking law in Iowa. That year a banking act was passed by the General Assembly, and a branch was established in this city, called the Merchants Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, with a capital of \$50,000. Its first officers were Geo. L. Davenport, President; B. B. Woodward, Cashier. Its office was on the southeast corner of Main and Second streets. The bank did a prosperous business, but in 1865, after having increased its capital to \$100,000, and erected the banking house now occupied by the Davenport National Bank, was merged with the Davenport National Bank, which had just organized, with a capital of \$100,000, and, abandoning its State charter for a national, became the Davenport National Bank of to-day.

The First National Bank was organized June 27, 1863, with a capital of \$100,000. Its organization papers were the first to be filed in Washington under the national banking act, and would have had the first charter issued, but for some informality in the papers which required them to be returned for correction. This loss of time placed it at No. 15 on the list. Its first board of directors were Royal L. Mack, Geo. S. C. Dow, Thos. Scott, J. E. Stevenson, Geo. H. French, James Armstrong, Frank H. Griggs, John Schmidt, Austin Corbin. Its first president was Austin Corbin, who was succeeded in the presidency by Ira M. Gifford, Hiram Price, James Thompson, Chas. E. Putnam and T. T. Dow. The first cashier was Ira M. Gifford who was succeeded by D. C. Porter, Wm. H. Price, D. C. Porter, L. G. Gage and John B. Fidler.

The following condensed statement shows its financial career:

STATEMENT JAN. 2, 1864—RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 98,442 69
U. S. Bonds.....	20,960 00
Cash.....	153,607 46
Due from banks and U. S. Treasurer.....	114,383 68
Furniture and fixtures.....	415 34
Total.....	\$387,809 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 55,210 00
Undivided profits.....	3,525 06
Due U. S. Treasurer.....	35,005 33
Deposits.....	294,068 78
Total.....	\$387,809 17

STATEMENT JAN. 2, 1882—RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$529,669 16
U. S. bonds.....	50,000 00
Banking House.....	20,000 00
Cash.....	127,913 27
Due from banks and U. S. Treasurer	89,078 21
Total.....	\$816,660 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	100,821 76
Circulation.....	45,000 00
Deposits.....	570,838 88
Total.....	\$816,660 64

The present directors are Walker Adams, James Thompson, T. T. Dow, A. Burdick, Henry W. Kerker, L. Schricker, J. E. Stevenson, L. C. Dessaint, Nat. French, August Steffen, Henry Kohrs.

The Davenport National Bank was organized as before stated. Its capital \$200,000. The original directors were Hiram Price, A. J. Preston, Lorenzo Schricker, J. H. Berryhill, Robert Lowry, C. S. Watkins, Geo. L. Davenport, John Owens, Samuel Hirschl. The first president was A. J. Preston, who was succeeded by Geo. L. Davenport, B. B. Woodward and E. S. Ballard. The first vice-president was J. H. Berryhill, who was succeeded by E. S. Ballard and S. T. Smith. The first cashier was C. S. Watkins, succeeded by B. B. Woodward and Geo. E. Maxwell.

The present directors are W. D. Peterson, Geo. H. French, H. Price, L. Schricker, E. S. Ballard, I. H. Sears, W. Renwick, S. F. Smith, John P. Phelps.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

was organized March 18, 1868, and opened with charter No. 1,671 at southwest corner of Brady and Second streets, with a capital of \$100,000. Its first directors were L. B. Meyers, Thos. M. McClelland, W. C. Wadsworth, Jona. S. Smith, George E. Wood, D. N. Richardson, and George H. Parker. Its first president was Moses Kelly, who was succeeded by W. C. Wadsworth, C. Stewart Ells, and Frank H. Griggs. Its vice-president was J. S. Smith, who was succeeded by Robert Krause. Its cashier was A. O. Butler, who was succeeded by J. C. Conklin, C. Stewart Ells, Hugo Schmidt, and E. T. Carl. It was removed to the northwest corner Main and Second streets, in 1872 and its board increased from nine to eleven. The subjoined condensed statement shows its financial career for 1872—1882:

FEB. 2, 1872.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 220,604.30	Capital Stock....	\$ 100,000.00
United States Bonds.....	116,000.00	Surplus.....	3,000.00
Furniture.....	3,600.00	Undivided Profits.....	3,693.33
Premiums.....	8,070.59	Circulation.....	90,000.00
Due from Banks.....	35,582.04	Deposits.....	243,784.94
Cash.....	56,621.37		
	<u>\$140,478.30</u>		<u>\$440,478.30</u>

FEB. 3, 1872.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 656,248.56	Capital Stock.....	\$100,000.00
United States Bonds.....	100,000.00	Surplus.....	75,000.00
Due from Banks.....	258,882.61	Undivided Profits....	18,553.43
Cash.....	119,950.16	Circulation.....	90,000.00
	<u>\$1,135,081.33</u>	Deposits.....	851,527.90
			<u>\$1,135,081.33</u>

Dividends paid to Jan. 1, 1882, \$148,000.

The present directors are : T. W. McClelland, Robert Krause, Otto Albrecht, J. Lorenzen, Nicholas Kuhnen, D. N. Richardson, W. C. Wadsworth, F. H. Griggs, D. Gould, H. H. Andresen, P. T. Koch.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The first savings bank was organized in Davenport in the beginning of 1864, the incorporators being Austin Corbin, F. H. Griggs, J. J. Burtis, W. H. Decker, Geo. H. French, D. N. Richardson, Henry Lischer, Robert Krause, Daniel Gould, and several others. It commenced business early in February, in the First National Bank Building, with a capital of \$100,000, 10 per cent. paid up. Its first president was David S. True, and was managed by a Board of Control. It grew rapidly and in a few years became a very wealthy institution, but becoming, through some of its personal connections, embroiled in what was known as the "First National Bank fight," went into liquidation in 1870 and its affairs wound up at great loss. Upon its ruin was started the Davenport Savings Bank.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK

was organized in March, 1869, with H. H. Andresen, Henry Lischer, Louis Wohle, Nicholas Kuhnen, John Lyter, Jens. Lorenzen, Daniel Gould and others as incorporators. The capital was \$10,000 paid up, and went into active operation Feb. 1, 1869, at the northeast corner of Harrison and Second streets. The original

board consisted of H. H. Andresen, Henry Lischer, Robert Krause, Louis Wohle, John M. Lyter, Daniel Gould, Otto Albrecht, and Jens. Lorenzen. Henry Lischer was the first President; L. Wohle, Vice-President; H. H. Andresen, Cashier; which officers have held their positions without change to this day. The present directory is as follows: H. H. Andresen, Henry Lischer, Nicholas Kuhnen, Otto Albrecht, Daniel Gould, Jens. Lorenzen, J. M. Lyter, Henry Techentin, and L. Wohle.

THE DAVENPORT SAVINGS BANK.

The Davenport Savings Bank was organized under the General Incorporation Laws of the State, on March 28, and opened its doors for business on April 5, 1870. Its authorized capital was \$600,000 and its paid up capital \$12,000. The former was subsequently increased to \$900,000 and the latter to \$54,000. The following persons constituted its first Board of Trustees, viz.: James Grant, Charles E. Putnam, Louis Haller, Henry Kohrs, John Schmidt, F. Ochs, E. Sherman, Ira M. Gifford, J. D. Campbell, Peter Kerker, and D. N. Richardson. Of these, the four persons first named have remained in the board down to the present time.

Upon the inauguration of the savings bank system in the State, this bank was the first to re-organize thereunder. Its certificate of re-organization bears date Oct. 17, 1874. Under the new system the authorized capital of the bank was fixed at \$120,000, its cash capital remaining as before, \$54,000. The latter, under the requirements of the law, has been increased as the deposits of the bank increased, until, at the present time, the paid-up capital is \$90,000, and the preliminary steps have been taken for its further increase to \$120,000, the limit of its authorized capital.

The following persons constitute its present Board of Trustees, viz.: Charles E. Putnam, James Grant, Louis Haller, Henry Kohrs, August Steffen, William O. Schmidt, J. D. Morrison, S. F. Smith and J. J. Richardson.

Charles E. Putnam has been the president of the bank since its organization. Mr. Francis Ochs was its cashier until August, 1874, when he resigned on account of ill-health. Since that time Mr. Richard Smetham has been its cashier, with the exception of a brief period, when the position was filled by Charles N. Voss. Louis Haller is Vice-President, and John B. Meyer, Assistant Cashier.

The career of the bank has been a marked financial success. It has furnished not only a valuable investment for the stockholders, but a safe and valuable depository for the savings of the people.

The following table will clearly indicate the successful workings of the bank, viz.:

DATE	Cash Capital.	Annual Dividends.
January 1st, 1871.....	\$ 12,000 00	\$ 1,200 00
" " 1872.....	12,000 00	8,400 00
" " 1873.....	18,000 00	1,800 00
" " 1874.....	18,000 00	13,140 00
" " 1875.....	54,000 00	6,480 00
" " 1876.....	54,000 00	12,840 00
" " 1877.....	60,000 00	7,200 00
" " 1878.....	60,000 00	7,200 00
" " 1879.....	60,000 00	19,200 00
" " 1880.....	72,000 00	9,360 00
" " 1881.....	84,000 00	16,080 00
" " 1882.....	90,000 00
Total.....		\$102,900 00

Of above dividends, \$39,000 were stock dividends and applied on capital. Thus, of the present paid-up capital of the bank, only \$51,000 was paid in cash.

The steady increase in the deposits of the bank, and the accumulation of its assets, will be strikingly illustrated by the following annual statements, viz.:

DATE.	DEPOSITS.	ASSETS.
January 1st, 1871.....	\$124,246 26	\$129,300 56
" " 1872.....	259,960 90	276,513 04
" " 1873.....	392,264 11	411,202 03
" " 1874.....	333,477 06	360,343 45
" " 1875.....	400,310 85	460,221 85
" " 1876.....	468,095 98	531,239 40
" " 1877.....	453,225 52	527,623 48
" " 1878.....	431,506 26	498,024 06
" " 1879.....	456,338 41	538,297 15
" " 1880.....	612,148 08	693,151 35
" " 1881.....	664,597 73	760,886 04
" " 1882.....	905,567 18	1,018,092 33

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, compounded quarterly, was paid on all deposits in the bank up to September, 1879, and since that date, five per cent. per annum for all full calendar months has been allowed. Thus, the large aggregate of \$243,573.48 has been paid, as interest on deposits, since the organization of the bank.

The number of open accounts in bank Jan. 1, 1882, was 2,084, and the deposit that day, \$905,567.18, thus giving an average deposit to each account of \$434.53.

MANUFACTORIES.

MILLING.

Lumber was among the first needs of the settlers. Beams could be obtained from the forests, but boards were almost a necessity. Lumber for doors and sash was brought by boat around from Cincinnati, but this was only within the means of the few; the many must haul in hard-wood logs to the mill and have boards sawn with which to finish their cabins. The pineries of the North were as yet undeveloped, and the use of steam too expensive to be then considered. The first mills were saw-mills run by water. It was Capt. Benj. Clark, the first settler in the county, who built the first saw-mill—built it at the mouth of Duck Creek, 15 miles up the river from his home in Buffalo. He wanted lumber to improve his town site, the first to be located, and so got material, secured the needful machinery from St. Louis, dammed the then more plentiful waters of the creek, and sawed the first lumber made in these parts. This was in 1834. The lumber was rafted at the mill and floated down the Mississippi to Buffalo, while yet there was but a cabin or two in Davenport. The mill was a great blessing to the community and enabled not a few to shelter their families more comfortably. Most of the early houses of Buffalo were built of lumber from this mill.

Mr. Clark sold the mill to Doolittle, Moss & Co. In 1838 the firm became Doolittle & Bradley, the other partners having been bought out by a new comer named Horace Bradley, yet one of the most thrifty residents of the county. The mill made some money for the new firm; at least, when some seven years later Mr. Bradley concluded to go to farming, he had \$500 in cash to invest. The first mill was abandoned after Mr. Bradley left it, and but a slight trace remains. Mr. Doolittle was here but a short time, residing principally in the East.

In 1835 Samuel Hedges built a mill on Crow Creek, where that stream is crossed by "Middle Road." Crow Creek was more of a stream then than now, now that farm improvements and removal of woodland have sapped its sources. The mill did a fair business for some time; but not bringing promised success was abandoned, not, however, before the despondent owner had suspended his body from one of its roughly hewn beams. In 1837 Mr. Hedges attempted to retrieve his fortunes by putting in a run of stone to grind grain; but this also proved a failure.

In 1838 Samuel Parker, a pioneer from Pepperell, Mass., invested in a five-acre mill site on Duck Creek, back of what is now known as Camp McClellan, and taking in Isaac Hawley and William Eldridge as partners, the firm built a good saw-mill. That it did not prosper was owing to a lack of water and logs. This circumstance led to the abandonment of the enterprise and the demolition

of the mill in a year or two after its erection. In same year Stephen Henley and R. H. Spencer built a small saw-mill at mouth of Crow Creek, but it was of only four years' duration.

In the same year the Quinn Mill was built at Pleasant City, a village that had been started on section 9, Winfield township, by John Owens, merchant, and others. Like the village of which it was a part, it did business at small profit for a year or two, and then disappeared. In 1851 or 1852 Jabez Hitchcock built a wing-dam saw-mill at "the Rocks," on the Mississippi, near the present "Watkins Place," but the ice swept the investment into the channel of the Mississippi before any great results had been achieved.

In 1842 Thomas Wood built a grist-mill and distillery on the river bank in Davenport, near the lower saw-mill. He ground corn for the farmers and distilled corn into whisky. The investment was not sufficiently profitable to encourage the enterprise, so it ended in a few years. This was the first and, so far as is known, the last whisky distillery in Davenport.

It was 10 years after the date of the last water-power mill that the first steam saw-mill was put in operation in this vicinity, to saw rafted logs, that by 1848 were being brought from the Wisconsin pineries. This mill was built by a Mr. McCarthy, on a river site, between Gaines and Warren streets. Mr. McCarthy died in the same year, or the next, and a firm named Rhodes & Perrin then operated it; afterward Mead, Smith & Marsh. Finally, in 1857, it being then the property of James Grant, it was improved and worked for a year or two by Grant & Kimball; then stood still for several years, went to ruin, and was finally destroyed by fire.

In 1849 a Mr. Howard erected the lower mill at Davenport, which, in a year or two, came into the possession of Alex McGregor, who, in 1854, sold them to John M. Cannon, and later into the firm of Cannon & French, which firm was succeeded by French & Davies; then by John L. Davies & Son, and is now the property of Paige, Dixon & Co. Its cut in 1868 amounted to 7,000,000 feet, and in 1881, 13,000,000.

In 1849 Strong Burnell built a large saw and planing mill on Front street, between Scott and Ripley. In 1851 he took into partnership S. S. Gillett and J. H. Lambrite. The firm did a large business here and in the pineries until 1858, when it failed, and the mill remained idle until it was started up a year or two after by G. K. Barce, who, after a run of a few years, sold it to Dessaint & Schricker in 1865. In 1868 the firm became Schricker & Mueller, and so remains. It cut 5,000,000 feet of lumber in 1868, and in 1881, 13,000,000 feet.

In 1850 a mill was built in East Davenport by Robert Christie, which was in operation until 1868, when it was purchased by D. Stanchfield, who ran it a year or two. It was destroyed by fire in 1862.

In 1854 the mill of Renwick & Son was built by that firm, and has been run by them until within a few years past when the firm became Renwick, Shaw & Crossett. The lumber cut at the mill in 1868 was 4,000,000 feet, and in 1881, 14,500,000 feet.

In 1856 Bosworth & Allen erected a mill, corner of Front and Warren streets, which was operated by several parties, and destroyed by fire in 1858.

In 1867 Lindsay & Phelps built a mill in East Davenport which is still run by that firm. In 1868 the lumber cut was 2,500,000 feet.

In 1868 L. C. Dessaint built a saw-mill in East Davenport which began operation in the spring of 1869. Three years later he sold it to Price, Hornley & Kehoe—and two years later Mr. Kehoe sold his interest to his partners, and John Hornley and Geo. W. Cable leased the mill of the owners. The firm of Hornley & Cable was dissolved by the death of the former in 1879, since which time it has been operated by the Cable Lumber Company. Its cut in 1881 was 12,325,000 feet.

There have been two steam saw-mills in Le Claire, one owned and run by Alfred Jansen in 1854, and for some years later. It was destroyed by fire. The other built in 1856 by Davenport & Rogers was an unsuccessful enterprise, and the mill was removed elsewhere. In Le Claire, also, was a wing dam mill, which was later turned into a grist-mill, in which capacity it is now operated.

At Buffalo a steam saw-mill was built in 1854 by Shue Bros. It was torn down in 1881 to make way for the track of the South-western Railroad. It was a mill of the smaller class.

Bread is very much the staff of life in a new country. Previous to 1835 what settlers there were in this county got their milling from afar, the nearest grist-mill being on Henderson River back of Oquaka, 50 miles away; or had their meal and flour brought up from St. Louis. In 1835 a grist-mill was built on Crow Creek where it is crossed by the river road to Le Claire. It was the enterprise of Haskell & Davis, 16x18, of hewn logs, one run of stones cut from prairie boulders, and a set of bolts. This served a purpose in a plain and gritty way until 1838 when it was abandoned and the timbers sold to A. C. Fulton, who split them into fence rails. This was the only grist-mill of its class that we have any record of.

In 1836 John H. Sullivan got out material for a steam flour and saw mill that went into operation in Rockingham in 1837. It was a strong building and ran in the custom and shipping line—affording the farmers a needed home market for their grain. The saw-mill part was of small importance; it did a good business, running until 1847 when it was determined fully that Rockingham was to be no more a place upon the map. Two years of its time it was run by J. M. D. Burrows, which was his first milling experience in this county. A part of the machinery was bought by John Coleman

and used to run his boat the "Mary C.," the first and perhaps the last steamer built for river traffic in this county. The frame was bought by the late Rev. James Gilruth, with which he built a barn on his farm north of this city.

In 1836 D. C. Eldridge brought some horse-power mills, "Gentry's Metallic," from Cincinnati, one of which he set up near his store on brimstone corner (Front and Ripley), Davenport. The grinding was done in an imperfect manner, the machine run by as many horses as the owner of the grist chose to put on. It is related of Ebenezer Cook that grinding a sack of corn with his old mare was the work of a full day. Two more of these mills were sold by Mr. Eldridge to a Prairie du Chien party for a pair of mules and a wagon. The former went and drowned themselves in the Mississippi, and the latter brought the seller \$20. The remaining one was bought by David Miller, who worked it by mill power out on the Long Grove road at the Hull farm, with such poor success that a pair of boots were taken in satisfaction of the purchase price. The first steam flouring-mill built in Davenport went into operation in January, 1848. It was the old "Albion," on Front street, cornering on Perry, built of brick, 43 x 38, and three stories high. It was begun by Ambrose C. Fulton in 1846, but before completion, he sold it to Burrows & Prettyman. It was enlarged and improved by that firm several times, and cost them many thousand dollars. Its highest capacity was 300 barrels of flour daily. It was consumed by fire in 1863, and was not rebuilt.

Having sold the Albion Mills, Mr. Fulton immediately set about building the Etna Mills, alongside. They are of wood, the principal dimensions 57 x 60, three stories, with a engine house annex, 30 x 27 and three run of stone. The mills were completed and flour made on the 15th day of January, 1848, and this was the first steam-mill grist ground in Davenport. The time occupied in the erection of this mill was five months and twenty-two days. When the excavation for foundations was begun, the lumber of which it was to be built was growing in the forest, the stone was yet unquarried, and the brick not yet molded. It was considered a very enterprising feat. On its opening a great banquet was served in the second story of the mill by the appreciative citizens, in which 300 persons participated, and on which occasion speeches were made by James Grant, and others. Mr. Grant, among other things, stated to the assembled multitude that he had but just arrived home from Iowa City, where the State Legislature was in session, and that that body had just granted a charter for a railroad from Davenport to Council Bluffs, which information was received with three hearty cheers. More speeches, toasts, and responses followed and the first flour-mill was duly dedicated. It cost about \$11,000. Mr. Fulton operated his mill a year or so, and then leased it to Macklot, Inslee & Davenport, who used it another, when it came into

the hands of the owners of the Albion Mills who swapped the machinery with Davenport & Rogers, of Le Claire, for *Credit Island*. The machinery was afterward used in Swan Mills, Le Claire. In 1853 the *Etna* was demolished to make room for Burrows Block.

In 1844 Richard Smetham built a mill at the corner of Ripley and Front streets to grind kiln-dried corn meal, which he proposed to ship to the Liverpool market, but the enterprise, as did one or two later ones of the same particular character, came to naught.

In 1853 Davenport & Rogers built the Swan Mills at Le Claire, using the machinery taken from the *Etna* Mills, Davenport. This mill was afterward run by Terhune & Grout, and burned down some years after.

In 1853 Mr. Wm. H. Hildreth built the Economy Flour Mills at East Davenport. The structure was of stone, the machinery of latest improvement—four run of burrs. It was first operated by Hildreth & Dallam, afterward by George T. Elliot, but, proving a thriftless venture, was finally sold to be converted into a brewery, and is now run as such by Messrs Koehler & Lange, of Arsenal Brewery. This brewery firm came into possession also of a flour mill built alongside by Squires, Christie & Houth in 1856, which was likewise a financial failure, and changed hands to be used as stated.

In 1855 Spencer & Stafford, two thrifty farmers in Pleasant Valley township, invested \$12,000 in a large brick flour-mill at Valley City. They hauled the coal and most of their grain from Davenport, and hauled the flour back again to Davenport to be shipped. The mill ruined its builders, and afterward was run on lease; finally came into the hands of Mr. Mitchell, of Rock Island, and after being run a while and standing idle more or less, it was finally destroyed by fire.

In 1856 John Jackson, a well-to-do farmer just north of Davenport, invested several thousand dollars in a flour-mill on his farm. It was run by him two or three years, proved a failure, ruined Farmer Jackson, and was abandoned. Farmer Nicholas J. Rusch built a flour-mill, driven by wind-power, on his farm six miles out of Davenport, on the Dubuque road. It consumed \$8,000 of his capital, and after running and idling for seven or eight years, became food for the flames.

In the same year Green, Gillett & Co. built a flour-mill on Second street, Davenport, between Scott and Ripley streets, which did good for eight years, and then burned down; and in the same year Smith's wing-dam saw-mill in Le Claire was provided with flouring apparatus. Steam-power has since been added, and it is one of the mills of to day.

In 1857 Jacob Wever, Jr., built a patent flour-mill on the southwest corner of Third and Perry streets which was not a success, and the machinery was removed elsewhere. The same year Fredk.

Rothstein built a steam flour-mill in Allen's Grove, which proving unprofitable, was by him in 1862 removed over to the Wapsie in Clinton County, where it is yet run as a profitable water-power mill. Out at Blue Grass, in the same year, M. Donahue, of Davenport, built a flour-mill, which he operated at a loss for a few years, then removed it to Davenport, by Donahue & Stribling, and afterward became well-known as Johnston's mill; later on it was sold to H. P. Beattie who enlarged and operated it as the Excelsior Mills until 1879, when it burned down, and was by him rebuilt on an improved plan as the Phoenix Mills, but soon fell into the hands of the Phoenix Mill Company, organized by F. H. Griggs, E. S. Carl, F. T. Blunck, Henry Pahl and Robert Krause. In August, 1881, when almost ready for business, it was consumed by fire, but was again erected larger and with yet finer equipment, with latest improved roller machinery, at an expense of \$75,000. It has a capacity of 400 barrels per day.

In 1857 A. Nugent built a brick flour-mill in Le Claire, which was operated by different parties for several years, and then passed out of use.

A grist-mill was built in Princeton in 1859, and was operated by Steffe & Penner, but was destroyed by fire some 20 years ago.

In 1860 J. Nyce & Co. built a mill in Fulton's block, Perry street, which was operated but a year or two.

In 1862 D. A. Burrows built a mill on the levee cornering on Perry street, which proved a failure on his hands. It was afterward run for awhile by several parties, but in 1867 came into the hands of J. M. D. Burrows, in whose possession it burned.

Meredith & Lockwood built the Davenport City Mills on Front street, east of Le Claire street, in 1867, which, after some time, was operated by a stock company, but suspended operations in 1872.

In 1863 J. M. D. Burrows brought in the Allolessa Mill and erected it on Fifth and Harrison streets, on the site of a burned elevator. It did good business for some years; then burned, and was not rebuilt.

In 1868 Dow, Gilman & Hancock built the Crescent Mills at Fourth and Le Claire streets, which are yet in full operation, largely increased in capacity since its building. It is a roller-mill, costing \$60,000, with a capacity of 300 barrels daily. In connection with this mill is the elevator on Fifth and Sherman streets, with a capacity of 55,000 bushels.

In 1873 Winn & Blagrove built a flour-mill on Harrison street, above Sixth, which in 1877 came into the hands of Warnebold & Wittenberg, which has recently been remodeled into a roller-mill at a total cost of \$25,000, and has a capacity of about 200 barrels per day.

The Davenport Out-Meal Mills were introduced in 1879, and first occupied the northeast corner of Front and Brady, and operated by a stock company with a capital of \$50,000. The first

Board of Directors were: J. H. Murphy, President; J. F. O'Connor, Vice-President; N. C. Martin, Secretary; J. H. Murphy, J. F. O'Connor, S. M. Williams, N. C. Martin, Thos. Johnson, Directors. The mills were burned in 1881, and the old Burtis House property purchased and remodeled for the enterprise. The capital stock was all paid up and a new board elected, consisting of F. H. Griggs, F. H. Miller, N. Petersen, J. H. Murphy and J. F. O'Connor. It has a capacity of 100 barrels daily.

The Davenport Woolen Mills were established here in 1863 by Joseph Shields, and were operated with success from the start, and enlarged from year to year until the proprietor had invested \$60,000. They were overtaken by misfortune in 1878, in the summer of which year Mr. Shields died, and the establishment fell into the hands of the Davenport National Bank, which leased it out to Jennings, Brady & Tearing, and afterward sold it to a stock company. The capital stock is \$40,000. It was the first mill of the kind, and the last, that has been operated in the county.

Renwick's Saw-Mill was built by Renwick & Son in 1854, and has been rebuilt and improved several times since. The son, William Renwick, purchased his father's share in 1859, and the mill was conducted by him until the spring of 1875 when it was leased to Renwick, Shaw & Crassett; it has been enlarged and improved under their management. It was rebuilt and new machinery put in, in the winter of 1879-'80, also new boilers and new engines put in in the winter of 1880-'81. They get their logs mostly from the Chippewa and Black Rivers, and own pine forests, which they have cut. When the mill was first built it had a capacity of 12,000 a day; now has from 110 to 130 thousand. They employ 160 men in the mill yards and planing mill. Their annual expenses amount to \$800,000, excluding what they pay their wood cutters. The mill has been in operation every year but one since it was erected.

DAVENPORT GLUCOSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In the fall of 1872 H. G. Weinert had succeeded in producing grape sugar out of corn starch in small quantities on a cooking stove, and laid his results and samples before the Board of Trade who appointed R. Krause, N. Kuhnen and Thomas Scott as committee to examine into merits, etc. They sent samples of the grape sugar to 40 or 50 wine growers, beer brewers and to Prof. Hearickson, and all answers came favorable. A company was formed with a capital of \$20,000 by H. G. Weinert, F. H. Griggs, H. H. Andresen, R. Krause, Otto Albrecht, H. O. Seifert, N. Kuhnen, John S. Davis, Geo. L. Davenport, J. H. Murphy, G. Schlegel; buildings and machinery were constructed under H. G. Weinert, superintendent, and after having operated about 15 months the company

suspended operations, having sunk over \$15,000. In the fall of 1874 Mr. L. P. Best, the present superintendent, opened correspondence representing himself as an expert in the manufacture of grape sugar and glucose and offered to invest \$3,000 if the company would furnish the balance of needed capital. A new company was formed on a basis of \$30,000 and new works constructed. This company operated about two years without material success, but it satisfied interested parties that it could be made a success, and a new building, five-story brick, and new machinery were erected and the capital doubled to \$60,000 in the summer of 1876. The enterprise now became self-sustaining; was consuming 700 bushels corn daily and had accumulated by July, 1877, quite a surplus when the works were destroyed by fire, which wiped out nearly all accumulations but left the capital intact and paid the old stockholders the first cash dividend of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The stockholders, having great confidence in the growing demand of the product, at once resolved to rebuild on a greatly increased capacity, and work was begun immediately clearing away the debris, and in six months from the day of the fire the new works were again in operation with a daily consume of 2,000 bushels of corn. Since then until the present time there have been large buildings and improved machinery added until the full capacity of the works to-day amounts to 3,300 bushels corn daily consume. The company increased its capital stock to \$200,000, on Jan. 1, 1881, and at present employs a capital of over \$300,000, and consumed in the year 1881 about 700,000 bushels corn. The works consist of four and six story brick buildings and have a floor room of 131,000 square feet, besides corn-crib capacity for 150,000 bushels, and give steady employment to 75 hands, besides four teams, office help, and about 25 coopers making barrels and kegs. The quantity and quality of water being of great importance the company have sunk two artesian wells, one to a depth of 960 feet, which flows about 300 gallons of water per minute, and a second, now over 1,500 feet deep, throwing about 450 gallons of excellent pure water per minute, and this well when finished is expected to force the water through stand pipes to the top of the highest building at the rate of 500 gallons per minute. The standard quality of the grape sugar, glucose and table sirups, of the Davenport Glucose Manufacturing Company has a wide reputation and is being sold to all the principal cities in the United States, and when corn is ruling at average price can be successfully exported to Europe and Australia. The works have nine large boiler engines of 250 horsepower and consume about 6,000 tons of coal per annum and 400 tons of coke.

MARBLE, COAL, AND LIME WORKS.

McCosh & Donahue established this business in 1860. The marble works are situated at 211 Perry, the lime and coal office at

314 East Third street. They employ from 15 to 20 men; they make lime at Le Claire and East Davenport, beginning the manufacture of that article in 1881. They do an enormous business, the annual wholesale and retail sales aggregating \$140,000. They do all kinds of marble and granite work. Combined sale of marble, lime, cement, and coal.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade of the city of Davenport was organized in 1867. Its object and aims are to collect and record such local and general statistical information relating to commerce and manufactures as may promote the interest of Davenport, and to protect and advance the welfare of the commercial and manufacturing and all other classes of citizens, to promote the just and equitable principles in trade, and to establish uniformity in the commercial usages of the city. There are two classes of members: one class consists of large manufactures, wholesale dealers and large capitalists, who pay the sum of \$10 annually. Professional men and others not included in the above class pay the sum of \$5 annually. The following are the present officers: A. F. Williams, Pres.; F. H. Hancock, First Vice-Pres.; Geo. P. McClelland, Second Vice-Pres.; L. F. Parker, Sec.; W. C. Wadsworth, Treas.; Directors:—A. F. Williams, Geo. H. French, W. C. Wadsworth, W. D. Peterson, J. B. Phelps, W. S. Brown, F. H. Hancock, Geo. P. McClelland, S. F. Gilman, R. Kruse, Fred. Melchert, and L. F. Parker.

We copy from the Annual Report of the Board of Trade in this city the following statistics, showing the progress of business in the different branches of trade up to the close of the year.

The footings in some of the principal branches of trade, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1887, show an aggregate in the same of \$14,485,812.24. Of this amount \$8,539,744.28 have been banking and exchange; \$2,628,602.57 sales of merchandise; \$1,158,000 sales of grain and provisions; \$353,000 of sales of consignments and forwarding; \$751,059 manufacturing not estimated in sales; \$450,029 on freight and cartage; \$555,406.39 lumber, doors, sash, etc.

The banking department shows an aggregate of \$6,616,737.34 for exchange, and, \$1,923,006.94 for discounts.

The sales of merchandise, together with the stock on hand, show as follows:

	SALES.	STOCK.
Agricultural Implements.....	\$ 25,000 00	\$ 12,000
Boots and Shoes.....	72,000 00	34,000
Books, Wall Paper, etc.....	34,000 00	12,000
Bakery, Confectionery, etc.....	8,000 00	3,000
Clothing.....	163,700 00	61,000
Dry Goods.....	600,902 57	164,500
Furniture, Mattresses, Carpeting.....	89,000 00	44,300
Groceries.....	771,800 00	163,000

Hardware, Iron and Nails.....	264,500 00	120,500
Hats, Caps and Furs.....	34,000 00	14,000
Jewelry, Watches, etc.....	27,000 00	18,500
Leather and Saddlery Hardware.....	87,000 00	24,200
Millinery.....	42,000 00	12,700
Drugs, Paints, Oils, etc.....	70,000 00	35,300
Queensware.....	25,000 00	18,000
Stoves, House Furnishing, etc.....	125,000 00	44,000
Assorted Merchandise.....	116,200 00	16,000
Tobacco and Cigars.....	59,000 00	14,000
Wines and Liquors.....	13,500 00	7,000
Total Stock on hand.....		\$818,700

Owing to the monetary difficulties, which came upon us so suddenly in October there has been a falling off in all branches of trade. In no department have the figures been so affected as in banking. During 60 of the last 90 days, exchange has not been procurable at any price, or under any circumstances, except in very small sums. Notwithstanding this, our local business has suffered far less diminution than was at first apprehended.

Careful inquiries have developed the fact beyond dispute that, during the last few months, we have had important accessions to our trade, from various sections of the country hitherto tributary to other points. It is presuming very little to say, that the acquaintances thus formed cannot but result mutually advantageous. Whether the first introduction was the result of purely superior inducements in stock and prices, which our merchants are ever ready to offer, or more directly the effect of the local currency, that has been so exclusively the agent of our transactions, is not left for decision here, and, indeed, it is no matter; having gained so much of a point, it only remains to retain it.

The high price of exchange has operated more manifestly upon the stocks of grocers, in the articles of coffee, sugar and molasses, and has maintained the price of these articles, at quotations much above the ordinary margin between this and Eastern and Southern markets. The indications being favorable for a speedy equalization of funds, we may reasonably hope for an improvement in these articles and a corresponding increase of sales of the same.

The estimates of grain and provisions exhibit as follows:

	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Bushels Wheat.....	1,019,005.....	\$509,000
“ Barley.....	34,000.....	13,600
Barrels Flour.....	175,800.....	879,000
Tons shipped stuff.....	8,640.....	129,600
Bushels of Potatoes.....	20,000.....	5,000
“ Onions.....	25,000.....	12,000
Barrels Pork.....	3,500.....	52,000
Tierce Bacon.....	1,280.....	32,000

Of all the wheat received during the comprised period, there were manufactured into flour 879,000 barrels.



Ino. H. Berryhill
"



Mrs John H. Benyhill

The number of hogs packed at this point was 13,000.

The estimated value of the same after allowing for the wheat, etc. is \$1,153,000.,

The commission and forwarding business, with an aggregate of \$353,000, shows an advance for freight and charges of \$150,000.

The following list of different branches of manufacture shows for :

Agricultural Implements.....	\$49,000
Boots and Shoes.....	20,000
Book Binding, Printing, etc.....	108,000
Bakeries and Confectionery.....	35,000
Clothing.....	28,000
Carriages, Wagons, etc.....	87,000
Furniture and Mattresses.....	67,000
Plows, Castings and Iron Work.....	205,130
Paints, Oils, etc.....	4,000
Stove Furnishing, etc.....	10,000
Cooperage.....	105,130
Lumber, Sash, etc.....	235,154
Flour, Feed, etc.....	957,000
Hog Product.....	113,750
Sundry Manufactures.....	32,909

There are few points in the West where the manufacture of flour is more largely engaged in.

The value of this department alone approximates \$1,000,000, while the brands of the different mills enjoy an enviable reputation in foreign markets.

DAVENPORT PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Early in January, 1882, a reorganization of the Board of Trade was effected, and upon a new basis. The former fees of membership were \$10 per annum. This fee was changed to \$10 and \$5, the latter rate admitting a number who had no interest in the grain, milling, produce or packing industries. This left the representatives of these industries in the minority, and the Board of Trade determined not to furnish market reports.

As the obtaining of market reports was one of the principal objects of the organization for the grain, milling, produce and packing representatives, they were forced to abandon the Board of Trade and thereupon organized the Davenport Produce Exchange on Jan 23, 1882.

This Exchange has a membership of 52. The membership fees are \$30 and \$15. Total amount subscribed to date, \$1,135.

The Exchange receives daily telegraphic market reports from Chicago every 15 minutes, from New York, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Liverpool. The Exchange room is supplied with price currents from the principal markets, and the leading daily newspapers. The officers of the Exchange for 1882 are: Pres. T. T. Dow; Vice-Pres., Fred Melchert; Directors, H. P. Wheeler, F. H. Hancock, John Ruch, Henry Kohrs, E. Hickman, W. H.

Decker, J. S. Gilmore : Arbitration Committee. B. Glaspell, L. Haller, D. B. Sears : Board of Appeals. Jno. F. Dow, Lucas Ruhl, W. R. H. Alexander : Treasurer. S. F. Gilman : Secretary, F. S. Rutherford.

STREET RAILROADS.

The city of Davenport has two lines of street railway. The first, the Davenport City Railway Company, was organized in 1867 and constructed in 1868; was known as the Third street line, extending east and west the entire length of the city. The first directors of this line were A. C. Fulton, John L. Swits, Ira M. Gifford, Thos. Scott, Joseph Shields, Chas. E. Putnam, B. B. Woodward, H. R. Claussen and James Armstrong; A. C. Fulton, first president. The road is now operated by Mr. Henry Schnitger, who holds a 10 years' lease. The other organization is known as the Davenport Central Railway Co., and was organized and constructed, November, 1870. The street cars began running about July, 1871, from the corner of Second and Brady streets to the Fair Grounds. Subsequently a branch was built from the corner of Fifteenth and Brady streets to Mississippi avenue in East-Davenport; also a branch from corner of Grand avenue and Fifteenth street to Oak Dale Cemetery; another from the corner of Sixteenth and Brady streets to the Washington Garden, West Davenport. The present officers are as follows: James Grant, President; George Murry, Vice-Pres.; S. F. Smith, Treas.; O. S. McNeil, Sec.; Directors, James Grant, D. N. Richardson, Geo. Murry, Whit. M. Grant, S. F. Smith, R. D. Meyers, O. S. McNeil, W. R. Haight, Geo. H. Parker. The road is now operated by J. M. Davies, who leased the road for a term of 10 years, beginning April 1, 1877.

WATER-WORKS.

As a city grows, the question of a water supply becomes an important one. The city being unable to do anything, Michael and Peter Donahue, the former of Davenport and the latter of California, undertook the erection of water-works in this city, and organized Jan. 13, 1873, and took active personal control of the whole financial and mechanical details of the enterprise. They proceeded at once to the work, and on the first day of January, 1874, less than one year after, started the pumps of the Davenport Water-Works. These pumps were 17 inches in diameter, six-feet stroke, and engines 22 inches in diameter, 36-inch stroke, with 15 miles of pipe laid down in the streets. There are now 22 miles of main, and private consumers are constantly increasing. A. H. Sanders says of the works, in a pamphlet published in 1874:

"The water is better for all ordinary purposes than any other which has heretofore been used here. It is taken from the channel of the Mississippi River, by means of a conduit cut in the rock under the bed of the river, 150 feet from the shore. The expense of the cofferdam to accomplish this great work to secure perfectly pure water, away from the influence of the sewerage of the city, was more than the whole cost of water-works at some places. The main pipes from the works are 14 inches in diameter, and the farthest point from the works is three miles. The highest point pumped to is 175 feet, and at this height there is always pressure sufficient to put out any fire, or throw a flood of water on the highest houses in the locality.

"Although Davenport has never been devastated by any large conflagration, yet the warnings of destructive fires elsewhere had suggested ample provisions here as circumstances would admit, to prevent such a calamity. Hand engines were superseded by steam engines, with proper supplies of hose, and hook and ladder carriages, and companies to manage all this machinery, and houses for their accommodation. But the deficiency of available water in many quarters of the city made this costly apparatus at last only partially useful as a protection. The water-works have now rendered the presence of any of these steam engines entirely unnecessary. With public hydrants at almost every block corner, and even extending to the outskirts of the city, it merely requires a connection of the hose to have the equivalent of a steam engine wherever a hydrant is located. Of these public hydrants, 240 will be required by the city, and paid for, by the 1st of next January. Davenport is now safe from any extensive conflagration. Many tests have been made of this water-power by the application of hose without the knowledge of any one interested in or at the water-works, and it has been abundantly proved that on the bluffs, as below, they can throw on top or over, and deluge any building, and from a number of streams at once. By an official test at nearly the highest point water is pumped, two heavy streams of water were thrown 160 feet. Several fires and the speedy subduing of them have already demonstrated that no large fire can ever threaten Davenport under our present water arrangements. Hose companies are being organized on the bluffs, or in more distant parts of the city, for the protection of neighborhoods. The water is there in any quantity, and only the availabilities are required for its use when necessary in time of danger. Besides the public accommodations, and the idea of safety consequent upon the establishment of these great water-works, it must have its marked influence in reducing insurance.

"The water-works rates for consumers are reasonable, and can form no just subject of complaint. These works have cost over a half million of dollars, and, being owned by a private company, are no tax on the city. It simply pays for its public hydrants for fire purposes, just as individuals do for their private use of this

water-power, and water that is crystal pure is the brightest spring water. No city in the West or country has a better supply of water for public use, nor through its water-works better protection against conflagration."

FIRST THINGS IN DAVENPORT.

In the spring of 1837 the first duel "on record" in Iowa was fought between two Winnebago Indians.

The first marriage in Davenport was William B. Watts and a niece of Antoine Le Claire, in 1837.

The first female born in Davenport was a daughter of D. C. Eldridge.

On the 8th of May, 1841, the first Territorial Whig Convention was held in Davenport.

The first Fire Department of Davenport was organized the 27th of July, 1838, by requiring every man who had a house, to keep two fire buckets always in readiness, and to use them.

The first temperance society was organized by Rev. Asa Turner, receiving at its first organization 56 signatures, Rodolphus Bennett, the mayor, being its first president. The society commenced with about 80 members.

The first flouring mill in Davenport was introduced by D. C. Eldridge, being one of "Getty's Patent Metallic Mills." It was somewhat larger than a coffee mill, and its motive power was horseflesh.

The first Ferry Company was organized in the spring of 1837.

Dr. A. E. Donaldson was the first resident physician.

The first hotel was opened by Edward Powers in 1836, on the corner of Front and Ripley streets, and was built by Davenport and Le Claire, and called the Davenport Hotel.

James Mackintosh opened the first store in 1836. His stock consisted of a general assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware, provisions, etc., worth about \$5,000. He commenced business on the corner of Third and Ripley Streets, in a log house.

The first child born in Davenport was a son of L. S. Colton, born in the fall of 1836.

The first law office in Davenport was opened by A. McGregor, in April, 1836.

The first religious discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. Gavitt, in the house of D. C. Eldridge.

The pioneer ball was held in Mr. Le Claire's house, Jan. 8, 1836; some 40 couples were present.

In the summer of 1836, Antoine Le Claire was appointed first postmaster. Postage at that time was 25 cents. The postmaster carried the mail across the river in his pockets; and his percentage for the first three months was 75 cents.

There were seven houses in the old town limits at the close of the year 1836.

The first brick-yard was constructed and owned by Harvey Leonard in 1837.

Frazer Wilson was the first sheriff of Scott County.

In the summer of 1837, the first brick house was built by D. C. Eldridge.

The first Presbyterian organization was completed this year.

On the 15th day of August, 1838, the first number of the *Iowa Sun* was published by Mr. A. Logan.

In September, 1838, a stock company was formed and built a school-house.

The first shoe store was opened in 1841, by L. B. Colamer.

The first butcher's stall opened by Mr. Armitage.

The first harness shop was opened the same year by Jacob Sailor.

The same year R. L. Limbaugh opened a watch-making and jewelry store.

The first Bible society was organized in 1842.

The first pork packing was done in 1842, by J. M. D. Burrows. Mr. A. C. Fulton entered into the business in 1843.

1850. — In 1850 there were in Davenport twenty-two carpenters, nine stone masons, five brick-makers, six bricklayers, ten cabinet-makers, five chair-makers, seven wheelwrights, two coach-makers, twelve blacksmiths, fifteen coopers, five saddle and harness makers, one trunk maker, eight boot and shoe makers, three tin and coppersmiths, seven tailors, four engineers, three millers, two sawyers, eight draymen, nine teamsters, three butchers, one dyer and scourer, one gunsmith, one watch-maker, one japanner, one turner, one baker, one upholsterer, one barber, nine ministers of the gospel, four physicians, two lawyers, and, a local writer adds, "all are actively and profitably engaged, unless I might except the physicians and lawyers, and work plenty for a few more." At the same time there were two newspapers, two steam flouring mills, one steam saw-mill, one college, one medical college, five schools, three hotels, two billiard rooms, two coffee houses, nineteen stores, one public hall, one exchange office, two pork houses, one livery stable, one plow factory.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Henry Abel, Constable, 912 West Sixth street, was born Nov. 3, 1821, at Fort Rendsburg, Holstein, Germany. His father, Frederick Abel, now deceased, was born in Denmark; his mother, Catherine Bessmann Abel, in Holstein. She is still living at that place.

Our subject came to America and located in Davenport in October, 1855. He went to Knoxville, Ill., soon after, and remained there one and a half years, then returned to Davenport. Subsequently went to Minnesota and was engaged in selling jewelry there until 1857, when he came again to Davenport and opened a

jewelry and watch establishment on Second, between Harrison and Ripley streets. He continued in this business some time, then went into the sheriff's office with Harvey Leonard, and remained there with his successor, James Thorington, two years, as his deputy. In 1860 he was elected constable of Davenport township for three and a half years. Afterward was employed as clerk in the firm of McNear & Jordan, dealers in agricultural implements, and remained with them one year; was then engaged by Wm. F. Russ in the grocery business, for two years; then established a second-hand store in partnership with Mr. Peterson, which continued three years. He was officiating deputy sheriff for three years, then received his present appointment of constable, and faithfully discharges the duties of his office. He was married to Bertha Böege in April, 1853, in Rensburg; her parents are both dead. To them have been born 15 children, six living—Fred, Henry, Max, Otilie, Rieckey and Agnes. Mr. Abel is an advocate of Liberalism.

John B. Aberle, owner of the bakery at No. 1404 West Third street, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, Jan. 24, 1845, and was a son of Andrew and Magdalena (Sniz) Aberle, natives of Wittenberg. John attended school until he was 14 years old, then learned the baker's trade, and in 1868 came to the United States. He landed in New York, and from there came to Davenport, where he worked at his trade until 1872, when he established a bakery of his own. He was married to Margaret Richard, April 7, 1872. She was born in Columbia, Ill. To them have been born four children—Anna, Emma, Dorathy, and Josephine.

Otto Albrecht, of the firm of Otto Albrecht & Co., dealers in tobacco and cigars and manufacturers of the "Rob Roy" and "Modoc" cigars, 306 West Second street, was born in Holstein, Germany, Aug. 18, 1826. Was raised in the city Neustadt, learning and working at the cigar trade until 26 years of age, when he came to America, landing in New Orleans, June, 1853, and was nine weeks at sea in a sail ship. He worked at St. Louis, Mo., at his trade, until 1854, when he came to Davenport, and opened a cigar store on Second street, between Scott and Western avenues, and remained there until 1858, when he located at his present place, 306 West Second street, where, in 1881, he built a fine four-story brick building. He carries a full stock of native and imported tobaccos and cigars, carrying a stock of \$11,000 or \$12,000, and also manufacturing cigars. He was married to Miss Sophia Sternberg, May 10, 1856. She was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and is a daughter of Christian Sternberg; he was a farmer, and settled in Scott County in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht have had a family of 10 children, six living, viz.: Emma, who married Theodore Hartz (they live in Davenport), Dora, Robert, Mattie, Otto, Jr., and Paul. Mr. Otto Albrecht was a son of Jurgen Albrecht and Frederica Malwag. He was a farmer and died in Germany. She is still living in Germany. She and husband were members of the Lutheran Church and had five children, four living.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Otto Albrecht, is the oldest tobacco man in the city: is a member of Davenport Masonic Lodge No. 37, and in politics a Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont.

Nicholas Albrecht, butcher, 1,449 Leonard street, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Oct. 26, 1853. His parents were George and Christina (Otto) Albrecht. They had three children. Nicholas attended school until 15, when he learned the butcher's trade until 18, when he came, with his father and brothers, to the United States, landed in New York, then came to Davenport, where he has followed the butcher business ever since. He married Miss Anna Stahl May 2, 1876. She was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and was a daughter of Michael Stahl. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Albrecht have had three children, viz.: George, Johanna and Metta. Mr. Albrecht is a member of the Druids, Turner Society, and Butchers' and Drovers' Union, and in politics a Republican, and cast his first vote for Hayes.

H. H. Andresen, cashier of the German Savings Bank, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in December, 1826. He was there reared and educated, and during the war against Denmark was in the military service, from the first battle to the last. He came to America as a refugee in the fall of 1851, and located first in Milwaukee, where he taught school one winter. In the spring of 1852 he went to Chicago, and secured employment in the office of a land agency; afterward conducted a real estate business on his own account from 1854 to 1855. The latter year he came to Davenport and engaged in the general mercantile business; he sold out in 1859, and in 1860 he was appointed deputy sheriff under James Thorington; he went to Fort Scott, Kan., in 1862 to take charge of a fort settlers'hip under Mr. Thorington's supervision; he returned to Davenport in 1864. In 1865 he started a window blind factory, which he ran for a number of years; meantime, in the fall of 1868, he was elected secretary of the Davenport Fire Insurance Company. During his administration in this institution the concern was successful in restoring former losses, and while thus employed, was chief mover in establishing the German Savings Bank, and the two were run in harmony, the stockholders in the insurance company becoming stockholders in the bank. The insurance company was wound up in 1874. For a number of years Mr. Andresen had the active supervision of the three enterprises, which involved great labor and responsibilities. Since that date has had sole active charge of the bank, which is one of the most ably managed financial institutions in the West, and has been exceptionally prosperous. Mr. Andresen was elected alderman from the second ward three times, and served in 1859-'60, and in 1864 until 1868. While serving in this capacity he was elected chairman of the finance committee, and as such instituted a system of bookkeeping for the city offices which is still in vogue. Mr. Andresen returned to Europe in 1854 and there mar-

ried Mary A. Thompson in May of that year. They have a family of two sons and three daughters. The youngest son is a clerk in the bank, the other is a farmer in Ida Co., Iowa. In his political views Mr. Andresen is Republican.

Joseph Andrews, Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts of Scott County, was born in Providence, R. I., April 12, 1833. He is the son of George Andrews, a descendant of Welsh stock. The first ancestor, John Andrews, came from Wales to this country in 1663, married in Boston and settled in Massachusetts, and the five generations, of which Joseph is the last, have always lived in the New England States. His father, George Andrews, married Miss Cornelia Augusta Lippitt, of English descent, whose ancestors came to this country about the same time as the Andrews. They were the parents of six children, all living, of whom Joseph is the fourth child. He performed the duties of clerk and book-keeper in a large shipping house for five years in Providence; came West in 1855 and spent the winter of that year in Fayette Co., Iowa; from there went to Ohio in 1856; he was there married the same year in Noble County, to Elizabeth S. Dunbar. In 1858 they moved to Keokuk Co., Iowa. Mr. Andrews enlisted, as captain of Co. F, 8th Iowa Inf. in August, 1861, was promoted to Major in February, 1862. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, on the afternoon of April 6, 1862, by gun shot in the left side of the head, back of the ear and penetrating the skull, which ball he still carries in the occipital bone. He went to his native State to have it extracted, but the surgeons decided that it would be best not to undertake it. He for some months lost complete control of his equilibrium, could not stand, but would immediately fall to the right side; it was for more than a year before he could walk without the aid of two canes; he is still troubled in this way when fatigued. It injured his auditory and optic action. He resigned from the army in February, 1863. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Iowa General Assembly from Keokuk County. In 1866 was elected county clerk of that county; at this time he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In April, 1869, he removed to Davenport and engaged in the commission business. In 1876 was elected to his present position. His popularity is shown in the fact that he was elected the first time by a majority of only 38 votes, while his last election shows a majority of 1,946 votes. His wife died in 1864 and he was married to Emaline S. Dunbar, a sister of his first wife. By this union have been born six children, four sons and two daughters. Mr. Andrews is a charter member of A. O. U. W., Lodge 17, charter member of Iowa Legion of Honor, Scott Lodge, No. 2, also of the American Legion of Honor. He is Chancellor Commander of Knights of Pythias, Damon Lodge, No. 10, and Post Commander of August Wentz Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

Frank W. Angel, of the firm of Des Saint & Sons, No. 121 West Second street, was born on the 2d of December, 1840, in Geneseo, N. Y., and is a son of B. F. and Julia Angel, *nee* Jones, natives

of New York. She died Dec. 25, 1871; the father is still living in Geneseo N. Y. Frank W. was educated in the place of his birth and at Geneva N. Y. He was fitted for Yale College, but on the appointment of his father as Minister to Sweden by President Buchanan, he went with him to Europe, and did not attend the College. He visited all the principal countries of Europe, among them France, spending nine months in the gay city of Paris Sweden, Germany and England. He returned to America in 1860, and after staying a short time in Geneseo, he went to Fond du Lac Wis., where he studied law with his uncle, Judge Flint. In the summer of 1861 he went to St. Louis, Mo., and worked for the Adams Express Co. until 1863 when he returned to Geneseo. He was in the office of the district attorney there until the fall of 1864, when he went to Chicago, Ill., where he engaged in the insurance business until March 7, 1865 when he located in Davenport, and was admitted to the bar in May of that year. He accepted a clerkship in the store of McNear & Jordan, and remained with them until 1874. In April, 1875, he entered the employ of Des Saint & Nutting. Mr. Nutting retired from the firm Feb. 1, 1878; since that time Messrs. Des Saint & Angel have conducted the business under the firm name of Des Saint & Sons. Mr. Angel was united in marriage with Virginia Des Saint, April 22, 1868. She was born in St. Louis, Mo. They have two children Corinne and Louise.

Thomas Baker, deceased, was born in England, and was a son of John F. and Ann Baker, natives also of that country. He was married there to Ann Faukes, a daughter of Jacob and Hester Faukes, of English birth. Of 11 children born of their union, eight are living Ann, John, Henry, Elizabeth, Catherine, Emily, Alfred and George. In 1856 Mr. Baker came with his family to America, and arrived in Davenport May 16 of that year. He purchased a farm within one-quarter of a mile of the Baker homestead, and engaged in that occupation until his death, which occurred on the 18th of September, 1880. He was a man of great benevolence and tenderness to the needy and unfortunate. He enjoyed during his life the confidence and respect of all who knew him. By prudent management he had accumulated a competence, and with a conscience void of offense toward God and toward man, and a comfortable assurance of an interest in the atonement of his Savior, he was prepared to resign his body to the dust, in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life.

John Banderob, grocer, 922 West Second street, was born in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 24, 1835. His parents were Claus and Margaret (Jacobs) Banderob, of Holstein. After attending school until he was 15 years old, John learned the shoemaker's trade. When he was 19 years of age he entered the Danish army, and was in the light infantry, and orderly sergeant five years during the war with Denmark. He was taken prisoner at the battle of

Dypple Forts, and as soon as he was released he emigrated to America, arriving in the spring of 1864. He located at once in Davenport, where he learned and worked at the carpenter trade five years, then opened a grocery store, and has been engaged in that business since. Since 1877 he has also been interested in the ice business with Carsten Christiansen. He was married May 30, 1860, to Christina Sacharias, born in Jytland. Their union has been blessed with two children—Julius and Clara. Mr. Banderob is a member of the German Relief Society.

Benjamin Barr was born in Huntington Co., Penn., Sept. 19, 1825, son of Simon and Susanah Barr, natives of Pennsylvania, where they married. There were nine children in the family, five of whom lived to be adults, viz.: John H., Benjamin, our subject, Mary Ann, Israel and Margaret J., now Mrs. Banks. The other children died in infancy. Simon Barr, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1803. He engaged in farming a number of years in Huntington County and then removed to Williamsburg, in the same county, and followed the mercantile business until 1845. In May, 1846, he removed to Davenport, and a few months later settled on a farm seven miles north of the city, where he remained until 1863, removing then to Davenport, where he died in 1878. He commenced with a few hundred dollars on a farm of 160 acres, and by hard work made him a fine home. Mrs. Barr is still living. Previous to coming to this State they were both members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but there being no organization of that kind here they united with the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Anderson, pastor. John H. Barr, the eldest son, has several farms in this county, and now lives on one near Jersey Ridge, finely improved. Israel Barr, the youngest son, through tact, energy, and economy has acquired fine farms in Scott County. He also lives in Jersey Ridge, engaged in raising short-horn stock, and has several herds of the best blooded stock. His place is finely improved with the best buildings, and he has recently added 80 acres to his already large stock farm. Benj. Barr, our subject, served an apprenticeship at the cabinet trade, in Williamsburg, Penn., from 1841 to 1845, when he removed to Philadelphia and worked at his trade. He was married in 1847 to Miss Anna Dale, daughter of Richard Dale, of Monmouthshire, Wales, who sailed to the United States when Mrs. Barr was a mere child, and located in Bucks Co., Penn. He was a freeholder at the age of 21, and was appointed overseer of the poor and constable, holding office 21 years. He died in 1834. Anna Dale went to Philadelphia and learned the millinery business, and had a fine store there. It was here she met and married Mr. Barr. They have had four children—Francis D., Clarence J., Anna M., and Minnie Rose. The latter died Jan. 17, 1864. July 4, 1849, Mr. Barr removed to Davenport and worked a year at his trade with Mr. John Pope. He then started the cabinet and undertaking business for himself on the west side

of Brady street, between Third and Fourth, Andrews & Shelly building him the best hearse in the city, costing \$300. Mr. Barr introduced the first metallic coffins from Cincinnati. He continued this business till 1857, when he exchanged his business place with David Burrows, for a farm four miles northwest of the city, removing there and working the farm until 1874. He then returned to the city for the purpose of giving his children a good education, and in 1882 removed back to the farm. Mr. Barr has not led an idle life. Starting with small means, through his business and farming he has accumulated fine farms in the county, and also has valuable property in Davenport, proving what a poor boy may do by industry and good management. He now lives on a farm four miles from the city. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are members of the First M. E. Church.

Frederick Bartemeier, son of John and Trazer (Techner) Bartemeier, was born in the western part of Germany, May 18, 1821. His father died in 2843, and his mother in 1847. Frederick received his education in the parish school in his native country, and early was set to learn the trade of a stone-cutter, which trade he continued to work at while in Germany. In the summer of 1854 he sailed to America, and landed at New Orleans, July 7 of that year, from which place he proceeded to Davenport, where he worked at his trade until 1858, when he moved to St. Louis and engaged in the grocery business for one year. He then went to Vicksburg, Miss., where he spent three years in the same business. He then returned to Davenport and embarked in the grocery trade, in which he yet continues in connection with his son. He was married in Germany in 1843 to Elizabeth Lange, who was born in Germany, Dec. 23, 1823. They have had seven children, three of whom are living, Elizabeth, Frederick, and Wilhelm. The family are German Catholics. In politics Mr. Bartemeier is a Democrat.

John Bartemeier, merchant tailor, No. 211 West Second street, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Feb. 2, 1827. His parents were John and Theresa (Leigner) Bartemeier, of German nativity; he died in Westphalia in the spring of 1847. She died on the ocean, in 1847, while on her way to America. John came to America, and landed in New Orleans, Jan. 28, 1848. He went to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in the tailoring business four years, then came to Davenport. He established a tailor shop on Brady street, and did business there 11 years, when he erected the building which he now occupies on Second street. He was married June 1, 1851, in St. Louis, Mo., to Elizabeth Reivs, of Germany. Their union has been blessed with eight children, five living—John, Mary, Kuneyunda, Theresa and Johanna. Mr. Bartemeier is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Henry L. Bawden, M. D., is a native of Cuba Island, born Dec. 28, 1845. His parents were from London, England; his father, Stephen Bawden, was in Cuba in the interests of the Sawanee

Mining Company, of which he was president at the time of the Doctor's birth. He came to America, accompanied by his parents, when four years of age. They lived in Pennsylvania some years then came to Scott County, and located near Davenport, where his father engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred Oct. 27, 1881. Dr. Bawden was educated in Griswold College. He read medicine with Dr. A. S. Maxwell in Davenport, then attended lectures in Iowa State University, from which he graduated March 6, 1873, and at once began practice in Davenport. He practices according to the principles of the "Rational school;" he is the recipient of a large and lucrative practice. He has filled the office of coroner of this county since 1876. He was married in Davenport, June 28, 1877, to Bella Angel, a native of Peoria, Ill. Her father was killed at the battle of Shiloh, in the Union army. Dr. Bawden spent the years of 1866 and '67 on the plains as a member of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry. He is a member of the Scott County also the Iowa State Medical Society; has been an active member of the local medical society, and as such has prepared numerous papers pertaining to subjects relative to diseases and practice, some of which have found their way into the medical journals of the country.

Claus Behrens was born in Berg Detmarzen, Germany, Jan. 16, 1844, and was a son of Claus Behrens, Sr., and Mary, *nee* Hoyer. Claus, Jr., went to school until his 17th year, then worked on the farm in the old country until he was 22 years old, when he came to America. He worked in a barber shop in New York City until 1867, when he located in Davenport. He worked on a farm in Davenport township three months, then began speculating in stock, and has followed that business since. On May 27, 1868, he married Sophia C. L. Hinrichs, a native of Rensburg, Germany. Her parents, Henry and Dora (Martins) Hinrichs, were likewise natives of Rensburg. They came to Davenport in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Behrens have one child, A. Doretta. Mr. Behrens owns three houses and lots in this city, and a nice farm of 63 acres in Rockingham township, which is all under good cultivation and thoroughly stocked. In 1880, he went to Germany with his family on a visit and returned one year later.

Beiderbecke & Miller, wholesale grocers, Nos. 107 and 109 West Second street, established this business as a retail grocery store in 1856. In 1865 it became a wholesale establishment. They occupy a four-story, five-floor, 150 x 33 feet building, with an L 33 x 75 feet. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the city. They handle a complete stock of imported and domestic groceries and provisions and do an annual business of \$800,000. Chas. Beiderbecke, the senior member of the firm, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Germany, July 20, 1836. His father, Henry Beiderbecke, was a principal in the schools in Germany and married Sophia Becker, by whom he had seven children. He died in October, 1851; she died

in March, 1852. Charles attended school and college in Germany until 1853, when he came with an uncle to America. He located at Indianapolis, Ind., where he clerked in a grocery store some 10 months, and in the postoffice two years. He then clerked in the Dubuque, Ia., postoffice until September, 1856, when he came to Davenport and formed the present partnership with Mr. F. H. Miller. He was married to Miss Louisa Pieper in January, 1859. She was born in Hamburg, Germany. They have had seven children, four living—Carl, Tilli, Bismark and Luti. Mr. Beiderbecke is one of Davenport's most prominent business men.

Frank H. Miller was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 4, 1836, of Frederick and Elizabeth Miller, natives of Germany. When Frank was about seven years old his parents emigrated to the United States and located in Cincinnati, O., where his father worked in a brewery. Frank attended school until he was 14 years of age, when he went into a clothing store with his brother, A. H. Miller. After remaining with him four years, he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and clerked in a merchant tailoring establishment there until 1856, when he came to Davenport, Ia., and formed a partnership with Mr. Chas. Beiderbecke, which still exists. He was married in Cincinnati, to Miss Caroline Busch, Oct. 17, 1861. She is a native of Hanover, Germany. By this union there were eight children, six living—Bertha, Louisa, Paulina, Charles, Luella and George. Mr. Miller is a Mason and a member of Fraternal Lodge, No. 221; Davenport Chapter, No. 16, and St. Simon of Seven Commandery, A. O. U. W.; of Lessing Lodge, No. 74, and Fireman's Liberty, No. 1. Mr. Miller is one of the enterprising and representative business men of the city.

Charles H. Bell, a son of John and Chartley (Pierce) Bell, was born Nov. 15, 1826, in Berneville, Albany Co., N. Y. Charles remained in his native city attending school until his 15th year, and was then engaged in teaching school until he was 18 or 19 years of age. He went to Albany and was employed in a grocery store there until his marriage to Phebe A. Hilton, Apr. 17, 1850. She was born in Berneville, N. Y., of James H. and Elizabeth Hilton, *nee* Bassler, natives of New York. After Mr. and Mrs. Bell were married he clerked in a hotel at Albany two years, then went to Berneville, where he taught school and singing school in the winter, and during the summer months ran a root-beer manufactory, continuing for seven years. He then came West and located in Rock Island, the restaurant business. One year later he came to Davenport and conducted a restaurant here until 1865, then established a grocery store at his present number, 1130 Harrison street, where he is the recipient of a growing and prosperous trade. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have one child, a son, Charles M., born July 4, 1856. He is a graduate of the medical department of the Iowa State University and is now a practicing physician of this city. He was in the Belview Hospital, New York City, one year, then re-

turned to Davenport and was appointed assistant physician of the Mt. Pleasant Insane Asylum, by the State, where he remained two years, then located in Davenport. The family are members of the Calvary Baptist Church.

Richard Benton, livery, sale and feed stable, corner Third and Rock Island streets, Davenport, was born in Chester Co., Pa., June 7, 1820; son of Thomas and Mary Benton, who died when Richard was a mere child, and who was raised by a friend. When 19 years of age he went to work in a flouring mill in Montgomery Co., Pa., where he remained six years. Having heard much of the broad prairies of the West, he, in April, 1842, left Pennsylvania, his objective point being Cincinnati, O. Not liking the outlook, he got on board of a boat and sailed down the Ohio to St. Louis. Not finding anything to suit him there came up to Quincy, where he left his baggage and started out on foot through Northern Missouri, but not finding anything to his hand returned to Quincy; then by boat up the river to Stephenson, now Rock Island, Ill., and from there to Savanna and Mt. Carroll, where he helped build the stone mill. In April, 1843, crossed the country to Peoria; thence down the Illinois to St. Louis, where he was engaged in the milling business for six years. In 1849, the time of the gold fever in California, he crossed the plains and engaged in mining for a short time, afterward furnishing the mines with produce, etc. He remained in California two years, then returned to Montgomery Co., Pa., and the following year came to Davenport, where he has remained since. In 1854 he built the Scott House, on the corner of Front and Harrison streets. In 1847 he married Margaret High, a daughter of Thomas High, of Chester Co., Pa. By this union was four children, three of whom are living—Charles H., Mary and Annie.

Fritz Bergfeld, a native of Westphalen, Prussia, was born Nov. 25, 1832. His parents were Phillip and Marie (Steinbrugge) Bergfeld, of Prussian birth. His father died in the fall of 1862, and his mother in April, 1867, in Davenport.

The subject of this memoir left Prussia for this country Sept. 17, 1852; was at sea eight weeks and two days, and landed in New Orleans. From there he went to St. Louis, where he remained until Oct. 3, 1856, when he located in this city. He kept bar for Mr. Larhman until 1864, then established his present business of saloon keeper. His marriage to Dorothea Kahler was celebrated May 26, 1861, in Davenport. She was born in Prussia in January, 1841. They have had a family of eight children; five are living—Amelia, Clara, Fritz, Otto, and Olga. Mr. Bergfeld affiliates with the Democratic party.

Fritz Bergert, proprietor of Bergert's livery and sale stable, 523 West Second street, was born near Kiel, Holstein, Germany, Aug. 24, 1830, and was a son of Detlif and Dora (Witt) Bergert, natives of Holstein. Fritz attended school until he was 16 years old, then learned the wagon-maker's trade. He served some 18 months in the German army, during the war with Denmark. In 1851 he

emigrated to the United States, and came directly to Davenport, arriving here in June of that year. He engaged in steamboating on the river, teaming and farming until 1867, when he bought his livery stable. He keeps 18 or 20 fine horses and a supply of buggies and carriages, always on hand. He married Christina—daughter of John Krabbenhead. They have eight children, John, Dorothy, Theodore, Laura, Herman, Delia, Hulda, and Rudolph.

John H. Berryhill, deceased, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 18, 1815. His parents removed to Harrisburg, Pa., when he was a child three years old. He graduated with high honor from Washington College, Washington, Pa., in 1835. Afterward studied law with G. W. Harris, whose father was the founder of the city of Harrisburg. Mr. Berryhill was admitted to the bar in 1838, and practiced in the Lower and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania until 1864, when he removed to Davenport with his family. He met Abraham Lincoln at Harrisburg depot, when he was on his way to inauguration. In November, 1836, he was appointed captain of the seventh company of the 98th Regular Militia of Pennsylvania, by Gov. Ritner, and was made aide-de-camp to Gov. Johnston in 1848, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was president of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company during the late war. He was married March 2, 1854, to Miss Caroline Smith, born in Pennsylvania, where she was reared and educated. They had nine children; eight survive—Charles J., Caroline, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca, Anna, John H., Jr., and Harriet. Mr. Berryhill was vice-president of the Davenport National Bank several years, and was a prominent member of the Episcopal church. He died March 30, 1880. He was kind and benevolent to the poor, and in all the phases of a strong moral character he was beyond reproach, and deservedly enjoyed the highest esteem of all who knew him.

Henry Berg, gunsmith, 230 West Third street, was born in Holstein, Germany, Oct. 6, 1827. He came to St. Louis in 1852, and to Davenport in 1853, and established the gunsmith and shooting-iron trade, which he has followed since. He makes and repairs guns and keeps all kinds of shooting-irons. He is the recipient of a prosperous and growing trade. He was married in 1854 to Louise Rush, daughter of ex-Lieutenant Rush, who died at Vicksburg during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Berg have had nine children, six boys and three girls. Emil and Julius assist their father in the shop. Mr. Berg is a member of the Davenport Shooting Society.

Claus Bielenburg was born May 7, 1818, in Holstein, Germany. His parents were Henry and Gecha (Wickman) Bielenburg, natives also of that country. Mr. Claus Bielenburg left Hamburg for America May 1, 1854. He landed in New York after a journey of 38 days, and from there came direct to Davenport, arriving the 21st of June, 1854. In the fall of 1855 he embarked in the butcher business and engaged in that occupation until 1866, then turned his attention to farming, which he has followed since. His mar-

riage to Gecha Kohrs took place in Holstein, Germany, July 5, 1843. Their union has been blessed with three children—John, Charles and Nicholas. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Bielenburg votes with the Republican party.

Orin P. Blake, general railroad and steamship ticket agent, 122 West Second street, was born in Washington, Vt., Oct. 12, 1848. His parents were Stephen E. Blake, a descendant of Jasper Blake, who came to America in 1560, and Mary A. *nee* Bacon. Orin Blake attended school and assisted on the farm until 18 years old, when he became self-supporting. He clerked in a hardware and tin store, in Boston, Mass., two years, worked in a hotel one year, was an officer in the House of Correction two or three years, finally locating in Davenport in 1870. He engaged in various branches of business in this city and in Chicago for a number of years before obtaining his present situation as ticket agent. He was married Oct. 23, 1879, to Miss Ella I. Van Evera, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Her parents were Cornelius Van Evera and Louise, *nee* Sprowl. She is a member of the Baptist church. He is a Mason, and a member of Minerva Lodge, No. 86, Vermont, and of the American Legion of Honor. In politics he is a Republican.

Morse Boies, undertaker, 318 Perry street, was born in Beaver County, Pa., Nov. 22, 1823. He was reared in the village of New Brighton, Pa., until he was 12 years old, when his parents moved to Poland, O. There his education was received. In 1855 he came to Davenport and worked one year for Israel Hall in his furniture office; afterward obtained employment in the furniture-factory for several years. In 1866 he purchased Mr. Hall's undertaking establishment and has conducted it since. Keeps a full stock of undertaker's goods and does a good business. He was married Dec. 29, 1861, to Margaret V., daughter of James M. Bowling, an early settler of Scott County. She was born Sept. 15, 1838, in Davenport. Mr. and Mrs. Boies have four children.—Moresa J., Ella C., Warren D. and Lottie M. Mr. Boies has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1856, and of the A. O. U. W. Lodge since its organization. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Davenport.

James Madison Bowling, deceased, was a native of the historical old town of Winchester, Va., born Aug. 7, 1807. He was reared and educated there. His father, Jeremiah Bowling, being a mattress maker, James M. learned that trade when quite small and followed it until he came to Davenport, Ia., in 1835. He embarked in merchandising here and engaged in that business until failing health obliged him to discontinue, which was in 1862. He was married Sept. 28, 1837, to Miss Margaret A. Pelter, daughter of George Pelter, and a native also of Winchester, Va. To them were born 10 children, seven living.—George D., Mary V., William H. H. (who was a soldier in the late war and was killed at the siege of Atlanta,) Sarah C., Mary C., Jane A., deceased, Laura E., John C. (was also a soldier in the war and was confined



C. S. Waltemis

three months in Andersonville prison.) James M. E. (deceased,) and Susan A. Mr. James W. Bowling died Oct 25, 1865. His has been a moral and a temperate life, and he died honored and respected by his fellow citizens and mourned deeply by his family.

Andrew W. Bowman, M. D., is a native of Rock Island County, Ill., born in 1847; he is the son of Dr. E. H. Bowman, who practiced medicine in Rock Island County many years. The subject of this memoir studied medicine with Dr. A. S. Maxwell in Davenport. He attended a course of lectures in Michigan State University at Ann Arbor in 1874'5, and at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1878, graduating in the spring of that year. He practiced a year in Dr. Maxwell's office; then a year at Inland, Cedar Co., Ia., at the expiration of which time he returned to Davenport and formed a partnership with Dr. Maxwell, in 1880, and has remained in that relation until the present time. They have a prosperous practice chiefly in the city. He was united in marriage with Marie M. Maxwell, the youngest daughter of Dr. Maxwell, on Aug. 11, 1879. He is a member of the Scott County Medical Society.

John C. Branch, of the firm of Rumers & Branch, dealers in stoves, No. 414 West Second street, was born Aug. 9, 1838, in Holstein, Germany. His parents were Hans J. and Anna C. (Hinricks) Branch, natives of Germany, but at present residents of this city. The family came to America in 1853 and located in Sandusky City, Ohio; remained there one year, thence to Davenport, Ia. John C. enlisted in 1861 in the United States Army; and was made a sergeant; remained in the service until the close of the war and was then honorably discharged. In 1866 he entered the store which he now occupies, where he enjoys a large and profitable trade. He was married to Minnie Groth in 1867. She is a native of Holstein, Germany. Her parents are both living. Mr. and Mrs. Branch have had six children, three living—Ferdinand, Laura and Alvina. Mr. Branch is a Republican.

Hugo G. Braunlick, teacher of music, 732 West Fifth street, was born in Saxony, Germany, Jan. 16, 1831. His parents, Gustavus and Frederick (Miller) Braunlick, were natives of Germany, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y. He received his primary education in Meissen, and began the study of music in 1847, in Dusen. In 1849, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he was captured and sentenced to death, but was afterward pardoned. In 1851 he came to America, and, in the fall of 1853, located in Davenport, where he has been engaged in teaching music since 1854. He was married to Eliza Uchtorf, on the 16th of May, 1857. She was born in Bremen, Germany, and was a daughter of Henry and Anna Uchtorf. Mr. and Mrs. Braunlick have six children—Anna, Henry U., Freda, Emilie, Hugo and Lizzie. He is a member of the Harmonia Society, and has met with good success in his calling in this city.

Christian Brandt, of the firm of Brandt & Techenlin, blacksmiths and wagon manufacturers, 816 West Second street, became a member of this firm in partnership with Mr. Techenlin in May, 1875. They manufacture the West Davenport wagon, spring and jobbing wagons and buggies, and warrant all their work. They keep a full stock of seasoned goods and wagons always on hand. Mr. Brandt was born near Keil, Holstein, Germany, May 18, 1857, and was a son of John and Magdalena (Thu) Brandt, natives of Germany. Christian attended school until he was 16 years old, when he learned the blacksmith's trade. He emigrated to the United States, and located in Davenport in the spring of 1870, and worked here at his trade until his present partnership was formed. He married July 1, 1878, Miss Minnie Grode, of Holstein. They have one child—Bertha. Mr. Brandt is a member of the German Aid Society, and of the United Brotherhood of Iowa.

Jacob Brandt, dealer in paper bags and notions, and manufacturer of all kinds of brushes, 917 West Third street, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, July 21, 1848, and was a son of Jacob and Mary (Kuhrt) Brandt, of Germany. The subject of this memoir received a good education and learned the tanner's trade in his native country, and came to the United States in 1868. He worked at his trade in Chicago about 18 months, then traveled in Kansas, Missouri and Illinois until December, 1870. Prior to establishing his present business he worked six and one-half years in Fay & Smith's vinegar factory. Married Miss Catharine Frahm May 31, 1872. They have had three children, Frieda, Henry and Anna. Mr. Brandt is a member of Druids Lodge, No. 4. He is one of our enterprising business men, and has ever made Davenport's interests his own.

Carl Brann, dentist, northeast corner Second and Ripley streets, was born in Tuermingen, Germany, March 14, 1822, and was a son of Henry and Frederica (Heppé) Brann. Carl attended school until he was 17 years old, when he followed the barber's trade some time, then began the study of surgery at Leipsig. Studied two years, then became assistant surgeon, and remained as such until 1861, when he came to America. He enlisted in Co. F, 58th Reg. of New York Inf. Vols. as a private, and soon after was appointed assistant surgeon in the hospital at Richmond, Va., and in August, 1862, returned to his company and was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run. He was paroled soon after, and honorably discharged. He followed the barber's trade in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Dakota and Nebraska, and in 1868 he came to Davenport, followed his trade until 1876, when he began the study of dentistry under Dr. Kulp. Remained with him four years, when he opened an office of his own. He was married to Amelia Cruys Feb. 16, 1858. She was born in Prussia, Germany. They have had four children three living—Hugo, Anna and Harry. Mr. Brann is a member of Davenport Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 17, and is general foreman of this lodge.

P. M. Bracelin, physician and surgeon, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., born in 1840. His father and mother were born in Ireland, and left there when quite young to try their fortunes in America. They resided in Philadelphia until 1854, when they came west and located in Clinton Co., Ia. Dr. Bracelin read medicine in DeWitt, that county, under Dr. A. W. Morgan. Afterward attended the Iowa State University, where he graduated from the medical department in 1875. He chose Davenport as the scene of his future labors and located there in July following his graduation, where he has been actively engaged in practice since. He is vice-president of the Scott County Medical Society and is the recipient of an extensive and lucrative practice. He was united in marriage with Susan F. Tiernan in 1867; she is a native of Canada. Their matrimonial life has been blessed with five children, three sons and two daughters, the latter two deceased. In early life Dr. Bracelin engaged in farming until he was 17 years of age, when he began teaching school, which he followed eight years. At the time of his marriage he was engaged in the mercantile business, which he pursued two years, when, losing all he had he abandoned it and applied himself in earnest to the profession of medicine, with what success has been shown. He is examining surgeon for the Catholic Knights of America, also for the Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Association, both of which are mutual insurance societies.

John D. Brockman, grocer, corner 4th and Marquette streets, was born Oct. 6, 1837, in Holstein, Germany. His father, Henry Brockman, was a native also of that country, and died in 1850. His wife, Anna, *nee* Eggers, is living in this city. The subject of this biography came to Iowa, and located in Davenport in 1865. He had learned the carpenter's trade in Germany, and worked at it here until embarking in the grocery business, in 1830, at his present locality. He was married in August of 1865, to Hansine Petersen, a native of Denmark. They have three sons—Albert, John and Hugo.

Lewis J. Brown, abstract and real estate agent, 203 West Third street, was born on a farm in Wayne Co., N. Y., June 10, 1824. His father, Elisha Brown, was born in Massachusetts, and married Hannah Scott, of Connecticut. Of their nine children, eight lived to be adults. Lewis assisted on the farm and attended school until he was 18 years old, when his father died. He then went to Mishawaka, Ind., and learned the molder's trade. In 1850 he went to Rochester, Ind., and established an iron foundry; remained there until January, 1864, when he went to Des Moines, Ia., and dealt in agricultural implements until 1869. Spent two years in the abstract and real estate business there, then came to Davenport. He was married to Miss Hester A. Granger in May. She was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., and was a sister of the late Gen. Gordon Granger, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had three

children—Lovilo H., and Ada E. One died in infancy. Mr. Brown is a member of A. O. U. W. Pioneer Lodge, No. 2, also of the Ancient I. O. O. F. He was educated in the Republican school of politics, to which party he still adheres.

Alonzo Bryson, superintendent of the oat-meal mill, was born July 23, 1840, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a son of Isaac and Jane Bryson, *nee* Kerr. His father is a native of Washington Co., Penn., and is now captain of a boat called the "Bostonia," running between Cincinnati and Huntington, West Va. His mother died in Dayton, Ky., in 1856. He was educated chiefly in Newport, Ky., and engaged in steamboating when 16 years old. His father being a pilot he ran with him a short time, then went as second clerk, for about four years, and as first clerk two or three years, having charge of three or four boats. In 1866 he engaged in the commission and grain business in Cincinnati, and continued in that until 1869, when he again followed steamboating on the Upper Mississippi. In 1876 he came to Davenport. He was agent for a packet company, and also carried on the commission business until August, 1881, when he received his present situation. He was married Oct. 21, 1861, to Valeria Wright, of Pomeroy, Ohio. They have three children—Elmore, who is in the flour, feed and coal business on the corner of 4th and Iowa, Robert and May. Mr. Bryson is a member of the Methodist church, and the Davenport L. of H.

Henry Bunker was born in Clay Co., Pa., on the 23d day of October, 1810. When 24 years of age he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In August, 1835, attended an architect school evenings and worked through the day, paying one shilling for his instructions in building stairs, where he remained about three years. He then went to Saginaw, Mich., when he commenced working as a jour as stair builder. The following year returned to Clarion County, when he embarked in company with G. C. Newell in contracting and building. In 1855 came to Davenport, Iowa, when he embarked in his present business. Has done some of the finest work in the city, his first job being Griswold College, and is the pioneer stair-builder of the county. In 1869 entered into partnership with Milo Bunker, which has continued up to the present time. He was the son of Andrew M. and Sarah Howe Bunker. Mr. Milo Bunker married Emma Kellogg, a daughter of A. D. Kellogg, of Michigan, where she was born in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Bunker are members of the M. E. Church.

The firm of H. & M. Bunker is one of the best in the West in this line of business, and we take pleasure in thus commending them to the people at large.

Howard Burtis, owner and proprietor of the Kimball House, was born in the city of New York. He graduated from the Flushing Institute at Long Island, after which he engaged in various branches of business until 1880, when he became proprietor of the

Kimball House, of Davenport. He is one of the firm of Blaisdell & Burtis, Marble Works, New York City. He married Miss Mary E. Fielding, of New York City. They make Davenport their home.

John McDowell Burrows, prominent among the citizens who have passed the ordeal of a pioneer life in the West, and whose early struggles well deserve a place in the memorials, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in New York City, May 8, 1814. His parents were David and Anna (Mulford) Burrows, natives of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. The ancestors of both sides came from England four generations ago and settled in New Jersey, where many of their descendants still remain. At the age of 14 John removed with the family to Cincinnati, Ohio. After the usual primary education it was resolved by his mother and an uncle, Stephen Burrows, that he should become a minister of the gospel; with this end in view, he was sent at the age of 17 years to Lane Seminary. However, after remaining in that institution two years, he became convinced that he lacked several essential elements of success in that profession and accordingly abandoned his purpose. This closed his educational career and he was sent to learn the trade of wood turner, at which he continued until 1838. In the spring of 1839, in company with John Owens, Wm. S. Collins and Mr. Ganet, he removed to Davenport, then in the Territory of Wisconsin. Mr. Owens and our subject made the trip in a one-horse buggy, and after their arrival here bought a claim of 80 acres, a part of which is still owned by Mr. Burrows, and upon it his beautiful dwelling now stands. They also, as was the custom in those days, took each of them a claim of 320 acres of prairie land. During the first year Mr. Burrows cultivated seven acres of 40-acre homestead, and also rented a small tract that had been broken on the Dubuque road, near Duck Creek. Here he succeeded in raising a crop, which was entirely destroyed by the cattle. With winter approaching the prospect looked dreary enough, but his energies and ambition were adequate to the emergency. He began building a storehouse in the town, and in the spring of 1840, in partnership with R. M. Prettyman, began business as a merchant, in a little frame house on Front street, under the firm name of Burrows & Prettyman. In the fall of 1840, there being for the first time a surplus of wheat in the county, they purchased and shipped wheat to the East, Mr. Burrows buying and shipping the first bushel that ever left the county. He also bought and packed the first pork that was ever sold in Davenport. In 1847 the firm began the manufacture of flour, which was an undertaking of no ordinary kind in that day, and was entered upon with many fears, but with stout hearts. They purchased of Mr. A. C. Fulton the largest and most perfect building erected by him and put in machinery, fitted up the most complete mill in the West, and for 10 years manufactured 500 barrels of flour daily.

They also conducted the largest pork-packing establishment north of St. Louis. In the financial panic of 1857-'9 their losses were very great. In the disastrous failure of Cook & Sargent, they lost heavily and were obliged to close business. The following year Mr. Burrows commenced anew, and for three years did a profitable business, but in 1863 his mill was completely destroyed by fire. There was no insurance and he was once more penniless. His credit, however, was good, and by the aid of friends he built a new mill, which he operated successfully for three years, during which time he paid the entire cost of its construction, when it also caught fire and was reduced to ashes. He is now engaged in the grain and commission business. On the 1st of December, 1836, he married Miss Sarah Meeker Gamage, of Cincinnati, O., who died in January, 1876, mourned by all who knew her. Of 11 children born to them, one is living, Elisha, who is now in business with his father. Mr. Burrows has always been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

William Busch, druggist, 307 W. 2d. street, was born in Davenport, Ia., Feb. 1, 1855. His parents are John and Louisa (Schroeder) Busch, of German nativity, and are now residents of Davenport, and live at 1138 W. 2d street. The subject of this memoir received a college education, in the college of pharmacy at Philadelphia, Pa. He was united in marriage with Alwine Haak, Nov. 30, 1881. He first located in business in this city, on the corner of Harrison and 2d streets, in 1879, and moved into his present store about one year ago. He does a prosperous business, and is one of the energetic business men of the city. In politics he is a Republican. Theo. Busch, of the firm of William Busch, is a native of Davenport, Ia., born March 4, 1860. He was educated in the schools of Davenport. He worked in the store where he now has an interest for three years, and has been in business about the same length of time. He is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

John Cameron, son of Jehu and Susan (McCod) Cameron, of Scotland, was born in Edinburgh, that country, Nov. 16, 1828. John came to this country in 1854. He worked in Brooklyn, N. Y., three years, then, in 1857 came to Davenport, Ia. In 1858 he went to St. Louis, returning to this city in 1860. He engaged in the painting and paper-hanging business, being one the first to establish that branch of business in Davenport. He now owns one of the finest stores of the kind here, and is located at 512 Brady street. He deals exclusively in wall paper, and employs only experienced paper-hangers. He was married in North Shields, England, Oct. 12, 1851, to Isabell Thompson, daughter of Thomas Thompson. They have three children—Charles, who is in partnership with his father, Richard T. and John Lochiel. Mr. Cameron is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. P. Lodges, Red Cross. In politics he is a Democrat.

William S. Cameron, the leading dealer in hats, caps and gents furnishing goods, No. 127 East Third street, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1831, and was a son of William and Sarah (McMillan) Cameron, natives of that State. He attended school until he was 16 years old, then clerked in Albany and New York City until 1856, when he established a store of his own in White Plains, N. Y. In July, 1869, he came West and located in Davenport, and engaged in the present business. He occupies a building 22 x 75 feet, three stories high, and carries a full and complete line of imported and domestic goods. He was married June 9, 1852, to Miss Sarah M. Snell, of New York City. They have had three children, two living—Edward I. and Charles F., both in business with their father. Mr. Cameron is a member of Davenport Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of the Iowa L. of H., of Stella Collegium V. A. S., and of the Masonic Aid Society of Iowa. In politics he is a Republican.

James H. Camp, of the firm of Davis & Camp, was born in Middlesex Co., Conn., May 31, 1828. He attended school in Middletown, Conn., until 1835, when his father, Heth F. Camp, moved to Washington City. In 1837 the family moved to Pennsylvania and settled in Indiana County, in the pine forests. James went to reside with his Grandfather Bates in 1846, in Durham, Conn. He attended school there during the summer sessions four years, then returned to the old homestead in Pennsylvania; his father was killed in the spring of 1849. James H. Camp became a resident of Davenport in 1857. He established a livery stable here which he conducted until 1859. He then engaged in the grocery trade, on the corner of Fifth and Brady, two years, when the present partnership with J. W. Davis, in the marble business, was formed. The firm has met with good success, and their annual sales amount to \$10,000. Mr. Camp was married Feb. 8, 1858, to Mary J. Woodcock. They have five children—Laura M., who is teaching in the normal school here (she graduated in 1878), Walter L., Mabel H., Anna Gertie and Howard Frank.

Dr. Alonzo W. Cantwell has been actively connected with the medical profession of Scott County over 13 years, having come to Davenport on a prospecting trip, in January, 1869, and located here in practice three months later. Dr. Cantwell was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1841; was there educated, and read medicine. He graduated from Michigan State University, from the medical department, in March, 1869. He came immediately to Davenport and opened an office for practice. He was in the office with Dr. Maxwell for three years. He formed a partnership with Dr. J. J. Tomson in 1878, which continued two years; since that time he has practiced alone, and has a remunerative practice. He was married in Davenport in 1872 to Miss Mattie Dalzell, born in Philadelphia, Pa., but reared in this county. Dr. Cantwell was city physician from 1872 to 1877, during which time, 1873, Davenport was scourged with cholera, there being about 400 cases, 85

of which resulted fatally. The Doctor has been physician of the Board of Health for six years in succession; he was a delegate to the American Public Health Association to New Orleans in 1880, and also to the same body in 1881, which convened in Savannah, Ga. In 1877 he was elected president of the Scott County Medical Society. He is vice-president of the Hospital Board of Physicians of Mercy Hospital. He has acted as treasurer of the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Associations for 10 years. He is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He served in the Board of City Alderman from the Fourth Ward in 1880-'1 and 1881-'2.

J. Henry Carmichael, druggist, corner Brady and 15th streets, was born in Davenport, Ia., Aug. 28, 1855, and is a son of B. F. and Elizabeth Carmichael, *nee* Ellicott; the former built the M. M., now the C., R. I. & P. R. R.; he died April 3, 1857. She resides in Davenport. The subject of this record received a common-school education in Davenport, and attended the School of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, Pa.; he worked in a drug store in that place. In 1878 he embarked in the drug business in Clinton and remained there until 1880, when he returned to Davenport, where he has prosecuted the same business, and in May, 1881, moved into his present store at corner 15th and Brady. He has met with good success and has a steadily increasing trade. He was married Oct. 8, 1878, in this city to Miss Jessie B. Fream. They have one child, Eula E., born July 19, 1879. In politics Mr. Carmichael is a Republican.

B. F. Carmichael, M. D., is a native of Corning, N. Y., born in 1851. His parents were B. F. and Elizabeth Carmichael, *nee* Ellicott, natives of Pennsylvania. B. F. Carmichael, Sr., was a railroad contractor and built the C., R. I. & P. R. R., and was in that day the heaviest contractor in this country. He built many Eastern railroads and constructed the tunnel under the mountains opposite West Point, N. Y. He died in 1857 or '58. Dr. Carmichael attended Griswold College, also the Iowa State University, from the medical department of which he graduated in the class of 1873. He went to Europe immediately afterward and visited the hospitals of England, Ireland, France and Germany, and took a regular course of medical lectures in Berlin, studying under Prof. Langenbeck, Surgeon General in the Prussian army and surgeon to King William. In the latter part of 1875 he returned to the United States and located in Davenport, practicing in partnership with W. F. Peck until 1880, when he located at his present number, 113 West Third street. He makes surgery a specialty. The Doctor is unmarried. His mother, four brothers and two sisters are residents of Davenport. Two of his brothers are lawyers and one a druggist.

Daniel Carroll, driver for Petersen & Sons, was born in Parsonstown, County King, Ireland, Nov. 18, 1832. His parents were James and Margaret (Kenney) Carroll, natives of Ireland. Daniel

attended school until he was 16 years old, then worked on his father's farm until 1847, when he came to America. He worked in a wholesale store in New York City three years, then came to Davenport, where he has resided since. He was married in Ireland to Miss Johanna O'Kelle, in January, 1847. Their union has been blessed with nine children, six living—Henry, Katy, Mary, Nellie, Fannie and Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll are members of the St. Anthony's Parish Church. He is a member of the Catholic Protective Association, and in politics is a Democrat.

Daniel Churchill was born in Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1814, and was a son of Seldon and Mary Churchill, *nee* Ducl; his father was a native of Connecticut; his mother of Massachusetts. They settled in 1790 in Otsego Co., N. Y., where they resided until their death. The mother died in 1818; his father in 1864. The subject of this memoir received his primary education in the common schools of his native county, and attended the academy at Utica, N. Y., two terms. Afterward engaged in farming. In 1848 he came to Scott Co., Iowa, and bought and improved 6,000 acres of land. He returned to New York Nov. 2, 1851, and was there married to Mary Elmina Hall, who was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1828. Soon after their marriage they returned to Scott Co., Iowa, where they have since resided, and where he has been engaged in improving farms. In 1863 he moved to the city of Davenport, and is now managing his farms, which consist of 640 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill have had two children—Seldon A., who was a graduate of the Iowa State Agricultural College, subsequently took up the study of medicine, and graduated in the medical department of the Iowa State University. He practiced his profession in Davenport a number of years, and two years of the time was city physician. Then removed to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where he was employed by the Government until his death, which occurred March 6, 1879; and Alfred D., now a resident of New York City, is a graduate of the school of mines at Columbia College, N. Y., and is a teacher of the same in New York City. Mr. Churchill was formerly a Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party became identified with them.

Hubert E. Clarenbach, grocer, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, and sole agent for the North German L. Loyd S. S. Company, and agent for the Walcott Iowa Creamery, northeast corner 6th and Harrison streets, was born in the city of Hueckeswagen, Prussia, Germany, Feb. 22, 1827. His parents were Raphael and Catharina Ringel Clarenbach, of German nativity. He was a merchant and died at Sheboygan, Wis., in 1873; she died in Germany, Nov. 21, 1853. Hubert E. remained with his father in the mercantile business until he was 20 years old, then clerked in manufacturing establishments, and in wholesale dry-goods stores in various parts of Germany until 28 years old, when he came to the United States. He left Germany Dec. 29,

1853, and landed in New York City, May 14, 1854. They had three terrible storms during the journey. From New York he went to St. Louis, Mo., and was salesman in a wholesale grocery store until January, 1857, then went to Jefferson City, Mo., and established a retail grocery store there. His marriage to Maria D. Meyer occurred Feb. 12, 1857. She was born in Oldenburg, Germany. Her father, John F. Meyer, came to America in 1848; he made three trips to Germany where he died in Bevensen, Hanover, in November, 1881; his wife died in 1868, in St. Louis; Mo. In September, 1857, Mr. and Mrs. Clarenbach removed to Le Claire, Ia., where he opened a grocery store and resided there until March, 1863, when he came to Davenport. He was engaged successively in the grain business, as partner in the firm of Richter, Henseler and Co., Davenport Plow Manufactory, in the insurance business, assessor of the city of Davenport, and located in his present business Nov. 1, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Clarenbach celebrated their silver wedding on the 12th of February, 1882. They have one child, Hedwig, born Nov. 12, 1857. Mr. C. owns a nice residence on Main street, No. 714, where he resides.

F. G. Clausen, architect, 207 W. 3d street, is a native of Schleswig, Germany, born Feb. 7, 1848. He learned the art of architecture in his native country. In 1869 he came to Scott Co., Ia., and located in Davenport, embarking in business for himself in 1870. He does all kinds of work of the finest description. He made the draft plan for the Kimball House, also for many of the finest business blocks and dwellings in this city. He does a very extensive and profitable business. His marriage with Miss J. Lischer occurred in November, 1873. They have three children—Etta, Olga and Rudolph. Mr. Clausen is alderman of the 2d Ward.

John Cleland, dentist, dental rooms, 127 East 3d street, was born in Perry Co., Pa., Nov. 26, 1827. He was a son of James and Jane (Sutch) Cleland, who had 11 children. John was the eldest. He attended school until 20, then studied medicine with Dr. A. Valershong at New Columbia, Pa., three years; then attended the Dental College of S. S. White, at Philadelphia, Pa. He practiced medicine and dentistry first at New Bloomfield, Pa., then at Monmouth, Ill., and Keithsburg, Ill., where he remained until 1868, then located at Andalusia, Ill., where he followed the practice of medicine and dentistry until Aug. 1, 1881, when he located in Davenport. Dr. Cleland married Miss Eliza J. Brown, of Pennsylvania; she was a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Cleland have four children, viz.: Anna, who married Aaron Eby; they reside on their farm in Audubon Co., Iowa. Cora married Joseph Tof, and they reside at Exira, Iowa. Kate married Polo Richards; they reside in Andalusia, Ill., and William married Emma Richards, and they also reside at Andalusia, Ill. Dr. Cleland is one of the leading dentists and representative citizens of Davenport, and in politics a Republican.

Elisha E. Coats was born in Northampton Co., N. C., Oct. 15, 1814. He was left an orphan in his infancy and was reared by a Mrs. Wiman until 12 years old. She was a distant relative of Daniel Boone. Mr. Coats never attended school in his life, but was educated thoroughly in the school of hard work. In 1839 he came to Scott County and located in Rockingham, then the county seat. He entered 80 acres in Buffalo township, now owns 160 acres there. He removed to the city of Davenport in March, 1881. He was married Jan. 5, 1837, to Mary Sexton. They have had eight children—James M., Charlotte A., John L., Emily J., Mary, Richard W., Elisha and Eliza L. All have now left the shelter of the home roof and are settled in homes of their own. Mr. Coats is now enjoying the substantial results of a successful life, after a long period of patient toil and untiring energy, these conjoined with prudence and good management have produced the usual result—success.

George Conklin, owner of the Atlantic Hotel, 420, 422, and 424 Perry street, was born in Prague, Austria, Aug. 10, 1845. He came to America with his parents, Jacob and Kate (Yock) Conklin, when he was nine years old. They settled at Corona, on Long Island, N. Y. George received an education at that place, and worked in a china factory at Hunter's Point, until July, 1867, when he came to Davenport. He worked in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific shops six years, then opened a restaurant at the corner of Fifth and Perry streets, which he conducted five years, then sold it, and built the Atlantic Hotel. He operated this hotel until October 1881, when he rented it and retired from active life. He was married Aug. 4, 1869, to Mary, daughter of Frank and Mary Ploner, natives of Austria. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin had one child, George, who died in 1878. They are members of St. Anthony's Parish Catholic Church. He is a Democrat.

Timble Cornets, tailor at the dye-works, 223 Perry street, was born in Schleswig Holstein, Germany, Sept. 24, 1832. His parents were Peter and Eliza Cornels *nee* Claussen. Jacob attended school until he was 16 years old, when he learned the tailor's trade, and in 1853 he emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans, where he remained until the spring of 1854, when he came to Davenport. Six months later he went to Moline, Ill., and worked at his trade there until February, 1864, when he enlisted in Company G, 47th Illinois Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He then returned to Moline, and in the spring of 1873 came to Davenport, where he has followed his trade since. He was married to Miss Eliza Buck, in April, 1872. She was born in Schleswig, Germany, and was a daughter of Charles Buck, of that place. Three children have been born of this union—Willie, Emil and Angenian. Mr. Cornets is a member of K. P., Davenport Lodge, No. 30, and United Brotherhood of Iowa, Lodge No. 2.

Theodore Cramer, pianist, was born of Valentine and Elizabeth Cramer, at Christiania, the capital of Norway, in the year 1848. He left the gymnasium and was about to enter the university with a view of studying philology. He suddenly abandoned the literary career for which his parents had destined him and devoted himself to the study of music. He took lessons of Newport and Ursin, two well-known graduates of the conservatory at Berlin, at the age of 16. He did not put into practice his knowledge of music until his arrival in this country in his 18th year. He made a short stay in Chicago, Ill., where he associated himself with Henry Le Clure, the celebrated violinist. As Chicago contained an abundance of pianists of the highest standing he resolved to go farther westward. Having heard Davenport highly spoken of as a musical city he came here, and his success as a teacher of music has exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He is thoroughly educated in the art and is an excellent teacher. His mother and sister reside with him at No. 726 Main street.

Robert S. Davis, grocer, 370 Locust street, was born in Golden Grove, Kings Co., Ireland, Dec. 26, 1824, and was a son of Thomas and Sarah E. (Mitten) Davis, of Irish nationality. Robert S. left school when he was 12 years old, and clerked in a dry goods and grocery store until 1850, when he immigrated to the United States. He went to Philadelphia, where he was superintendent of one of the piers belonging to the P. & R. R. Co., shipping coal to nearly all parts of the world. In 1856 he left there and went to Elizabethport, N. J., and engaged in the same business there two years, then returned to Ireland and engaged in the grocery business at Bray and at Dalkey. He remained there until 1866, when he came again to America, and was engaged with the Central R. R. Co. of Elizabethport, N. J., as car-record clerk five years, then traveled for a wholesale grocery house in Philadelphia four years, and at the expiration of that time he came to Davenport, where he has engaged in the grocery business since. He was married to Mary A. Owens, in Bray, Ireland, Sept. 8, 1862. She was born in County Carleybridge, Wexford, Ireland. Five children have been born by this union—Thomas J., Frederic G., Anna L. and William H. Sarah E. died Nov. 29, 1879. Mr. Davis is a Mason and a member of Richmond Lodge, Pa., No. 230, and was Master of this lodge. He has traveled quite extensively, and has visited all the principal cities of England, Ireland, Wales and the United States.

Claus Delfs, a native of Holstein, Germany, was born Dec. 23, 1828. His father, Claus Delfs, was born at that place and died there in 1876; his mother, Katharine (Gripp) Delfs, died in Holstein in 1880. Claus Delfs, Jr., left his German home for America April 1, 1854, arriving in New York Apr. 18 of that year. He immediately located in Davenport, where he has since been engaged in plastering. He was married to Henrietta Eggers Oct. 18, 1854, in this city. To them have been born seven children,

two surviving--Minnie and Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Dells are members of the Lutheran church, and he votes with the Republican party. Mr. Dells served in the German army two and one-half years.

Edward W. Dixon, of the firm of Paige, Dixon & Co., among the most extensive lumber dealers in this city, was born Sept. 11, 1833, in Cornwall, Ontario, and is a son of James E. and Margaret Dixon, *nee* Poapst, of Cornwall, Ontario. Edward was educated in the common schools of his native place. He worked in his father's dry-goods store and saw and grist mill until he was 16 years old, when his father sold out. He then worked on the river during the summer seasons and worked in a dry-goods store in the winter, until he was 21 years of age, when he formed a partnership with his father in the grain and produce business, in London, Ontario. At the expiration of a year, his father disposed of his stock to him and he conducted the business alone for seven years. He spent two years in the mercantile business in Baraboo, Wis. He engaged in the wholesale and retail dry-goods business here under the firm name of J. Dixon & Sons, which continued five years. He then entered into the employ of U. N. Roberts & Co., and remained with them one year. Then embarked in the lumber business with J. L. Davies & Son, remaining with them until the close of their business. He again entered the employ of U. N. Roberts & Co., and while with them the present firm of Paige, Dixon & Co. was contemplated and organized on the purchase of the mill property of the estate of John L. Davies. They have an immense trade and are one of the most enterprising and energetic business firms of Davenport. Mr. Dixon was married July 15, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth McDougall, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. They have six children--Emma, Charles, Lillie, Maggie, Ida and Harry. Mr. Dixon was educated in the Republican school of politics and still adheres to that party. In religious profession he is a Presbyterian.

Alonso P. Doe, of the firm of Bryant & Doe, Nos. 207 and 209 Brady street, was born March 25, 1837 in Cumberland Co., Maine. His father, Charles Doe, died in September, 1873, in Maine. Mother Charlotte Bennett Doe resides with her son Alonso in this city. The subject of this sketch came to Davenport in 1866 and began business in the store he now occupies, and with his present partner, Mr. Bryant. He was married to Julia M. Bryant in June, 1864, in Windsor, Maine. To them have been born two children--Edith B. and Alice M. In politics Mr. Doe is independent, voting always for the best man.

Michael Donahue, manufacturer of steam engines, mill gearing, corn mills, etc., and president of the Davenport Water-Works, Front and Scott streets, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 9, 1817, and was a son of Peter and Mary Donahue, natives of Ireland. Michael came to this country in 1830, and worked in foundries in various

cities of the East some time, then went South and worked on steamboats. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican war, in Co. A, First Reg., Ohio Vols., and remained in the service one year; then built a foundry for the Government at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and stayed there doing Government work and repairing steamboats until the close of the war. He then started overland with a party to California; was nearly two years making the journey; had to fight their way through, arriving at their destination in 1849. He built the first foundry and melted the first iron in that part of the country. In 1854 he came to Davenport, Ia., and bought the foundry he now owns. In 1872 or '73 Mr. Donahue and his brother Peter built the Davenport Water-Works, of which Michael is now president. Peter Donahue resides in San Francisco, Cal.; owns the San Francisco & Pacific R. R., also a line of boats. Our subject married Miss Ester A. Alexander. They have two children—Mamie and James, attendants of the Georgetown College. Mr. Donahue has been mayor of Davenport two years. He was musered into the service of the Mexican war at Camp Washington, Cincinnati, and was the first volunteer to enlist. Everything he possesses has been accumulated by his own untiring energy, and he is justly entitled to the appellation of a self-made man.

John Donahue, son of John Donahue, Sr., was born in Alleghany Co., Pa., Apr. 26, 1836. He was reared and educated in Pittsburg, Pa. He went to Burlington, Ia., in 1855 and there learned the marble cutter's trade. In 1858 he returned to Pittsburg and worked at his trade there until 1860, when he came to Davenport and established the present partnership with Mr. McCosh. Mr. Donahue was married in November, 1863, to Lizzie Sprague, of Ohio. They have one son, Milton. Mr. Donahue is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association of Chicago.

F. W. Downs, Superintendent of the Davenport School Furniture Co., 113 East Front street, was born in New Haven, Conn. Dec. 31, 1845. His parents were Willis and Martha (Sperry) Downs, natives of Connecticut. The former was born in October, 1819, in Mt. Carmel, that State, and is a machinist by trade. In 1849 he went to California and remained two years, then returned to New Haven. In 1866 he became a resident of the city of Davenport, where he engaged in the undertaker's business until the fall of 1868, when he helped to remodel the steamer "Iowa City," and afterward bought her, and the day after purchasing her she sank. She was raised and used as a raft-boat on the river afterward. In 1876 Mr. Downs bought the Forrest Block, between Third and Fourth streets, on Perry, which he still owns. In May, 1880, he bought the Davenport School Furniture Factory in company with S. A. Jennings, which is still under their management. They occupy a building four stories high, 150 x 20 feet, and manufacture all the latest improved school and church furniture, employing from 16 to 20 skilled workmen. F. W. Downs, the subject of

this sketch, learned the machinist's trade, and worked at that until June, 1868, when he worked as pilot and engineer on his father's boat, "Iowa City." From 1871 to May, 1880, he worked at the furniture trade, then received his present situation as superintendent of the furniture factory. He was married to Mary L. Shannon May 20, 1870. She was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and is a daughter of Joseph Shannon, a farmer in Muscatine Co., Iowa.

John L. Drew, land commissioner C., R. I. & P. Ry., Davenport, Iowa, was born in London, England, Dec. 6, 1840. He was a son of John C. and Anna (Black) Drew. He was a native of Wales and she of England. They were members of the Congregational and Episcopal churches and had a family of 13 children, three sons and three daughters living. The family came to the U. S. in 1850, landed in New Orleans, La., and then came to Rockingham, Scott Co., Iowa, where they remained one year, then came to Davenport. The father returned to England in 1858, and the mother and children, except John L., returned to England in 1859. John L. attended the Iowa College until 15, when he became teller in the Cook & Sargent Bank, where he remained four years. He then studied law with Cook & Drury two years when he was admitted to the bar. He then became partner with Cook & Drury for two years, and in 1868 he became chief clerk of the C., R. I. & P. Ry. Land Dept. for three years, when he was appointed to his present position as chief land commissioner of this company. He was married to Miss Sarah Barnett, of St. Louis, Mo., April 24, 1873. She was a daughter of George I. Barnett, an architect of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Drew have had five children, viz.: George J., Anna L., Alexander C., Dorothea B. and Katherine H. Mrs. Drew is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Drew is a 32d Deg. Mason, a member of Trinity Lodge R. A. M., K. T. Commandery and Royal Arch Chapter. In politics he is a Democrat and a strong supporter of that party. He is one of Davenport's enterprising representative men and has been identified with Scott County since May, 1850.

James C. Duncan was born near Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 4, 1840. His parents were James and Jane Duncan, *nee* Wilson. He early developed a taste for mathematics, and at the early age of seven years had mastered the "Western Calculator," a primary arithmetic. He then took up "Davies Elementary Algebra," which he finished at nine years of age. A portion of the time he had a teacher, but most of the time had to study out the problems for himself. When he was 15 years old his father moved to Le Claire, township, and settled upon a farm. James here took up the studies of geometry and surveying under W. G. Scott. He also bought and shipped stock on his own account, and was soon able to purchase a farm in Butler, township. On May, 28, 1862, he was married to Nancy J., daughter of James and Mary J. McConnell. Eight children have been born of this union—Ella, Evander H., Violet J., Katie J., Dickey, Charles and Mabel. Mr. Duncan enlisted Aug. 15, 1862,

in Company G., 20th Iowa Infantry. Participated in the battle of Newtonia, Prairie Grove, siege of Vicksburg—present at the surrender, July 4, 1863. He was taken with the measles at Newtonia, and was sick for about 20 months. He was in the last charge of Fort Blakely, and was discharged at Clinton, Iowa, July 25, 1865. He at once returned to his farm in Butler, township, where he remained eight years, then moved into the city of Davenport. He dealt in stock here until 1876, when he entered the Business College as a student, remaining until April, 1877. He then engaged as bookkeeper for McCosh & Donahue six months, and at the close of this engagement, entered the Business College as a teacher of mathematics, a position he still retains. He is a man of the highest mental endowments and superior intellectual culture.

Theo. D. Eagal was born Sept. 26, 1823, in Pittsburg, Pa., and was the youngest of five children of John and Eleanor (Pope) Eagal, natives also of Pennsylvania; the former died in 1856, the latter in 1874, in Davenport. Theo. D. Eagal received his primary education at home, and a few month's attendance at a select school, but is mostly self-educated. In 1833, at the age of 10 years, he went to work in the office of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, one of the oldest papers in Pennsylvania. His first experience at night work was on the annual message of President Jackson. In 1837 he quit the printing business, and learned the watch-maker's trade. In 1839 he moved to Wheeling, W. Va., and was there married, March 23, 1843, to Eliza Ann Stout, a native of that city. They have had eight children, six living—Joseph Pope, Melzar Jefferson, Rachel Lindsay (now Mrs. Watson), Ada Vernon (now Mrs. Graham), Theodore D., Jr., Nellie Morley. In the spring of 1845, the family removed to St. Louis, Mo., where they resided one year, then went to Alton, Ill., where Mr. Eagal, purchased the *Democrat Banner*, and continued to publish it under that name until February, 1847, when, owing to his family having been afflicted with ague since their residence in Alton, they removed to Davenport, Iowa, where they have since resided.

Monroe Ebi, of the firm of Ebi & Newman, commission merchants, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 16, 1842. His parents were Levi and Susan Ebi, natives of Ohio, where they both died in the year 1850. Monroe enlisted in the 19th Ohio Regiment, from Canton, O., as a private; was promoted to the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was wounded at Lovejoy station in 1862; was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., having served three years. He engaged in the sewing-machine business in Eddieville, Iowa, two years, then went to Cedar Rapids, and remained there until 1869, when he located in Davenport. He traveled for Roff, Cock & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, until 1873, when he went into the commission business with Henry Tilden. Six months later he formed a partnership with Rowe & Newman, in the same business, under the firm name of Ebi, Rowe & Newman. Mr. Rowe, left the firm in 1875, and since that time Ebi & Newman have conducted



Yours Truly
J. M. Parker

the business. Mr. Ebi was married in Davenport, Dec. 25, 1866, to Frances M. Roff, a native of Canton, Ohio. Her father is dead, and her mother resides in Davenport. Mr. and Mrs. Ebi have two children—Albert R. and Haden. Mrs. Ebi and children are members of the Congregational church. In politics he is a Republican.

Dedrich W. S. Eckhardt is a native of Holstein, Germany, born Sept. 18, 1835. He was a son of Dedrich and Anna Eckhardt, *nee* Fett, of German birth. The subject of this biography sailed from Hamburg on May 2, 1854, and landed in New York on June 10 of that year. He went to Davenport and went to work at his trade of butchering. In the fall of 1854 he commenced business for himself. He was united in marriage with Frances Schmeltzle on the 16th of August, 1858, in Davenport. Of their six children the following are living: Anna, Augusta, Charles, and Otto. Mr. Eckhardt is Republican in politics, and one of the substantial men of the city.

Charles Eckhardt, salesman for Schrieker & Mueller, lumber dealers and owners of the saw-mill, corner 2d and Scott streets, was born in Holstein, Germany, July 31, 1821, and was a son of D. and Anna (Vett) Eckhardt, natives of Germany, where they died. Charles emigrated to the United States in June, 1849, and went to Wisconsin, where he remained 6 months, then spent 1½ years in St. Louis, Mo., coming to Davenport, at the expiration of that time. He worked at the carpenter's trade until 1856, then farmed until 1859, when he again commenced working at his trade. In 1862 he accepted a situation as salesman in the store of French & Davis and remained in their employ until 1868. From 1868 to 1878, he engaged in the grocery business, on West 2d street. Since that time has held his present situation. He was married in this city, March 14, 1853, to Christina Greve, of Holstein, Germany. They have had nine children, five living—Gustav, Charles, George, Louis and Anna. In politics Mr. E. is a Republican.

Timm Eckmann, a son of Claus and Abel (Johnson) Eckmann, natives of Holstein, Germany, where our subject was also born Jan. 30, 1829. He emigrated to the United States in April, 1852, and landed in New York after a journey of 49 days. In July of that year he came to Davenport, remained here a short time, then went to Clinton, Iowa, where he engaged as a farm laborer a short time. He returned to this city and worked in a brick-yard for Harvey Leonard and Louis Holbert a number of years. He has been engaged in the grocery and hardware business in the store which he now occupies, No. 901 West 3d street, for the past 13 years, and does a thriving business. He was married July 6, 1857, in Davenport, to Wiebke Kuehl. They have had two children, one living, George. Mr. Eckmann is a Republican.

Col. Henry Egbert, of the firm of Egbert, Fidler & Chambers, printers, binders, and blank-book manufacturers, 317 and 319 Brady street, was born in Newcastle, Delaware, Dec. 22, 1826. His parents were Christian and Elizabeth (Austin) Egbert. He was a

native of Amsterdam, Holland, and came alone to America when 14; he followed the sea and became captain of ships. She was a native of Delaware. They had six children. Col. H. attended school until 15, when he engaged in the grocery trade at Philadelphia, Pa., until 1847, then ran a saw-mill on Hocking River, seven miles from Logan, Ohio, until 1856, when he came to Scott Co., Iowa; he bought and ran a farm in Cleona township, until Aug. 14, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. C, Second Iowa Cavalry, as first sergeant, and seven days after was elected captain of his company; was wounded at the battle of Farmington, Miss.,—a piece of shell struck him in the left thigh. He returned home for 40 days, when he joined his regiment. He was in all the battles of his regiment, until May, 1863, when, owing to wounds and illness returned home. In 1864 he again went into the field as lieutenant-colonel of 44th Iowa Infantry, and March 1, 1865, was appointed provost-marshal of the Second District of Iowa, and he closed up the provost-marshal business of the entire State, receiving his final discharge from the service Jan. 1, 1866. The Colonel then "turned his sword into a plow-share" and returned to his farm. In the fall of 1869 he was elected county treasurer and held that office four years and since then he has been engaged in the printing, binding and blank-book business. In the fall of 1879 he was elected Republican Representative to the Iowa Legislature. Colonel Egbert married Miss Elizabeth G. Sudlow, May 12, 1850. She was born in N. Y. Her parents were Richard and Hannah Sudlow. Mr. and Mrs. Col. Egbert are members of the First M. E. Church. He is a Mason and member of Davenport Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M., A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 17, and in politics he is a strong supporter of the Republican party. He is one of Davenport's Representative men and has been identified with Scott County since 1856.

D. C. Eldridge.—Among the early settlers of Scott County, and the successful men of Iowa, may fairly be placed the name of D. C. Eldridge. He was born in Woodbury, N. J., Aug. 3, 1801. His parents Josiah and Sarah Eldridge, *nee* Middleton, were natives of New Jersey. They removed to Haddonfield, that State, when D. C. was about eight years old. He here learned the brick layer and plasterer's trade, and was married to Miss Rachel Brown, Jan. 8, 1823. In May, 1825, Mr. Eldridge moved to Rochester, N. Y., where his wife died in 1827, having been the mother of three children. His second marriage occurred in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 4, 1829, to Miss Rebecca Lippincott. She was born in New Jersey, and was a daughter of Micajah and Sarah (Roberts) Lippincott, natives of that State. Of their seven children, two are living—Charles H. and Micajah L. In 1835 Mr. Eldridge went to Galena, Ill., and in the fall of 1836 he opened a store, where the city of Davenport now stands. In 1837 he was appointed postmaster here, and May 3 of that year his daughter, Sarah E., was born, being the first female white child born in Davenport. Mr. Eldridge remained in the postoffice until 1852, being out during Pope's ad-

ministration, when he resigned the office. He has followed the drug, grocery and dry-goods business since his residence here; also farmed two seasons in this township, and is at present engaged in the insurance business. In religious sentiment Mr. Eldridge and wife are Christians, and have been members of that church over 50 years. Mr. Eldridge is one of the oldest settlers of Scott County, and was present when the second treaty of the Keokuk reserve was made in Sept., 1836. He has built 34 houses in this city, and has lived in all of them. He is the oldest Old Fellow in Iowa, and became a member of Kensington Lodge, No. 5, at Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1828.

Jacob M. Eldridge, land and loan agent, 210 Brady street, was born in Haddonfield, N. J., Nov. 20, 1824, and is a descendant of Scotch ancestry. His parents were D. C. Eldridge and Rachel, *nee* Brown; his mother died when he was four years old, and he then went to live with his grandmother. He became self-supporting at the age of 13, and followed teaming until he was 19, when he sold his team and traveled one winter, visiting Washington and called on President John Tyler. He engaged in the grain business in Camden, N. Y., one year, then started for the West, and landed at Rock Island, Dec. 23, 1845, after a journey of two months hard travel from Philadelphia. The next day he came to Davenport, then a city of 500 inhabitants, where his father had resided since 1836. He concluded to make this city his home, and entered land three miles northeast of Davenport, paying \$1.25 an acre for it, and sold it for \$125 in 1872, realizing 10,000 per cent. on the investment. On Feb. 12, 1846, he returned to Philadelphia, settled up his business there and came back to Davenport on Nov. 20, of that year. He was married June 1, 1848, to Miss Mary Woodward, of Burlington, N. J., who died in December, 1849. On June, 25, 1851, he married Miss Mary Williams, of Newark, N. J. Her parents were C. C. Williams and Eliza *nee* Miller, natives of New Jersey. Of eight children born of this union, six are living—Lizzie, Kate, Frank, Minnie, Jennie and George. Mr. Eldridge is a member of Scott Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, and the oldest member except one in the State of Iowa, having been a member since Nov. 16, 1847. In politics he is rather independent, but was formerly a Republican, being a delegate to the convention at Iowa City in 1856, at the organization of the Republican party. Was also a delegate from Iowa to Cincinnati, to the convention that nominated Horace Greeley. He built and owns most of Eldridge, Iowa, the town having been named for him, as is Eldridge Town, Dakota, Terr., where he is interested in the Davenport farm of 3,000 acres. He owns about 10,000 acres of land in Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota, and has 53 tenants in Davenport, and a fine residence at 1530 Farnam street. He has always been foremost in every work that would conduce to the prosperity and improvement of Davenport, and merits and receives the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Micajah L. Eldridge, real estate and loan agent, 210 Brady street, was born in Davenport, Aug. 22, 1845, and was a son of D. C. and Rebecca (Lippincott) Eldridge, residents of this city. Micajah attended school until he was 18 years old, then accepted a situation as clerk in the postoffice; subsequently engaged in his present business. In 1874 he started the *Davenport Times*, a weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of workmen. After conducting it successfully for two years, he disposed of it. Afterward engaged in the job printing business with profit for a year, meantime carrying on his real estate business. He was married to Miss Maggie Berry, Oct. 17, 1865. She was born in Harrisburg, Pa. To them have been born eight children, six living—D. Challen, Sadie, Anna, May, Bennie and Willie. They are members of the Christian church. In politics Mr. Eldridge is a Republican.

Peter Eyer, plumber and gas-fitter, 512 West Second street, was a son of George Eyer and Jacobin, *nee* Unger, and was born in Bayer, Prussia, Germany, May 20, 1857. When Peter was 12 years old he came with his grandmother, Mrs. Unger, to America. They located in New York City, where Peter attended school until he was 14 years old, when he learned the plumber and gas-fitter's trade, and in 1874 he moved to Rock Island. One year later he came to Davenport where, in 1876, he established a plumber and gas-fitter's shop, and at present is located at the above number where he is prepared to fill all orders in his line of business. He was married Feb. 12, 1881, to Miss Hannah Looft, of this city, and a daughter of Peter and Margaretta (Haak) Looft. Mr. Eyer is a member of the Schutzen and Druids societies, and is one of our enterprising business men.

Frederick C. Fahrenkrug, dealer in paints, oils, glass, putty, varnishes, brushes, etc., corner of Third and Harrison streets, was born in Falereu, Holstein, Germany, Nov. 30, 1847. His parents were Joehen and Wilhelmena (Strohbeen) Fahrenkrug. They had two children, both living. Frederick C., when two or three years of age, emigrated with his parents to America, landed in New Orleans, La., thence to Davenport, Iowa, arriving here in 1850. He attended school and learned the cigar-maker's trade, until 15 when he went with his mother to San Francisco, Cal., where he learned the painter's trade, which he followed seven and a-half years in San Francisco, then returned to Davenport and worked at his trade until 1877, when he opened his present paint and oil store at southwest corner Third and Harrison streets, where he carries a full stock of paints, glass, putty, varnishes, etc. He married Miss Frederica Kruse, Dec. 11, 1872. She was born in New York; her parents were Christopher and Maria (Miller) Kruse. Mr. and Mrs. Fahrenkrug have had five children, four living, viz.: John F. W., Lilly, Mamie and Frederica. Mr. Fahrenkrug is a member of the United Brotherhood, of Iowa, and Turner Society. He is one of Davenport's enterprising business men and has been identified with it since 1850. In politics he is Independent.

Edwin Fay, wholesale dealer in paper bags, flour sacks, wood and willow ware, groceries, sundries, etc., 119 Brady street, established this business in 1867, as Fay & Smith; but in August, 1878, the firm was burned out. Since that time Mr. Fay has conducted the business alone. He was born in Milan, Erie Co., O., Dec. 15, 1830, and was a son of Lyman Fay and Clara Louise *nee* Kellogg, a relative of Clara Louise Kellogg, of musical fame. Lyman Fay was a physician in early life, but in later years a merchant, contractor and builder. Edwin attended the Milan schools until 17 years of age, when he embarked in the mercantile business in New London, O. He followed this branch of business in Ashland, O., two years, and in Rock Island, Ill., one year. He became a resident of Davenport in 1854, and has here won for himself a name, as a man of excellent business qualifications and unimpeachable integrity. He was married in April, 1858, to Elizabeth R., daughter of Capt. Daniel Putnam, a relative of Gen. Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. and Mrs. Fay have had four children—Eva C., Hattie E., George E., and John P., who died in infancy. In religious profession Mrs. Fay is an Episcopalian. Mr. Fay is a member of Trinity Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 208.

Peter Feddersen, proprietor Washington Park, corner Marquette and Leonard streets, was born on the 15th of December, 1828, in Holstein, Germany, and was a son of Peter and Katherine Feddersen, natives of Germany, where they both died. The subject of this memoir emigrated to the United States in 1857, and located at once in Davenport. He worked as farm laborer two years, then engaged in farming for himself nine years in Liberty township, this county. Failing health obliged him to give up the arduous duties of farm life, and he returned to Davenport. He lived a retired life 12 years, then bought the Washington Park property, and has had charge of it since. His marriage with Dorothea Jube occurred Nov. 9, 1859, in Liberty township. She was born in Holstein, Germany. They have had three children—Katharine, Peter and Mary. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

John B. Fidler, cashier of the First National Bank, Davenport, was born in Jacksontown, Licking Co., Ohio, May 16, 1839. He was a son of Samuel P. and Maria M. (Moore) Fidler, he of Pennsylvania and she of Ohio. They were members of the M. E. church and had a family of four sons and two daughters. John B., the subject of this sketch, attended school until 14 in Licking Co., Ohio, when his parents moved to Delaware, Ohio. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University two years, then followed the house and sign painter's trade three years, when he was employed as American Express agent at Burlington, Iowa, until the outbreaking of the war, when in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company D, 25th Iowa Infantry Volunteers. Was promoted from private on up to captain; was in the battle at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Iuka, Cherokee Station, and some 30 engagements of his regiment; was wounded in the forearm with

a musket ball, and laid in the hospital at Iuka three months; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., at the close of the war. He then returned to his position as express agent at Burlington, Iowa, until 1870, when he was appointed a position in the First National Bank in Davenport, and in 1878 was appointed his present position as cashier of this bank. Mr. Fidlär was married to Miss Louisa Harper, Sept. 16, 1868. She was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and was a daughter of W. W. Harper and Mary A. (Lunbeck) Harper. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Fidlär have one child, viz.: Willie Fidlär. Mrs. Fidlär is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Fidlär is a Mason and member of Trinity Lodge, No. 208, Davenport Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., and A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 17, and is a charter member of this lodge. Is a member of Royal Arcanum Sumner Council, 511, V. A. S. Fraternity, Stella Collegium, and in politics a Republican, and is one of Davenport's enterprising representative men, and has been identified with this city since 1870.

Bernard O. Finger, money-order clerk, postoffice department, Davenport, was born in Covington, Ky., Oct. 25, 1854, and is a son of Bernard Finger, Sr., Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace of Davenport township, and Margaret, *nee* Arndt. They came to Davenport when Bernard, Jr., was about two years old. He graduated from No. 5 grammar school and was a pupil in the high school two terms. When he was 16 years old he went to Pine River, near Warsaw, Wis., and measured lumber for John L. Davies & Son two seasons, when he received his present appointment of money-order clerk, at Davenport. He has held this position nine years, and has ever been faithful in the discharge of his duties, and given universal satisfaction. He is an active member of the Davenport Boat Club, and politically is a Republican.

Bernard Finger, Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate of the city of Davenport, was born in Prussia, Germany, Aug. 27, 1824, and was a son of Francis and Johanna (Eleon) Finger, natives of Germany. He came to the United States in 1848, and went to St. Louis, Mo., where he soon obtained employment as clerk in a dry-goods store. In 1849 he left St. Louis for Wisconsin, and in partnership with a countryman of his embarked in the mercantile business in Megnon. He remained there until 1852; then spent a short time in Beardstown, Ill., and in Cincinnati, O., locating in Davenport, in 1846. In January, 1863, he was appointed by Governor Yates as first lieutenant in the 16th Cav. Regimental Commissary. He acted as post adjutant at Camp Butler five months; then went with the regiment to Cumberland Gap, Tenn., and soon afterward was appointed post commissary at Tazewell, Tenn. In February, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Mt. Pleasant, Ky., there reorganized and prepared for the Georgia campaign. Mr. Finger was appointed brigade commissary on the staff of Col. E. W. Crittenden, and in May was attached to Gen. L. Stoneman's cavalry corps and sent to Georgia, and re-

mained with the command until the surrender of Atlanta. He was then attached to Gen. Wilson's cavalry corps, against Hood, at the siege of Nashville. During this time was also made quartermaster of the regiment, and in one night in this campaign was promoted from regimental to brigade commissary, and 15 minutes later was appointed division commissary of Gen. Johnson's staff. At the close of the war he returned to Davenport. He resumed his position as bookkeeper at French & Davies' and remained with them until 1869. He engaged in the grocery business two years; was then elected Davenport City and township assessor, and re-elected to this office every year until 1876, when he was elected to his present office of justice of the peace. In 1881 he was elected police magistrate. He was married April 8, 1852, to Margaret, daughter of F. L. Arndt. They have had nine children, eight living: Bernard, money order clerk at the Davenport postoffice; Rudolph, a civil engineer in Dakota; Eugene, asst. deputy clerk of the County Court; Thecla, engaged in school teaching; Gustavus, Julia, Johanna N. and Edgar. Johanna, the oldest child, now deceased, was appointed, by Mr. Russell, money order clerk, a position she held two and a half years, when her health failed, and she died soon after. Mr. Finger has been a member of the Republican party since its organization.

Robert Fleming is a native of Ireland, born in the county of Tyrone in 1806. He is the son of John and Rebecca Fleming, both natives of the same country. Mrs. Fleming's maiden name was Naville. The parents of Robert came to America in 1818, and located in Pickaway Plains, O., where they subsequently died. Robert did not come to this country until 1831, when he was 25 years of age. He also located in Pickaway Plains, but only remained there a year and a half, when he moved to Lockburn, Franklin Co., in the same State, where he followed his trade of baker, which he learned in the old country, for about six years. Desiring a change he visited Quincy and Springfield, Ill., Burlington, Ia., and other places, and finally located in Davenport in 1838. He brought with him to this place a large amount of flour, with the intention of engaging in the bakery trade. He only made one lot of bread, and then concluded to dispose of his flour and engage in other business. At this time flour was a scarce article, and he refused to sell but a limited amount to each family. When one applied to him for flour, he first asked him how many were in his family, and would then only sell him a certain number of pounds for each individual. It mattered not whether the applicant had the money or not, he let him have the flour. He says that he never lost the amount due him but from one man, the individual denying that he received the amount of flour stated. Mr. Fleming kept no record, and only knew the amount due him by the number in the family, and as the party questioned the correctness of his bill, he told him he could keep it all. When Mr. Fleming disposed of his flour he purchased a piece of land is

Davenport township, where he engaged in farming a few years, then sold out and moved to Wapello Co., Ia., where he remained two years, engaged in farming. While in Wapello he married the widow of his brother James, in 1857. Mrs. Fleming was born in Franklin Co., O. Two children were born unto them—James R., born in 1858; Henry, born in 1859, and dying in infancy. Mrs. Fleming had five children by her first husband, four of whom are now living. Mr. Fleming was compelled to take back his farm in Davenport township, and therefore sold his farm in Wapello County and moved back. He remained on the farm some years and then moved to the city. Mrs. Fleming died in 1878.

John Foley, grocer, 1614 Harrison street, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, May 15, 1850, of John and Ann (Cramer) Foley, natives also of that place. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm in Ireland and emigrated to the United States in 1868. He went to New Haven, Conn., and worked in the carpenter shops of the N. H. & N. H. R. R. for two years; traveled for them four years, then went to Chicago, Ill., and took a contract for building sewers for two years. He conducted a coal and wood yard three years, then came to Davenport and established his present business and has met with good success in his line of trade, and carries a complete stock of staple and fancy groceries. He was married to one of his own country women, Margaret Flynn, June 6, 1878. She was a daughter of James and Margaret (Rourke) Flynn. Mr. and Mrs. Foley have one child—Mary A. Mr. Foley was formerly a member of A. O. H. and at present is a member of the Irish Land League.

John Forrest. Among the early settlers of Davenport, in the year 1837, when on the site of the present large city was but a small village with few inhabitants, may be found the name of John Forrest, now one of Davenport's affluent citizens, enjoying the memories of the past, as well as the substantial results of a successful life, after a long period of patient toil, firm perseverance, but restless activity of thought. These, conjoined with prudence and good management, added to quickness of perception and promptitude of action, have produced the usual result—success.

John Forrest was born in the town of Russia, Herkimer Co., New York, on the 14th of July, 1807. His parents were natives of Ireland and were among the first settlers upon what was known as the "royal grant," where they lived to an advanced age, dying within a few months of each other. Young Forrest commenced life as a farm boy, assisting on his father's farm, and was reared to habits of economy and industry, which were of great aid to him in after life. He received a common-school education, and after attaining his majority accepted a situation as clerk in a store, remaining as such two years, then going into the mercantile business for himself, which he followed successfully until 1837, when, being drawn by the current then prevailing, he started West, and in October,

1837, he started for Davenport with his family, and after six weeks of hard travel via Erie canal, Lake Erie, Ohio canal, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, arrived in Davenport on the 4th of December, 1837. During the time they were in Burlington the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin was in session, and the representatives of this county, without his application or knowledge, had a justice's commission from Henry Dodge, then governor of Wisconsin Territory, made out, and sent to him soon after his arrival. Government lands not having been offered for sale, there was much litigation about claims which could only be settled in a justice's court with 12 jurymen. This involved great costs and much excitement. This office he held by appointment and election until June, 1845, when he was appointed postmaster, which office he held four years. Mr. Forrest has filled many offices of trust. He was alderman of his ward for several terms and for one term held the office of mayor in the absence of the mayor elect, General Sargent.

He was very active in the question of the contested county seat, and it was due perhaps more to him than any other man that it was conceded to Davenport. In the election before the last a majority of 20 votes was for Rockingham. He and his friends succeeded in getting the supervisors of Dubuque County, to whom the returns were made, to delay the canvass and entry of record until they could satisfy them of the fraud on the part of Rockingham in conducting the elections. They were given three days in which to come from Dubuque and return there again with the testimony. Mr. Forrest started out through the country, and as he found a party who had voted against them illegally he, as a justice, at once took his deposition, and within the time specified succeeded in obtaining the affidavits of a sufficient number to cast the vote in favor of Davenport, and the commissioners so recorded it.

Mr. F. and his young wife made great sacrifices in leaving home, friends and society, and coming to the wilds of the far West to find themselves surrounded with savage Indians, who were dissatisfied and restless, resulting from the then recent Black Hawk war. The few white settlers then on the west bank of the Mississippi River were in momentary and constant danger of being destroyed by these blood-thirsty savages. After years of hardships and privation, immigration began and society soon followed. Improvements commenced in which Mr. F. took active interest, putting up several buildings, among which were the brick block, corner Third and Brady streets, in 1849, occupied as a medical college for some years, when they moved to Keokuk, where they now are. The most valuable improvements were the large brick block corner of Third and Perry streets, and finally the elegant and substantial brick block, corner of Fourth and Brady streets, which is an ornament to the city and a credit and a monument to himself, erected A. D. 1877, at a cost of about \$20,000. He was married on the 28th of March, 1835, to Miss Annie E. McMasters, of Russia, New York, a lady of high attainments. Family consists of wife and four children now living. The

two oldest, John G. and Eugenia R., were born in the State of New York, the latter being but three months old when coming West. George W. and Willie H. were born in Iowa. Charles H. was born June 17, 1849, and died Oct. 31, 1849, at the age of four and one-half months. John G. and George W. are married and now living in Clinton, Iowa. Willie H. is married and now living in Kansas City, Mo. Eugenia R. was married to the Hon. David S. True, Oct. 3, 1859, who died after a protracted illness, April 23, 1873. Mr. True was for many years before his death of the firm of Davison & True, leading and successful attorneys of this city. Mr. True was a man of acknowledged ability, and universally admired and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and a model and indulgent husband. Mrs. True was married the second time to Prof. Noyes B. Miner, a gentleman of high literary attainments, on Dec. 30, 1878. They are now making the tour of Europe. The family home is one of the finest mansions in the city, situated on an elevation overlooking the father of waters and the cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, Ill.

Mr. Forrest and wife were members of the Methodist church, having joined that faith more than 40 years ago. He is also a staunch member of the Sons of Temperance, and was one of the originators of the order in Iowa. He was educated in the Democratic school of politics, to which party he still adheres, and is an earnest advocate for reform. Mr. Forrest is a self-made man. Commencing life in straightened circumstances, he has, by his own indomitable energy and perseverance, made for himself a fortune, meriting and receiving confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

Matthias Frahm, owner and proprietor of the Davenport City Brewery, 518 and 532 Harrison street, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Aug. 9, 1821, son of Jurgen and Katrina Frahm, natives of Holstein, and the parents of 15 children. Matthias remained on his father's farm until 21 years of age; he then worked at the cooper's trade and in the brewery business. He served 16 months in the German army. In 1848 he came to America; landed in New York, thence to Davenport in May, 1850. He worked on a farm six months, then in a cooper shop here 18 months. In 1850 he began to build the brewery which he now operates. It is the largest brewery in the city and has a capacity of 14,000 barrels. They manufacture their own malt. In 1891 they made 1,000 barrels. Mr. Frahm was married in October, 1850, to Katrina Milot, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Frahm have had four children, one living, Henry, who is foreman of the brewery. He started with two and a half barrels a day and now makes 80. He has all the latest brewing and drying apparatus.

L. French, M. D., 118 East Third street, was born in Broome Co., N. Y., on the 2d day of February, 1832. His parents were Ebenezer S. and Anna French, *nee* Seward, his father a native of Massachusetts, his mother of New York. He attended school, and assisted on his father's farm and in the saw-mill until he was 15

years old, when he attended the Binghamton Academy three years, and in the spring of 1859 he began the study of medicine under his uncle S. H. French, at Lisle, N. Y. He graduated at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1853. He practiced in Lisle, N. Y., and Hyde Park, Pa., until the fall of 1861, when he came West and located at Anamosa, Iowa. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted as surgeon in the 31st Regiment of Iowa Infantry, and remained in the service until July, 1863, when he resigned on account of sickness and returned to Anamosa. In March, 1865, he located in Davenport, which has been his home since, and where he has met with good success as a practitioner, standing at the head of his profession. He has been thrice married; first in May, 1856, to Mary Brockway. His second marriage was in 1864, to Miss Ellen L. Cook, daughter of Judge Wm. L. Cook. They had one child—Nellie. Mrs. Ellen French died in December, 1866, and in May, 1868, Dr. French was married to Miss Agnes Norval, who was born in England and came to Iowa at the age of 15. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for the past 25 years. Also a member of A. O. U. W., Davenport Lodge, No. 17, and of Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Society and of the Iowa State Medical Society. He has been examining surgeon for pensions since 1863, and is president of the board in Davenport. Also a member of Scott County Medical Society.

Ambrose C. Fulton.—We have before us a vast number of journals and documents connected with the ever active life of Ambrose C. Fulton, a descendant of one the Fulton brothers, who came to this country from Ireland in 1747, one of whom was the father of Robert Fulton, who was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1765, and invented and set afloat on the Hudson, in 1807, the steamboat "Clermont," the first successful steamboat ever launched. The ancestors of his mother, Esther Cowperthwaite, came from England to the new world in 1682.

The subject of our sketch was born in Chester Co., Pa., in 1811. He worked on the farm of his parents until 1827, when he went to Philadelphia and acted as errand boy and assistant for an extensive builder. In 1831, with a small capital earned by himself, he sailed for a cruise on the coast of the Atlantic, and in the same year settled in New Orleans, and embarked in the commerce of Jamaica, Sicily, and Cuba for two years, in which he was very successful. After this he entered the building business, and erected a large number of the public and private edifices now in New Orleans. During his minority he was on the stage for a short period in Philadelphia and New Orleans, and some years thereafter was one of the company of owners of the Arch St. Theater of Philadelphia. He prospered in all his undertakings, and was able to purchase and pay \$11,000 for New Orleans city property in 1836, and had a reserve of several thousand dollars on hand which at that period was considered a large sum of money. During 1835, Santa Anna, Dictator of Mexico, imprisoned within the dungeons of the capital the repre-

sentatives of the then Mexican State of Texas, and issued his pronouncement requiring all Americans to leave Texas under pain of death. He increased his army and marched forth to enforce his decree. Mr. Fulton, though quite a young man at the time, called upon the friends of oppressed Texas, through the press, to join him and march to the rescue. The immediate result was that a volunteer corps of over 300 young men was formed, which was the main force at the victorious battle of the mission, and the storming and capture of the fortified town of Baxar, which caused the withdrawal of all Mexican troops from the State, and ended the campaign of 1835; which act eventually gave us Texas and California, and changed the destiny of this Union.

In July, 1842, Mr. Fulton moved to Davenport, Iowa, bringing with him a large stock of goods, and a few years thereafter he opened a branch store at Galena, Ill., with dry-goods which he removed from a store that he had owned several years in Philadelphia. In October, 1842, he built, and freighted with agricultural products for the New Orleans market, the first flat-boat that ever cleared from the port of Davenport. This year, 1842, Messrs. Fulton, Bennett and Lambert dammed the Wapsipinecon River in Buchanan County, and erected a flour-mill.

In the winter of 1842 and spring of 1843 he made a preliminary survey between Davenport and the Cedar River, near Rochester, with a view of working up a railroad, and also made a survey of the Mississippi River above Davenport, took soundings to ascertain the depth of water and the formation of the bottom and banks, and the practicability of erecting a bridge, and laid the facts before a meeting of the citizens of Davenport in 1843, and published a report of his survey in a Philadelphia journal in 1845. In 1842 he conceived the practicability of leading the waters of the Mississippi along the Iowa shore and creating a water-power; purchased several miles of canal grounds and one of the islands in the river; took levels and made surveys at a cost of several thousand dollars. The work was then abandoned as too heavy for a single individual.

Previous to 1848 Davenport had no flour-mill. A meeting was called to devise ways and means to secure one. Mr. Fulton proposed to furnish one-half of the capital to build and operate a first-class merchant flouring mill provided the citizens would furnish the other one-half. They declined, as they considered the undertaking too great and hazardous. He resolved alone to put a mill in operation, and immediately purchased the ground and erected a large brick structure. After all was ready for the machinery he sold the mill to be completed by the purchasers. The citizens and farmers expressed great sorrow that he had sold the mill, and called on him by a committee to express their feelings. He replied, "Get the owner of the adjacent ground to sell me at a fair value, and I will erect another steam mill and operate it." "When shall we say to the owner you will commence work?" "Tell him I will commence to-morrow morning." The ground

was purchased and foundation work commenced the next morning, and a \$12,000 mill erected and put in operation three days before the first mill was run. The citizens assembled on that day, Jan. 15, 1848, and gave within the mill a complimentary dinner to Mr. Fulton and his employes, accompanied with toasts and well-wishes.

In 1849 he called a meeting of the citizens of Davenport to take action toward the construction of a railroad between Rock Island and LaSalle, in Illinois. Subscriptions were opened, and he not only subscribed to the stock to the extent of his ability, but at the onset almost alone and unaided held meetings in the towns, villages and country school-houses of Iowa and Illinois. Finally the masses of the people embarked in the undertaking of its full completion to Chicago. The citizens of Iowa desired to have the railroad line extended west through the State. To accomplish this it was proposed to memorialize Congress for a grant of land. To work up a line and circulate those memorials in a sparsely settled country required time and money. Mr. Fulton, as ever, came to the rescue, and spent many months holding meetings through the State, and visiting farmers at their homes. He paid his own expenses, and in due time his exertions were crowned with success, but, instead of a grant for one railroad, three obtained a like favor, "many reaping who had not sown," and the bridge that he called the attention of his neighbors to in 1843, and the world to in 1845, was erected. In 1849 and 1850 Mr. Fulton wrote for an Eastern journal a series of articles on Iowa, respecting her climate, soil and productions, which attracted the attention of the Eastern people and was instrumental in bringing into Iowa a large number of thrifty settlers who are now residing with us.

Previous to 1854 the city of Davenport did not possess a suitable cemetery. Mr. Fulton proposed to a few citizens to unite and purchase a tract of land for cemetery purposes. The proposition was sanctioned, and he was appointed to select a site and enter into contracts, which he did; at this point the others declined the risk. He individually fulfilled his contracts, paid for 72 acres of land, fenced and laid it out with three miles of carriage drive and nine miles of walks, planted 500 evergreen and other trees, and many costly tombs now mark the resting place of the departed. He still conducts Pine Hill.

Mr. Fulton was elected and served as county commissioner for Scott County, and when the Democrats were in the ascendancy he was twice nominated and ran as a Whig for the Lower House of the General Assembly of Iowa, and was defeated by a small majority.

In 1854 he was elected to the Iowa Senate by the Anti-Slavery Whigs by a large majority. He took the responsibility and organized that body, after one week's dead-lock, by voting for a Democrat as president of the Senate. He also disobeyed the almost unanimous petition and request of his constituents by being in-

strumental in sending Hon. James Harlan to the United States Senate. In 1857 he was elected a life member of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission.

During the Rebellion he furnished the war department with military maps of New Orleans and adjacent country, embracing Fort Jackson, the Mississippi River, lakes, canals, timber and swamp lands, depth of water and nature of the bottom, public roads and bridges, for which he received the personal thanks of Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War. He also furnished the then Mt. Ida College building in Davenport as a barracks for an Iowa regiment, and as a hospital, through which the property sustained great damage, and he received no compensation. He is without doubt the only man in Iowa, and perhaps in the Union, who quartered a regiment at his own individual cost.

The journals before us witness that Mr. Fulton has not lived for self alone. In one good act he gave city lots for four churches; in an other instance, on the 10th of October, 1849, when the delegates from various States and cities assembled at Davenport in convention to take action in respect to the improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi, he furnished the entire delegation with a splendid dinner at the Le Claire House at his own cost.

He built without any compensation the first wagon bridge over Duck Creek, west of the Dubuque road, and elevated the roadways to connect with the bridge, and also the first bridge of note and roadways in Cleona Township. In 1865 he was in the grain and commission business in Chicago, and a member of the Board of Trade. In 1867 he, through the press, advocated building a horse railroad, visited Philadelphia at his own expense to obtain facts and consult contractors, organized a home company, solicited stock, and was instrumental in the construction of a street car line east and west through the city. During the same year, 1867, he proposed to a neighbor, Mr. L. F. Parker, to join him and view the country northward for a railroad line to connect Davenport with St. Paul. The view was taken and considered favorably. In 1868 he drew up a stock subscription list which he headed with \$5,000, went upon the street and after much labor obtained many thousand more. All action then ceased until 1869, when the mass of the people came forward and carried the work to completion. He was one of the original workers and stockholders of the New Orleans and Davenport gas works. He erected for himself in New Orleans nine buildings and 37 in Iowa, all above the average class, and put 2,000 acres of land under cultivation.

His advantages of an early education were quite limited. It embraced but a few winters at a country school. But to use his expression, he picked up some useful knowledge during the evenings of five years in the sky chamber of a kitchen in New Orleans, where he alternately read history, law, medical works, allopathic and homeopathic, attended a few medical lectures, and studied engineering. That he gained some knowledge his published reports

and estimates made under appointment of the Citizens' Association, to bring the St. Paul Railroad into the city, bear witness, and the court records and reports of New Orleans and Iowa, show that he to a limited extent has been a very successful practitioner. He was one of the incorporators of the Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and in January, 1850, in connection with Drs. Sanford and Richards, who with others were then conducting the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Davenport, undertook to establish an allopathic medical college in Davenport. With this view, Mr. Fulton negotiated with the bishop of Dubuque for the purchase of the grounds and building then known as the Nunnery, on Third street, east of Perry street, and since converted into the Ackley House. Mr. Fulton had drawn plans for remodeling the Nunnery, and posted them at the postoffice, when an indignant people declared that a medical college should not be established in Davenport. The plans were destroyed, and even a grave in the city cemetery opened to see if the corpse was removed, and the medical faculty abandoned Davenport and located at Keokuk.

Fred. Genzinger merchant, located at the corner of Bridge avenue and Front street, was born in Peru, La Salle Co., Ill., Nov. 24, 1854. His parents were Anton, (now deceased), and Barbara G. Genzinger of German nativity. Fred was educated at Peru and Davenport, and has been engaged in the mercantile business in the latter place for some time. In religious sentiment he is a Congregationalist. He was educated in the Republican school of politics and still adheres to that party.

Edward H. Gifford, proprietor of the Tri-city laundry, 116 West Third street, bought this laundry of Geo. W. Fisher in May, 1880. Under Mr. Gifford's management the laundry has been greatly improved, having put in the latest and best improvements for doing first class work. He employs 14 experienced women all the time. He was born in Muscatine, Iowa, April 7, 1861, and was a son of E. H. and Nancy A. Gifford, natives of Illinois, and the parents of two children, W. D. Gifford, of the firm of Gifford, Sheels & Co., rope, twine and cordage manufacturers, Rock Island, Ill., and the subject of this sketch, who married Miss Nettie M. Romidy, July 1, 1880. She was born in Wisconsin, and was a daughter of P. W. and Jane A. Romidy, natives of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford have one child Annie V. Mr. G. is one of our enterprising young business men, and is on the high road to success.

Moritz Goldfriederich of the firm of Goldfriederich & Thelman, spring wagon manufacturers, 312 Harrison street, became one of the proprietors of this business in 1876. The factory was established in 1869, and since 1876 has been operated by its present owners. They occupy a two-story building, 80 x 25 feet, and have a blacksmith, trimming, varnish, and paint shop, and carry a complete line of buggy wheels, springs, etc., and do all kinds of repairing. Moritz Goldfriederich was born in Saxony, Germany, June 23, 1820, and was a son of Benjamin J. and Christiana S. (Eck-

hardt) Goldfriederich. Moritz learned the wagon-maker's trade in his native country, and came to America in 1849. He went to Wisconsin, thence to Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, locating in Davenport in 1855. Previous to entering into his present business he worked 12 years for Woeber & Bros. He was married July 27, 1853, to Mary Wiedegen, of Hess, Germany. They have had 12 children, 6 living - Emily (now Mrs. August Kaine), Emma, Anna, Johnnie, Odellia and Caroline. Mr. Goldfriederich is a member of Scott Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 37.

Carl Thelman was born in Hanover, Germany, March 5, 1833, and was a son of John A. and Charlotte (Reck) Thelman. Carl came to the United States in 1865. He located in Le Claire, Scott Co., where he remained one year, then came to Davenport. He married Augusta Wohler in Germany, Nov. 10, 1859. To them have been born eight children, five living—August, Louis, Charles, Harry and Oscar.

Peter Goldschmidt, resident of 420 West Second street, is a native of Schleswig, Germany, born Feb. 18, 1824, son of John and Elsie (Oye) Goldschmidt, of German birth. They both died in Davenport, the former in 1853 and the latter on June 13, 1875. Peter left his home in Germany for America in 1850, but returned in 1851. He came to America the second time and located in Davenport, July 2, 1852. He obtained employment as cabinet-maker in the store of Mr. Ben Barr for 11 months, then went into business for himself. In 1867 he entered his present store, where he is engaged in the undertaker and furniture business. His marriage with Eliza Henriksen occurred Apr. 18, 1852. She was born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt have been blessed with 10 children, five living—Henry, Laura, Edward, Alfred and Otto. Mr. Goldschmidt affiliates with the Republican party.

Henry Goos, grocer, 1401 Harrison street, was born Aug. 24, 1826, in Holstein, Germany, and was a son of Henry and Wilbke, Goos, natives of Germany, where they both died, the former in 1827, the latter in 1873. The subject of this memoir came to America and located in Davenport, Apr. 28, 1856. He engaged in various branches of business, a few years, and was then employed by Mr. Gould in the furniture business, and remained with him 17 years. He conducted a furniture store in Durand, Iowa, one year, then returned to Davenport, and in 1878 engaged in the grocery business, which he has followed since. He has a thriving trade and carries a complete stock of goods. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Kuhr, March 8, 1853, in Holstein, where she was born. They have had four children, three living—Henry, born Nov. 20, 1855; William, July 22, 1861, and Emma, March 14, 1867. Mr. Goos is a member of the Lutheran church. Politically is a Republican.

Hans Goos, dealer in sand and cord wood, corner Front and Main streets, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Feb. 4, 1824; his parents were Hans S. and Margaret (Schmidt) Goos.



Wm. O. Kulp D.D.S.

Hans, the subject of this sketch, was the only child; he attended school until 16, then farmed and worked at the stone-cutter's trade and served five years in the war between Schleswig-Holstein, and Denmark, from '48 to '51. In the fall of 1853 he came alone to the United States; was 35 days at sea; landed in New York City, and came direct to Davenport, Iowa, arriving here December, 1853. He worked at his trade of stone-cutting one year; since then he has been boating on the Mississippi River. He is half owner of the "Lone Star" steamer and also owns several flat-boats. He was married to Miss Tiene Meyer, June, 1858. The fruit of this marriage was five children, two living, viz.: Miss Emma and Amelia. The mother died in 1869. In August, 1871, Mr. Goos married Miss Louisa Long; she was born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Goos have had one son, viz., Hans Goos, Jr. Mr. Hans Goos, Sr., is one of Davenport's representative men, and has been identified with this city since December, 1853. Mr. Goos owns a nice residence on Seventh and Gains street, where he and family reside.

Wm. W. Grant, M.D., was born in Russell Co., Ala., in 1846, where his boyhood days were spent. In 1867 he went to Enfield, Halifax Co., N. C., for the purpose of reading medicine; after remaining there one year he went to Philadelphia and matriculated in Jefferson Medical College; he spent one lecture season there, then went to New York, and after attending lectures at Brooklyn and Bellville Colleges which were all conducted by the same corps of professors, he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the fall of 1868, from the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn. Upon completing his course he went to Nebraska and located in Dakota City. In 1871 he removed to Davenport, where he has since been a devotee of medicine and surgery; he is acknowledged as one of the leaders in his profession in Scott County, and has a very extensive practice. The Doctor is a member of Scott County Medical Society, Iowa State Medical Association, Iowa and Illinois Central District Association and the American Medical Association, and has filled several official chairs in them; has been president of the first and third named societies. Dr. Grant married Addie Moseley, born in Franklin, Tenn., were married in October, 1878. His father, Dr. McDonough Grant, was a native of Raleigh, N. C.; he was a brother of Judge James Grant, of Davenport, and died in 1881; his widow resides with her children in this city. Dr. Grant is the eldest son and third child; five of their six children reside in Scott County.

Gough B. Grant, proprietor of the St. James and Newcomb House hotels, Davenport, was born near Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 5, 1852. He was a son of Gough W. Grant, a native of North Carolina, who at an early age enlisted in the United States Navy, and was promoted to first lieutenant. He resigned his commission in 1845 and returned to North Carolina, where he married Miss Fannie Pierce. He soon after removed to Montgomery, Ala.,

where he afterward practiced medicine. He and wife had three sons. Gough B., the subject of this sketch, when 12 or 13 removed with his parents to Georgia, where he attended school and college until 21. He then taught school at Chalybeate Springs three years. In 1877 he came to Davenport, Iowa, and was private secretary for his uncle, Judge Grant, three years, when he became proprietor of the St. James Hotel. This excellent hotel is three stories high and fronts on Main and Brady streets. It is most pleasantly situated near the banks of the Mississippi River, affording a grand view of this noble stream as well as Rock Island, Ill., on the opposite shore. The St. James Hotel is fitted up in first-class order. It has 50 finely furnished sleeping-rooms with elegant parlors, reception and dining rooms, also fine sample rooms. The kitchens, pastry and dining rooms are models for neatness and the very best cooks and waiters are employed. The entire building is heated by the latest improved steam apparatus, and is the model hotel of the city. It is the commercial man's home as well as the favorite resort for the best of all classes. The gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Gough B. Grant, prides himself on his attention to the comfort of his guests. He is a true gentleman and is respected by all, and is one of Davenport's enterprising representative men.

F. H. Griggs, born at Brookline, Mass., Nov. 14, 1834. Came to Davenport April, 1855. Was for several years engaged in the business of printing and publishing, as a member of the firms of Luse & Griggs, and Griggs, Watson & Day. Was elected president of the Citizens' National Bank, in October, 1872, since which time he has been out of active business.

D. Grupe, proprietor of the Davenport Boiler Works, 317 East 2d street, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, Feb. 5, 1845, and is of Scotch and German descent. His parents, Phillip and Harriet Grupe, *nee* McGrail, were natives also of that State. When he was quite young his parents removed to Des Moines Co., Iowa and located near Burlington, where his mother died. His father then moved into the city of Burlington, where he attended school until 14 years of age, when his father died, and he was compelled to make a living for himself. He worked in a furniture store until Dec. 1, 1863, when he enlisted in Company G, 25th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles and engagements of Sherman, and with him in his famous march to the sea. On the march to Washington he was transferred to Company E, 9th Iowa Veteran Infantry Volunteers, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. He then returned to Burlington where he remained seven years, learning the boiler maker's-trade. He established a shop of his own in Des Moines, and engaged in business there until July, 1881, when he located in Davenport, and opened his present works on Second street. He employs only experienced workmen, and is prepared to do first-class work. On Aug. 12, 1874, he married Miss Jennie Miller, of New York. Three children have been born to them—Flora L., John P. and Cary F.

Mr. Grupe is a Mason and a member of Capital Lodge, No. 110, at Des Moines, also K. P., Friendship Lodge, No. 11, at Burlington, and G. A. R.

Marc Gude was born Aug. 4, 1835, in Holstein, Germany, son of Hans and Margaret (Looft) Gude, natives also of that place. Marx sailed from Hamburg July 1, 1857, for America, and came direct to Davenport, where he worked at the carpenter's trade about four years, then engaged in farming for 16 years in Butler Township; since that time has conducted a saloon and boarding house, at No. 431 West Second street. He was married to Doris Parbs, Sept. 15, 1862, in Butler Township. Her mother is dead, but her father is still living and resides in Butler Township. Mr. and Mrs. Gude have had 11 children, eight living. Henry, born Jan. 31, 1863; Lena, Jan. 7, 1865; Gustav, Sept. 20, 1866; Julius, Nov. 5, 1868; Metha, Oct. 20, 1870; Emiel, Nov. 14, 1872; Ferdinand, May 19, 1876, and Charles, Oct. 15, 1878. The family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Gude is a Republican.

Jacob Guldner was born in Bavaria, Aug. 2, 1831, and is a son of John and Susan (Baker) Guldner, natives also of that country, where they died. Jacob left his native country for America in 1851, and landed in New York. From there he went to Erie, Pa., and remained until January, 1853, when he came to Davenport. Since his arrival here he has been engineer in saw-mills, and at present is acting in that capacity in the saw-mill of Schaker & Miller. He was married in Erie, Pa., Aug. 7, 1852, to Anna Maria Stepick. To them have been born nine children—Mary, John, Edward, George, Frederick, Jacob, Anna, Martha and Hugo. Mr. Guldner is a member of the Catholic church, his family of the Lutheran.

John Gundaker, foreman for T. W. McClelland & Co., sash, door and blind manufactory, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 8, 1833. His parents, George and Mary Gundaker, nee Kuhns, were likewise natives of that State. He attended school and learned the carpenter's trade in Lancaster, and in 1855 started for the West, and located in Davenport, April 3d of that year. He followed his trade here until 1859, when he went to St. Louis; remained there until 1861, when he went to Philadelphia, Pa. Six months later he returned to Davenport. He worked three months at Camp McClelland, building barracks for the soldiers, then obtained his present situation as foreman for T. W. McClelland & Co. On Aug. 30, 1862, he was married to Miss Margaret Mullen, of Providence, R. I. Of nine children born to them, eight are living—Mary E., a graduate of the high school, and a teacher in the Second Ward school; Anna, who married Edward Tressler, Feb. 15, 1882; Carrie, Laura, John, Fannie, Mattie and Walter. Mr. Gundaker is a member of I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 7, State Encampment, No. 3, and is Past Grand Master of the State, and Past Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and Past Grand Patriarch of the State, and K. of R. &

S., of K. P., Damon Lodge, No. 10. He was foreman of the first hose company of the first fire department of the city and State. In politics he is a Democrat.

Fred Haak, owner of the cigar manufactory, 1110 7th street, was born Aug. 6, 1845, in Holstein, Germany, and is a son of Carsten and L. (Ostendurff) Haak, natives of Germany. The family came to Davenport, Ia., in 1858, where the mother died in May, 1878. The father still resides here. Fred attended school in this city two years, then learned the cigar-maker's trade, and worked for different parties until 1869, when he began in business for himself on 4th street. In 1870, he built the factory which he now conducts, at No. 1110 7th street, with a view of running a larger force. He employs 60 men, and manufactures 2,000,000 cigars annually, which are sold principally in Iowa and Illinois. He enlisted Jan. 15, 1864, in the army and served one year; was in the battle of Mobile, Ala. He was married in Davenport, Nov. 22, 1867, to Caroline Kuhrdt, of Pommern, Prussia; her mother died in Canada in 1852; her father resided with Mr. and Mrs. Haak. They have five children—Wilemena, Pauline, John, Richard and Teckda. In politics Mr. Haak is a Republican.

Israel Hull is a native of Halifax, Vt., and was born on the 11th of September, 1813. His father was a native of Connecticut, where his grandfather and great-grandfather also resided. His parents owned a small farm, and were in very moderate circumstances. Israel received about five months' schooling during the year in early life, and assisted his father the remainder of the time; when he was 11 years old his mother died, and his father afterward married again. He remained on the farm until 1830, and at that time was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade at Guilford, Vt. His employer, however, soon afterward failed, and young Hall went next to work for a Mr. Gregory, a fine mechanic, with whom he remained one year. He continued at his trade with different builders until 1835, when he engaged in business for himself. During the financial revulsion that swept over the country during the year 1837, he lost most of his previous earnings. In 1837 he married Miss Rachel Brown, a native of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Hall had long had a desire to remove to the West; accordingly April 8, he started arriving in Davenport April 30, 1838. His family came in the fall of the same year. There were then a few scattered hamlets and not many residents in the place, and one can hardly realize the progress that has been working while it has developed into the metropolis of Iowa, with its 25,000 inhabitants. Soon after his arrival here Mr. Hall found employment with Mr. Asa Green; and subsequently located his home and place of business on the ground still owned by him on Brady street. Here he steadily pursued his vocation, helping by every means in his power to build up, and advance the interests of his adopted home. At the earnest solicitations of friends and citizens he began the business of undertaking, keeping up with the demands of the times, so that in this

line Davenport was not at all behind her sister cities of the East. In 1866 having secured a competency, he discontinued his business, and retired to more private life, content to give room for others and live in the enjoyment of what he had accumulated. He owns a fine block on Brady street, besides farms and other lands in the West, to which he has given his attention during the last 10 years. From its organization, Mr. Hall has been a leading member of the Scott County Pioneer Settlers' Association. He was its president in 1867, and since 1869 has been treasurer of the same. He has also been connected with the Oak Dale Cemetery Company since its organization and is now its secretary. He has always been an outspoken friend of temperance, and in religious sentiment is a Methodist, having united with that church in 1832. He has never sought, or even desired political honors; preferring the quiet and peace of his legitimate business to the turmoil and excitement of political strife. A brief history of the career of his son, George F. Hall, will be found succeeding this sketch.

Lieutenant George F. Hall. Among the noble men whom Iowa furnished in the late civil war, none fought more bravely or made for himself a more honorable record than he, a brief history of whose life we give below. A native of Brattleboro, Vt., he was born on the 14th of February, 1838, the son of Israel Hall and Rachel nee Brown. In 1839 his parents removed to the West, and settled at Davenport, Iowa, and there among the pioneer settlers of Scott County he passed his youth and grew to manhood. At the opening of the war of the Rebellion his patriotism became thoroughly aroused, and he determined to enter the army. Accordingly he enlisted as a private in Company C., of the famous Second Iowa Infantry. Upon the organization of the company he became sergeant, and served with unusual vigor and credit beyond the full term of his enlistment. He was promoted from time to time for meritorious services, and closed his military career as first lieutenant and acting ordnance officer on the staff of General Sweeney, second division, left wing, Sixteenth Army Corps. As a soldier he was loyal, patient and brave, and for the noble service which he rendered well deserves a place on Iowa's roll of honor. After the close of his service in the army, Lieutenant Hall returned to his home with health seriously impaired by hardships which he had undergone. With a view of recruiting his strength he made a trip to California, where he partially recovered. Turning his steps homeward, he on the way received injuries which cut short his days. In jumping from the ocean steamer to go on shore he fell from the effects of which an abscess formed in the right side, proving unexpectedly fatal soon after his arrival home. He died on Friday morning, April 6, 1866. The funeral cortege was largely composed of old settlers.

Jens Hansen, manufacturer of furniture and dealer in sewing machines, etc., 1522 West Locust street, was born Apr. 22, 1842, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. His parents, Jens and Christiana

Hansen, were born in Holstein, where they died. Jens Hansen, Jr., emigrated to America in May, 1869, and located at once in Davenport, Iowa. Having learned the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trade in his native country, he obtained employment at that until 1873, when he went into business for himself at his present number. On the 18th of August, 1871, he was married to Eleonre Tenneson, a native of Schleswig, Germany. Of their five children, four are living—Jennie Catharine, Jens Carl, Anna and Eleonre. Mr. Hansen is a member of the United Brotherhood of Iowa.

Peter B. Harding, dealer in grain and agricultural implements, corner Second and Harrison streets, was born in Holstein, Germany, Feb. 23, 1820. His parents were John C. and Margaret (Dircks) Harding, natives of Germany, where the former died at the age of 83 years. She still resides there. The subject of this memoir emigrated to the United States in 1850, and came at once to Davenport. He embarked in the dry-goods and grocery business. Afterward went into the grain business, being the first to establish business in that line in Iowa. He located at his present number in 1851, where he handles all kinds of farming implements and deals in grain. He was married in Davenport in the spring of 1851, to Caroline Hanssen, a native of Holstein, Germany. Her parents are both dead. Mr. and Mrs. Harding have had six children—Hans, Herman, John, Frank, Minnie (now the wife of A. Rosch, and lives five miles from this city), and Lena, who married A. Emeis, druggist, on Third and Perry streets. Mr. Harding and family are members of the Lutheran church.

Daniel H. Hartwell was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Aug. 13., 1838, and is a son of George Hartwell, of that place. He was reared on a farm and educated at Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y. In 1861 he went to Ionia, Mich., thence to Davenport in 1862, and embarked in the real estate and insurance business, which he still follows. He was State agent for the Mutual Benefit Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., for 12 years, for the State of Iowa. The present firm of Hartwell & Bernis was established two years ago. Mr. Bernis was formerly superintendent of the city schools. The subject of this sketch was married in 1863 to Jennie Harvey. They have two children—Daniel H., Jr., and Orville H. Mr. Hartwell is a member of the Masonic order and other societies. Has taken 32 degrees in Scottish Rite. He is secretary of the Davenport Building, Loan and Savings Association.

Henry Hass, grain dealer, was born in Holstein, Germany, May 15, 1835. In 1855 he left his home and came to the States, coming in a sailing vessel, being nine weeks and three days making the voyage. Landed in New York, thence to Davenport. In early life worked as a miller for a couple of years. His father being a carpenter and joiner he learned that trade, which he followed after coming to this county. Mr. Hass is the pioneer grain dealer in Davenport. In 1861 he married Maggie Toms. She was born in

Holstein. By this union there were seven children, five of whom are living, four sons and one daughter, viz.: Rudolph, Clara, Hugo, Alfred and Otto. When Mr. Hass came to this country he borrowed \$40 to come with, and when he landed had but \$2.50 in his pocket. But instead of sitting down went to work, and the end of the first year after arriving had paid his debt of \$40 and had some money besides. Mr. Hass is now one of the well-to-do business men of Davenport. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Turner and Shooting Societies. Mrs. Hass died Oct. 14, 1881, leaving a family of five children and husband to mourn her loss.

Edward Hamilton Hazen, M. D., was born April 12, 1834, in Elyria, Lorain Co., O. His father, Edward Hazen, was a native of the State of New York, and an author of considerable merit. He wrote a "Technology of Professions and Trades" which was published by the Harpers and is still named in their catalogue, also several valuable school books which were extensively used in the Eastern States. He died in his 80th year. His mother, also a native of New York, is a woman of rare mental energy, fine powers of conception and observation, exalted Christian principle, and highly esteemed in the various relations of life. She is still living with her only son, the subject of this sketch. The Doctor is one of 10 children, and obtained his rudimentary education in the schools of Baltimore and New York cities, where his parents resided during his boyhood. In his home training special attention was given to cultivating habits of observation, to strengthening powers of concentration and to developing a strong, self-reliant character. This early discipline, without doubt, exerted an influence in his choice of a profession. In 1859 he began the study of medicine at the Michigan State University. The same careful study, painstaking investigation, methodical tabulation of acquired knowledge, characterized the initiatory course of study that has marked and rendered successful the efforts of later years. The interruption caused by the war of the Rebellion protracted the time necessary to complete a course in medicine, to the spring of 1866, at which time he graduated from the Medical Department of Wooster University, Cleveland, O. In obedience to his country's call, he enlisted in the Union ranks of the 2d Michigan Infantry in May, 1861. He was in the battle of Bull Run, July, 1861. After spending one year in the volunteer service, he was discharged to accept an appointment as hospital steward in the regular army. He served in this capacity for three years, in the hospitals of Alexandria, Va. This field furnished ample scope for the exercise of his peculiar ability to organize and systematize labor. Here he enjoyed fine opportunity for improvement in the line of his chosen profession, by assisting the various surgeons connected with the hospitals. During the last year of his service he was engaged in preparing a history of the surgical cases at Alexandria, for the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion." After receiving his diploma, he entered upon the general practice of medicine in Buffalo, N. Y.,

where he remained one year. In 1867 he chose Davenport, Ia., as his future home, and the great West as his field of professional labor. He continued in general practice for eight years, and then decided to make a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. To fit himself as thoroughly as possible for the special work, he spent several winters in the hospitals of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, under the best instruction to be secured in these cities. In pursuance of the same object he visited England and France in 1872, and in the hospitals of London and Paris witnessed surgical operations by the best medical talent of the Old World. He gathered much valuable information both by study and observation while abroad; and since his return has realized the benefit of his investigation in the steady growth of professional reputation, and in a reasonably lucrative practice. From 1870 to 1874 Dr. Hazen was a lecturer on ophthalmology and otology in the medical department of the Iowa State University. In 1875 he rented and fitted up as a private infirmary the property known as the John P. Cook mansion, in Davenport, Ia. This venture proving successful, in the autumn of 1879 he bought the suburban residence of Judge Dillon, to which pleasant retreat he moved both infirmary and home, but he continues to spend part of each day at his office in the central part of the city. Dr. Hazen is the inventor of a new and useful instrument called "Hazen's Douche and Inhaler" for the treatment of the mucous membrane of the air passages. The profession wherever introduced recognize its utility in combining in one instrument many of the requirements which physicians who treat those diseases have hitherto found only in the use of a large assortment of other appliances. Dr. Hazen is a member of the American Medical Association, the International Ophthalmological Congress, the International Otolological Congress, the Iowa State Medical Society, the Iowa and Illinois District Medical Society, and the Scott County Medical Society, and has held important official positions in most of them. The Doctor has been an active member of the various associations of the city, whose aims are to promote the social and educational interests. He is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the Chapter degrees. He was married in 1874 to Miss Sallie Freeman, a native of Fairfield Co., O., and at the time of their marriage a teacher in the Davenport High School. They have four children, viz.: Auzella M., Edward B., Laura T. and Charles A. Hazen.

Otto Helbig is a native of Saxony, Germany, born March 22, 1835. His parents, Christ and Mary Helbig, *nee* Wather, were natives of Saxony, and are now deceased. Otto came to the United States in 1862, and came immediately to Davenport, Iowa. He learned the butcher's trade and has followed it since. He went into business for himself in June, 1865, and is at present located at the corner of Fourth and Iowa. He does a good business. On June 13, 1865, he was married in Davenport to Sophia Gerhart, of

Pennsylvania. Her parents reside in Clinton County, this State. His wife died having been the mother of six children, three living—Delia, Otto and Agnes. He was again married March 22, 1881, to Caroline Schwitzer. They have one child. Mr. Helbig is a member of A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 17, of Davenport.

John E. Henry, Mayor of Davenport, came to Scott County in June, 1855. He was born in Chenango County and reared in Rochester, N. Y. His father, Dr. John D. Henry, was a native of Connecticut, and was a practicing physician in Rochester until his death, some years ago. After attending the Rochester schools John E. Henry attended Oneida Institute at Whitestown, N. Y. He had a taste for mathematics which led him into the study of civil engineering. In 1836 he started out as one of the party to make surveys and estimates for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. He was employed nearly four years as engineer on the surveys and construction of the Croton Aqueduct during its building, from 1837 to 1840. In March, 1847, he had charge of the work of constructing the Hudson River R. R. In the spring of 1851 he came to Chicago as a resident engineer in charge of a division of the C. & R. I. R. R., in making surveys; and in the latter part of the summer of 1851 he was transferred under Messrs. Sheffield and Fammun to LaPorte in charge of the construction of the Northern Indiana R. R. He took charge of the construction of the C. & R. I. R. R., also of a division of the Union Pacific, and of the Kansas branch under two different companies. He then became a member of the contracting firm of Reynolds, Saulpaugh & Co., who constructed the bridge, also the tunnel approach for the Illinois Central Co., the company owning a half interest in the bridge. His company did some work for the C., B. & Q. The last work they did in contracting was to build 150 miles of the International R. R. in Texas. Since that time he has devoted his attention to operating railways; is now holding the position of receiver for the old Davenport & St. Paul Railway. The road has been sold, but he has not been released, the court holding that he must be retained until the litigation by the creditors ceases. Mr. Henry was elected mayor in 1863, being nominated without his knowledge, and was re-elected in the spring of 1881. He has always been a Republican since the birth of that party. He served as deputy U. S. marshal the first year of the war for this part of Iowa, previous to the organization of the provost marshal service. He was married in Peekskill, N. Y., in 1849, to Annie M. Howard. They have had six children, three living, viz.: J. Howard, who is a partner in the law firm of Coffin & Henry, of Davenport; Charles A., railroading in the employ of the Union Pacific Co., in Blackfoot, Idaho; and Geo. F., practicing law in Des Moines, in the firm of Berryhill & Henry. Mr. Henry and family are members of the Episcopal church, and he is senior warden of Trinity Church.

Henry H. Hills, freight and ticket agent for the C., R. I. & P. Ry., was born in Springfield, Mass., Nov. 23, 1834. His parents were Henry and Sophia (Franklin) Hills, the former from Connecticut and the latter from Massachusetts. They were members of the M. E. church. They had two children—Henry H., the subject of this sketch, and Geo F., cashier of the State Bank of Hartford, Conn. Henry H. attended the High School in Springfield until 16 years of age. He then went to Worcester, Mass., and engaged with what was then called the Morse Telegraph Company, for one year. He was employed as operator for this company at Boston and New York City until 1856, when he came to Davenport. He soon after went to St. Louis, where he was employed by the Pacific Railway of Missouri nearly a year, when he returned to Davenport to accept a position as clerk in the freight office of the C., R. I. & P. railroad, where he has since remained, having filled the position of freight agent and other positions for a quarter of a century. He was appointed to his present position as agent some 18 years ago. When Mr. Hills first began to work for the C., R. I. & P. Ry., it was called the Mississippi & Missouri R. R., and was only in operation from Davenport to Ionia City and Muscatine, Iowa. Mr. Hills married Miss Fannie Dickman, of Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1858. She was a daughter of Constantine and Pauline (Field) Dickman, natives of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Hills attend the Unitarian church, and he leans to the Swedenborgian faith. In politics he is a Douglas Democrat. He is one of Davenport's enterprising, representative business men, and where he has resided since January, 1857. Mr. Hills is one of the oldest employes of the C., R. I. & P. Ry. His father, Hervey Hills, was born in 1803. He came to Davenport from Springfield, Mass., in 1855, and engaged in the stove trade until 1870, when he retired from business. He then spent his time in Hartford, Conn., and Davenport, Iowa, until his death at Hartford, Aug. 25, 1881. His wife died in Davenport, May 25, 1880. They were high-minded, noble-hearted, Christian people, respected and loved by all who knew them.

Frank S. Hastings was born in Mendon, Mass., June 28, 1844. His father, Seth Hastings, was a native also of that place. Frank S. was educated at Milford, Mass., where his parents moved when he was quite small. He began to learn the art of photography when 16 years old. He served in the late war one year in Company 19, Mass. undetached company, was on garrison duty all the time. In 1871 he came to Scott County and located in Davenport. He worked at his trade for different parties two years, when the present firm of Hastings, White & Fisher was formed. They have met with good success and do a first-class business. Mr. Hastings was married Dec. 15, 1872, to Miss Nellie Olmstead. They have two children—Frederick and Harry. Mr. Hastings is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and also taken up to 32d degree. In 1871 was raised to the degree of Knight Templar at Fall River, Mass., and in 1880 passed to the Scottish Rite in Davenport.

Claus Hill was born in Holstein, Germany, June 17, 1837. He is the son of John and Anna (Able) Hill. His father died in 1864 and his mother in 1880. Claus was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. He came to Davenport via New York in 1854 and hired out as a farm hand, and worked as such several years. He then bought a farm of 80 acres, and subsequently added to it 160 acres, and continued to farm 10 years. He then rented the farm and came to the city, where he has since continued to reside. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Catherine Schumaker, daughter of John and Minnie (Kruse) Schumaker, who came to America in 1858. Mr. Hill is in politics a thorough Republican.

John Hill was born in Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa., Sept. 14, 1838. He was a son of Adam and Anna (Pollock) Hill, likewise natives of the Keystone State. John Hill received his primary education in the district schools of Pennsylvania, and after coming to Davenport in 1851 entered the Commercial College from which he graduated. His mother died in Pennsylvania in 1850, and in 1853 his father came to Iowa, and for some years engaged in farming, and at present resides with his son, John. The latter engaged in the real estate business in this city for about 20 years, then established livery, feed and sale stables at 209 West Third Street, which he still conducts. His establishment is one of the finest in the city, running from 25 to 35 horses, 12 single buggies and six double carriages. He resides at No. 1 Clinton Place.

John Hill, proprietor of Turner Hall and manager of the Davenport Stadt Theater, was born in Prussia, Germany, April 25, 1840, and was a son of Conrad Hill, a Government inspector, and Margaret, *nee* Ditzenberger. John Hill came to this country in 1854, and in December of that year located in Davenport. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade here, and in 1858 he went to Muscatine and followed his trade until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, First U. S. Lancers; remained with that regiment nine months, then returned to Muscatine. He re-enlisted in Aug., 1862, in Company C, 35th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, as sergeant. He was taken prisoner at Jackson, Miss., July 11, 1863. He then suffered the horrors of Libby, Bell Island and Andersonville prisons until the close of the war. While in Andersonville prison he was taken sick with scurvy, and was taken to a place they called a hospital to die. The hospital was a piece of land fenced in, with the bare ground for cots, and tent flies drawn over a stick of wood for tents. When Mr. Hill was taken there he had to lie outside of one of the so-called tents eight or ten hours, waiting for a man to die in order to get his place. At the close of the war he returned to Davenport, and in 1869 he took charge of Turner Hall and Stadt Theater, of which he has the entire management. He was married April 6, 1867, to Mary Kaehler, a native of Holstein, Germany. They have five children—Charles, Hugo, Ludorwika, Otto and Paula. Mr. Hill is a Mason, and a member of Fraternal Lodge, No. 227, and A. O. U. W.; Lessing Lodge, No. 37; of the

Druids; United Brotherhood of Iowa; Turner Schutzen, Mennachoir, Thalia, and Harmonia Societies. Mr. Hill has traveled extensively and has been in every State in the Union except California.

John J. Hoersch was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg. He left his home and Germany in the year 1849, at the age of 22 years. He embarked at the city of Havre de Grace, France, for America. After a voyage of 37 days he landed at the city of New York; staying there a couple of weeks he went to the State of Ohio, where he worked for nearly two years. In the year 1851 he started for Iowa; landed at Davenport in the month of April, 1851. In a short time after his arrival he bought land in Blue Grass township, which he improved. In the year 1852 he was married. His wife was also a native of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg. He improved half a dozen farms in Scott County, most of them he sold after he had improved them. In the year 1861 he retired from farming, took up his habitation in the city of Davenport, where he has resided since.

John Holst was born in Hamburg, Germany, in the year 1816, on the 11th of April. In his 11th year he commenced going to sea. He went to England, from there to the West Indies, Calcutta, from there to Liverpool, from there to Glasgow, Scotland, from there to New Orleans, from there to Cork, Ireland, then to Liverpool, and then to the Sandwich Islands, Honolulu, and then again to Liverpool, then to Valparaiso, Chili, then to Greenwich, Scotland, where the ship was found to be unseaworthy and was laid up for repair. In the meantime he worked in the sugar refinery, and when his ship was repaired they sailed for Liverpool, from there to New Orleans, where he was taken sick with a fever; having no friends he was taken to the hospital, where he remained until better and joined the Louisiana volunteers under General Taylor, to fight the Florida Indians. He returned to New Orleans, worked in a store, and in 1840 he married Miss Mary Downey, of Barnslow, Ireland. In 1843 they, with their two children, took a trip to Hamburg, his old home, to visit his parents. They remained three months, came back again to New Orleans and remained there until the spring of 1845, when he came north to Davenport, bought a farm in Clinton County, Iowa, stayed until 1846 when the Mexican war broke out. He enlisted as a teamster, went to New Orleans, from there to Texas, from there to Camargo, Mexico, where he got his team and hauled provisions to Monterey, back and forward, until the 21st and 22d of February, when they fought the battle of Buena Vista. After the battle they were ordered down to Camargo. He was attacked by the Mexican Lancers who killed 100 teamsters out of 250 and burned their wagons. He then went to Camargo and then home to Davenport. He stayed a month and then went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, took sick with fever, in two weeks got better and went with 700 teams to the City of Mexico; remained there till peace was declared when he came home, sold his farm and came to Davenport, where he clerked for Christy & Wells till the spring

of 1850. He then took a trip across the plains with Wm. Banis, leaving his wife and four children in Davenport till 1852, when he sent for them. They started to New Orleans, taking her brother along with them. They started the 25th of May, taking passage on the steamer "Crescent City" to Havana to meet a New York steamer there. On arriving his wife died; her brother then took the children to Panama, it taking them two weeks. On arriving there the brother took the fever and died. Before he died he gave the eldest little girl, Louisa, \$800 that had been left by her mother. Three of the children then took sick with the Panama fever and during this time every one took money and paid himself. They stayed there four weeks but finally arrived safely in San Francisco. In 1853 Mr. Holst's youngest son, Charles, died, and he remained in California till 1854, when he started for Davenport with his three children. He was married again in 1854 to Mrs. Mary Martin, who had two sons, James and Charles. In September of the same year the cholera broke out, Mr. Holst losing his two sons, James 11 years and John 9 years, in about a week. In 1855 a daughter was born to them and named Mary C. Holst. Mr. Holst was dealing in real estate at that time. In 1857 the panic came and he lost nearly everything but his homestead, which he mortgaged. In 1861 he bought in Davenport 12 acres of land at \$50 an acre, and sold it for \$100 an acre, that giving him a start again. Then his wife took sick with a cancer and in 1862 the 1st of August she died. His daughter, Louisa, married in November the same year and in the next year she died. Mr. Holst being sick at the time and hardly able to attend the funeral. He then kept a grocery store for a short time, then quit the business and commenced speculating in real estate. Then in 1866 he was married to Selena C. Richardson-Prendergast, and for the last 15 years has lived a retired life. In his youth he was reared a Lutheran, but of late years has become a Methodist. He is fond of reading of the ocean and lives of sea-faring men, and is interested in all new discoveries. His library consists of books and curiosities from all parts of the world.

Henry Holst, fine wood, ivory and horn turner, at McClelland's, 304 to 314 Main street, also owner of the Eddie House saloon, East Davenport, was born at Lenbeck, Germany, March 22, 1840. His parents were Peter and Mary (Parbz) Holst. He attended school until he was 14 years old, when he learned the trade of fancy wood, ivory, and horn turning, and in 1866 he came to America, locating in Davenport on June 11 of that year. He engaged in business for himself two years, and made the first bungs for beer casks, and the first croquet balls in Davenport. He worked for various firms in the city three years, then spent nine years in a furniture factory at Geneseo, Ill., then returned to Davenport, and has worked at McClelland's since. He was married to Dora Holst, likewise a native of Germany, May 19, 1865. To them six

children have been born—Mary, Emma, Freddie, Lena, Henry and Maude. Mr. Holst is a member of I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Lodges and of the Turner Society. In politics he is a Democrat.

George H. Irish, grocer, 1505 Brady street, was born on a farm in Franklin Co., New York, July 24, 1814. He was a son of Enoch and Nancy (Perkins) Irish, natives of Vermont and members of the M. E. church. George lived on the farm with his father until 22 years of age, when he went to Lower Canada, some 90 miles from Quebec, and learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, when he returned to the old homestead in New York, and married Miss Emily Graves, Oct. 1, 1838. She was born in Vermont and was a daughter of Barnabus Graves and Abigail, *nee* Goth, natives of Connecticut. After his marriage Mr. Irish lived five or six years in New York, then went to Wisconsin and farmed one year in Washington County, when he moved to West Bend, Wis., and kept the Travelers Home hotel until 1865, then traded his hotel for a store, and one year after sold out and came to Davenport, where he has since been engaged in the grocery trade. He and wife had three children, all now dead. His daughter, Dr. Delila S. Irish, died in May, 1878. She was for many years a practicing physician of Davenport and a member of the Scott County Medical Society. Mr. Irish carries a stock of groceries and provisions, and has been a grocer in Davenport since 1860. In politics he is a Democrat.

J. H. Jaeger was born in Schleswig, Germany, Dec. 22, 1828, and was a son of Hans C. and Henriette (Hoet) Jaeger, who were born and died in Germany. The subject of this memoir emigrated to the United States, and located in Davenport in 1856. He did laboring work for about 10 years, then embarked in the grocery business at 1221 West Third street, his present number. He was married in January, 1857, to Margaret Eggels, who died Aug. 2, 1859. He was married the second time to Annie Deltimer, *nee* Westphaul, in November, 1860. She had one child by her former marriage, Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Jaeger have had three children—Henry, Meta and Clara. Mr. Jaeger is a Republican in politics.

Samuel A. Jennings, general manager of the Davenport woolen Mills, was born on the 25th of September, 1828, in Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was a son of Samuel and Jane Jennings, likewise natives of New York. At the age of 18 he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and after serving his apprenticeship he came to Davenport. He traveled for Haight & Sears five years, then purchased an interest in the firm, which he held until January, 1878, when he disposed of his share, and formed a partnership with R. S. Price, E. W. Brady and Franklin Fearing, for the purpose of establishing the Davenport Woolen Mills. E. W. Brady and Franklin Fearing withdrew from the firm, at the expiration of one year, and Mr. Jennings and Mr. Price conducted the business one year. The mill was then idle until February, 1881, when the Davenport Woolen Mill Co. was organized by the following named gentlemen and others: Hiram Price, Pres.; J.

B. Phelps, Sec. and Treas. ; S. A. Jennings, Gen. Man. ; the Board of Directors is as follows : Hiram Price, J. B. Phelps, S. A. Jennings, W. D. Petersen, W. O. Bennett, Lorenzo Schricker and Wm. Renwick. The company employ a force of 55 men, and sell their goods chiefly in Iowa and Illinois.

John C. Johannsen, grocer, 612 West Third street, was born in Schleswig, Germany, Apr. 23, 1839, and was a son of Hans P. and Anna Johannsen. John attended school until he was 16 years old, then followed the grocery business until 1863, when he came to America, locating immediately in Davenport, where he has followed the grocery and dry-goods business since. He opened his present store on West Third street, Dec. 1, 1873. He carries a \$1,500 stock of goods, and does a good business. He was married Apr. 17, 1865, to Katrina Klahn. She was born in Holstein, Germany, Apr. 17, 1840. Eight children have been born to them—Natalie, Olga, Hugo, Otto, Amanda, John, Ameda and Carl. He is a Mason, and a member of Fraternal Lodge, No. 221, A. F. A. M. ; Lessing Lodge, No. 74, A. O. U. W., and was first past master of this lodge. In politics he is a Republican.

William Jones, grocer, 422 and 424 Brady street, was born in the city of Frederick, Maryland, Dec. 11, 1829. He was a son of Andrew and Maria (Schuman) Jones, both natives of Maryland, a member of the Lutheran church and had a family of eight children, four living. When eight years of age William Jones' father died. He then lived with his mother until 12 years of age, when he went to learn the cabinet-maker's trade with his brother-in-law, where he remained five years, then worked at Middleton two years, then two years at Baltimore, where he finished his trade; he then superintended his brother-in-law's cabinet business two years, when he went into business for himself in Baltimore, and in 1855 was burned out and lost all he had. He went to Chicago and clerked in the wholesale furniture for Burton, 217 and 219 Lake street, until 1857. He then returned to his old home in Frederick, Md., and engaged in the furniture business one year and conducted a grocery store until 1863, when he went to La Salle, Ill., a short time, when he came to Davenport, Ia., arriving here July 28, 1864; soon after opened a confectionery store on Perry street. Four months after began to clerk for Hess & Stern, clothiers, in the Metropolitan Block, and six months after bought out E. M. Green, in same block he now is in, and where in 1867 he built his present store, at 424 Brady street. He carries a full line of provisions and groceries and is one of the leading grocers of the city. He is vice-president of the Grocer's Protective Association of Davenport. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Burkhart, at Frederick, Md., Aug. 9, 1852. She was born in Maryland and was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Woodward) Burkhart, natives of Maryland and members of the M. E. church, and had seven children, three living. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have four children, viz.: Lilly C., Charles W. A., J. Edward A. and J. R. Neil Jones. Mr. Wm.

Jones is a Mason and a member of Davenport Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 37, and of Pioneer Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 2, and a member of Iowa Legion of Honor. In politics is a Republican, and his family is of English, Scotch and Welsh descent.

Henry Karwath, dealer in boots and shoes, No. 1210 Harrison street, was born in Bilin, Bohemia, Nov. 1, 1839, and was a son of John and Theresa (Weiderman) Karwath, natives of Bohemia. The subject of this record came to America in 1855. He went to Baraboo, Wis., where he remained about two years, then ran on the river until the spring of 1859, when he came to Davenport. He engaged in farming until 1862, then enlisted in the U. S. army, as a private and was promoted to sergeant. He served three years and was honorably discharged at Clinton, Ia. He returned to Davenport and engaged in farming one year, then embarked in the boot and shoe business, which he still follows. He was married in Davenport, July 22, 1867, to Julia A. Belken, who was born in this city, March 5, 1845. Her parents were John Henry and Sevilla (Bomberg) Belken. He was a native of Fichdendorf, Westphalia, Germany, and died Sept. 15, 1853, in Davenport. She was born in Coburg, Gotha, Saxony, and is now a resident of Scott County, and the wife of Albert Brugman. Mr. and Mrs. Karwath have had five children, two living—Louis Henry, born Aug. 1, 1868, and Julia Anna, born Sept. 4, 1873. Mr. Karwath is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and in politics is a Republican.

Capt. John Kaufmann was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 15, 1833. His parents was John and Elizabeth Kaufmann, who were married in Baden, where 12 children were born, eight sons and four daughters. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common-school education in his native country. At the age of 20 he came to the United States, landed in New York and proceeded to Long Island, where he worked a short time. From there he went to Burlington, Ia., and in 1857 came to Davenport. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the 12th Mo. Vol. Inf., not being able to get into an Iowa regiment, and their first engagement was at Pea Ridge, under Gen. Curtis; then at Haines Bluff, Arkansas Post (where they captured 5,000 prisoners, the first of whom were brought to Rock Island); then at the battle of Greenville, and then back to Vicksburg's siege, in which he was shot through the chest, while on a charge. Through meritorious conduct and bravery he rose from a private to the captaincy of his company. Oct. 19, 1863, he married Mary A. Schissler. By this union there are six children, viz.: Eddie, Ida, John, Annie, Tillie and Julius. The Captain has held several local offices of trust, in the gifts of the people; was elected four times as city marshal, also elected justice of the peace.

Mrs. Dr. Keck was born in Wooster, Wayne Co., O., and was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Ilgenfritz, *nee* Harie. She was married to John C. Keck, of Allentown, Pa., Jan. 6, 1857. Six children were born of this union, viz.: Bella, wife of W. R. H.



John Holst

Alexander, an attorney of Davenport; Lotta, Florence, Maggie and William T. In the years that Mrs. Dr. Keck has devoted to her profession, she has proven herself eminently worthy of her high calling, and has achieved a success and prominence as a physician that entitles her to more than a passing notice in our work. She began the practice of medicine some 18 years ago, and her success as a physician is indeed most wonderful, as hundreds of her patients who have been permanently cured can and do testify. She is an earnest Christian woman, and has won the affections of all classes. She is frank, generous and kind-hearted, and is respected and honored by all, not alone for her professional attainments, but for her many noble qualities of mind and heart. Mrs. Dr. Keck belongs to the Eclectic school of medicine, and at her home office and infirmary, No. 611 Brady street, has founded an institution for the cure of all chronic diseases, that is unsurpassed by any similar infirmary in the country. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence over-looking the broad Mississippi River, affording a magnificent view. Without doubt it is one of the finest situations in the city. The building was erected by the late John P. Cook, who spared no expense in its construction. When Mrs. Keck purchased it, she with a liberal display of money transformed it into a mammoth, home-like, palace hotel. It is magnificently furnished throughout. The decoration, painting and graining of the entire building are from the mastery hand of Thomas S. Hamilton, of Wooster, O., who came expressly to execute this work. The arrangements for an abundance of sunlight—that great dispensary of health—the perfect ventilation of all the rooms, for the comfort and convenience of the invalid is unsurpassed in the United States. The success of the infirmary is another and stronger evidence of the vast value to the world of Mrs. Dr. Keck's treatment of all chronic diseases. In addition to her infirmary in Davenport, she has branch offices at Peoria, Bloomington, and Quincy, Ill., and Minneapolis, Minn. These offices are in charge of capable and experienced assistants, and are visited every two months by Mrs. Dr. Keck. She is to-day treating from 12,000 to 15,000 patients, from all parts of the country, and is constantly receiving testimonials from grateful patients who have been cured by her. She also treats patients by mail, sending medicine to any part of the United States. One secret of her success is that she and her husband manufacture at their own laboratory all their medicine, and consequently know them to be good.

Charles H. Kent, real estate and land agent, was born in Cheshire Co., N. H., March 21, 1824, son of Asa Kent, also of that place. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, and by his own personal application to study. In 1845 he went to Fitchburg, Mass., and accepted a situation as clerk in his brother's, Henry Kent's cotton manufactory, who is now treasurer of the Exeter Manufactory Co., and was one of the 12 New England delegate manufacturers to attend the great exposition at Atlanta,

Ga., in 1881. Chas. H. went to Nashua, N. H., in 1849 and clerked there until 1850, then went to Lawrence, Mass., where he engaged in the same business until his removal to Davenport in 1857. He engaged in the real estate business here, which he still follows. The Cook & Sargent property, which belongs to Boston parties, fell into his hands and he has had charge of the business since. He was sanitary agent for the soldiers during the war, and collected money for the United States Sanitary Commissions. Mr. Kent is the author of two very valuable works, one is "Kent's New Commentaries for Young Men," the other, "Kent's New Commentaries for Young Women." The first appeared in 1880 and sold very rapidly; has been sold in every State and Territory in the United States. The latter came out in 1881, and has received the highest testimonials from leading journals. Mr. Kent was married Dec. 27, 1858, to Hattie C. Peaslee, of Haverhill, Mass. They have two children—Ella, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, and Charles F., who clerks at Emeis' drug store in this city. Mr. Kent was instrumental in the building of the Spring street chapel, East Davenport, and at the dedication it was christened "Kent Chapel," having been Superintendent of the Sunday-school seven years. He also donated the lot for the North Davenport Mission Chapel corner of Locust and Grand avenue.

Frank Kessler, chief of police of the city of Davenport, is a native of Wallenstadt, Switzerland, born July 26, 1840. His father, Frank X. Kessler, was a contractor and builder, and died July 29, 1851; his wife, Mary A. (Gabriel) Kessler, died Oct. 25, 1881. Frank emigrated with his parents to America when he was about four years old. They located in Davenport, Ia. In April, 1861, Mr. Kessler enlisted in Company B, Second Iowa Infantry Volunteers as a private, and was promoted to second sergeant. Participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, luka, and various other engagements. He was discharged at the expiration of his time in Sept. 1864, and re-enlisted in Company I, 11th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and remained until the close of the war. Upon leaving the service he came to Davenport and was married April 25, 1866, to Miss Jennie Propst, a native of Virginia. This union has been blessed with six children, of whom Charles, Eddie and Mamie, are living. Mr. Kessler is a member of Iowa G. A. R. and of the First Ward Hose Company since 1874. He was one of the charter members of the Rescue Engine and Hose Company, beginning as torch boy and finally occupying the position of second assistant foreman. He has been a faithful member of the Davenport police force 11 years, and for the past five years has been chief of police. Has held the offices of deputy city marshal, health inspector and other positions of trust. He has been a resident of Davenport since 1845.

James R. King, dealer in house-furnishing goods, 221 Perry street, was born in Boston, England, Dec. 11, 1854. He became self supporting at 12 years of age, having attended school prior to

that time, and worked at gardening until he was 20 years old; then worked in a hotel in the city of London until Sept. 1, 1874, when he emigrated to the United States, and landed at New York; thence to Maquoketa, Iowa, where he worked at the boot and shoe trade some 15 months; then came to Davenport. He worked at the Burtis House, and put in all his leisure hours in working at the boot and shoe trade. After working some time at the hotel and his trade he opened a saloon, which he conducted until March, 1878, when he established his present business. He keeps a complete stock of goods always on hand, and has a steadily increasing trade. He was married to Anna M. Jones, May 26, 1879. She was born in the State of Illinois. They have one child—Earl J. Mr. King is emphatically a self-made man, as he came to Davenport in limited circumstances and has by close application to business and fair dealing accumulated a comfortable competence.

Otto Kircher, deceased, was born in Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, July 1, 1842, son of Carl and Wilhemina Kircher, natives of Germany. He was educated in the schools of Frankfurt, Germany, and in company with a younger brother emigrated to America about the year 1864. He located first in Chicago, traveling for the jewelry house of Mr. Kromberg. In October, 1867, he came to Davenport, and the following year, in partnership with Mr. Goos, opened a jewelry store in the Newcomb House Block. Mr. Goos was a man of sterling business qualifications, and, aided by the indomitable energy of Mr. Kircher, the firm succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. In 1875, Mr. Kircher, wishing to pay a visit to his parents and friends in Germany, embarked on the ill-fated steamer "Schiller," and perished in the wreck of that vessel near the Sicilly Islands, May 7, 1875. Mr. K. was married Dec. 31, 1871, to Miss Tillie Steinhilber, daughter of Ezekiel Steinhilber, of Blue Grass township. They had two children—Minnie and Otie; the first of whom died in 1877. Two years subsequent to the sad death of Mr. Kircher, Mr. Goos was taken away, and Mrs. Kircher, with commendable spirit and energy, has continued the business, and to-day has one of the largest and best-fitted jewelry establishments in Davenport, located at the corner of Brady and Third streets.

Henry Klindt, of the firm of J. Lage & Co., brewers, corner Fifth and Desota streets, was born Oct. 12, 1839, in Holstine, Germany. His parents were Thies and Wiebke Klindt, native of Holstine, where he died in 1848; she died in Davenport in 1878. Henry Klindt came to Davenport in 1855; he engaged in farming two years, teamed two years, then took a trip to New Orleans. He enlisted in the U. S. army at St. Louis and served nearly two years as private, receiving his discharge in April, 1863. He returned to Davenport, and again engaged in teaming until 1868, when he engaged in the flour and feed business which he followed until becoming a partner in his present business, in 1878. He was married in Davenport, on May 10, 1863, to Catherine Schnoor. They have

one child, George, born on Jan. 10, 1864. In politics, Mr. Klindt is a Democrat.

Peter Kloppenburg, dealer in dry goods and groceries, 1634 West Locust street, was born in Holstine, Germany, Jan. 4, 1839, and was a son of Steffen and Gerchen Kloppenburg, of that place. His mother died in Holstine; his father still resides there. In 1871 Peter Kloppenburg left his native country for America. He landed in New York, where he remained one year, then located in Davenport. He worked about four months in a lumber yard, then obtained a situation in a grocery store, which he retained until going into business for himself. He carries a complete stock of goods, and has a steadily increasing trade.

Chas. F. Knappe, grocer, 322 Harrison street, was born in Halle, Prussia, Germany, Sept. 27, 1833. He was a son of Philo and Wilhelmena (Buschbeck) Knappe, natives of Prussia, Germany. Charles was 14 when his father died. He attended school until 18 years of age when he went in a sailing vessel to New Orleans; was 93 days at sea. Soon after his arrival he went to Rio Janeiro, South America, and worked in a drug store as clerk nine months; then went to Bahia S. A. and soon after came to St. Louis, Mo., and worked as draughtsman and machinist, and ran on the Mississippi River as engineer until May, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. D, 2d Mo. Vol. Inf., for three months, then reenlisted as 2d lieutenant in Co. E, 2d Mo. Vol. Inf., and was promoted to Major. He was in the battles of Booneville, Mo., Wilson Creek Mo., Pea Ridge, Ark., Perryville, Ky., "Stone River," Tenn., and Chicanoga, Ga. Was mustered out at St. Louis, November, 1864. He then came to Davenport, Iowa, and was salesman in a lumber yard for Des Saint & Schrieker five months; then traveled for Beiderbecke & Miller, wholesale grocers in Davenport, until fall 1880, when he went into business for himself and opened a grocery store, and at present is located at 322 Harrison street, where he carries a full line of groceries, provisions, staple and fancy goods, and is one of the enterprising grocers of Davenport. He was married to Miss Margot Knighton, May, 1856; she was born in St. Louis, Mo. The fruit of this marriage was four children, one living, viz.: Richard C. Knappe, studying civil engineering at Berlin, Germany. Mrs. Knappe died in 1860, and October, 1863, Mr. Knappe married Katrina Weinbrenner, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Mr. Knappe is a member of Masonic Fraternal Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 231, Davenport—and in politics, Independent.

Louis Koell, grocer, 225 Harrison street, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, Apr. 10, 1836. He was a son of William and Katherine Koell, natives of Germany. Louis went to sea when he was 15 years of age and came to New York, arriving in 1852. He then shipped on a navy vessel bound for the East Indies and led a sea-faring life until 1869, when he went to Winona, Minn., and worked there in a saw-mill 18 months; then went to Green Bay, Wis., and remained there nine months. Afterward came to Davenport,

and located at his present place of business, in the grocery trade where he carries a full stock, worth \$800. He was married to Katrina Homann, Jan. 23, 1872. She was born in Germany and was a daughter of Henry Homann. Mr. and Mrs. Koell have one adopted child, Anna Koell. The subject of this record is a member of the K. P. Lodge, No. 50; Davenport Druids Lodge, No. 4; and the Shooting society of Davenport. Mr. Koell was on board the ship "Resident" when it made its first entrance into the Japan, port, in 1856, that vessel being among the first permitted to enter that port. He has sailed around the world, and has made six trips to the West Indies.

Robert Krause, wholesale and retail dealer in cloths, trimmings, gents' furnishing goods and clothing, 125 and 127 East Second street, established his present business Aug. 15, 1854, in partnership with his brother, William Krause, under the firm name of W. & R. Krause, and remained as such until the spring of 1858, when Wm. Krause withdrew from the firm; since that time Robert has conducted the business alone. He occupies two three-story buildings, 40 x 150 feet deep, with basements, and carries a full line of imported and domestic goods. Mr. Krause was born Nov. 13, 1834, in the village of Walkenried, at the foot of the Hartz Mountain, in Brunswick, Germany. He emigrated to America with his parents in 1848, and settled in the State of Ohio. Mr. Robert Krause came to Davenport in May, 1852, where he clerked in a grocery store two years, and in a clothing house 15 months, then went into business for himself. He was married January 1, 1860, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Ezekiel Steinhilber, and native of Wheeling, Va. They have two daughters—Clara L. and Emilie V.

Henry Krohn, dyer at the Steam Dye Works, 223 Perry street, is a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, born Sept. 6, 1852, of John and Elizabeth Krohn, of German birth. Henry received an education, and learned the dyer's trade in Germany, and emigrated to the United States in September, 1871. He went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade until the fall of 1876, when he came to Davenport and obtained employment at the dye works, where he still remains. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Philebahr, March 22, 1879. She was born in Rock Island, Ill., and was a daughter of Peter and Bertha (Schlemmer) Philebahr. Mr. and Mrs. Krohn have one child, Anna. He is a member of K. P., Davenport Lodge, No. 50, and in politics is a Democrat.

Nicholas Kuhnen is a native of Rhenish Prussia (Germany), having been born in Treves, on the 19th of May, 1828, where he received a substantial education. At the age of 18 he came to the United States, and followed his trade of cigar-maker in different places for several years, coming to Davenport in June, 1854, which city has since been his home. He brought with him a miscellaneous stock purchased in St. Louis with the few hundred dollars he had saved from his small earnings, and on his arrival opened an unpretending retail tobaccoist store, supplying it with

cigars of his own make. A few years later his thrift and popularity made it necessary to obtain more commodious quarters in a better street. Continued prosperity soon led him to open a factory for the wholesale business, and in four years after his arrival took rank among the leading business houses of the city, which position he has steadily maintained, now being at the head of the tobacco business in the State, occupying with his store and manufactory one of the largest business buildings in the city, employing large numbers of operatives, and finding a market in most of the States and Territories of the Northwest.

The successful career of Nicholas Kuhnen marks him as a man of superior business qualifications. The same principle of exact honesty which made him friends in the beginning, has been most carefully maintained through his years of growth and prosperity. Thorough discipline in every department, exact honesty in every relation of life, has given a commercial and social position that is to be valued beyond all price.

In November, 1861, Mr. Kuhnen was united in marriage with Miss Mary Alexander, of New York, the fruit of which happy union was one son, Nicholas V. Kuhnen, born Sept. 1, 1862, who is already largely sharing the business burdens of the house with his father; and three daughters—Mary M., Esther Annie, and Alice Louise, all of whom were born in Davenport.

Though enjoying the esteem and confidence of the best business and social circles, and the benevolent orders of which he has long been a useful member, he has ever abstained from public preferment, accepting positions in the council and educational boards of the city only as a matter of duty to the public, which all good citizens should be willing to share. As a member of bank boards, or the incumbent of any position of public or private trust, he has made a record which his family and friends may ever regard with just pride. A happy home, a well-managed business, the society of friends, and an unblemished reputation—these are the objects he has sought for and nobly achieved.

William O. Kulp, the leading dentist of Davenport, was born on the 19th of September, 1836, in Wadsworth, O., and was a son of Joseph and Sarah Kulp, *nee* Overholt, natives of Pennsylvania. William had an innate love for the medical profession, and at an early age determined that that should be his life work. Accordingly he worked at various branches of business merely to gain a livelihood while completing his medical studies. In October, 1859, he located in Muscatine, Ia., and formed a partnership with H. G. Hall, a prominent dentist of that place. This partnership continued until 1861, when Dr. Hall retired and Dr. Kulp practiced alone in Muscatine until 1871, when he came to Davenport, and is now located at 114 West Third street. He was married on May 26, 1862, to Miss Mary A. Jones, of New York City. She was the daughter of the Rev. D. E. Jones, deceased, and Dorcas, *nee* Letts. Of five children born of this union four are liv-

ing, Kate R., Lizzie B., Joseph R., and Zella M. Dr. Kulp is a member of the Iowa L. of K., Scott Lodge, No. 2, also A. O. U. W., No. 17. Through his efforts the Iowa Dental Association was organized in 1863. He is known to dentists as the father of the Iowa State Dental Society. In 1867 he was called to the chair of operative dentistry in the Missouri Dental College, filling the chair one winter, when, owing to the illness of his family, he returned to Muscatine. He has been a member of the American Dental Association since 1864. Dr. Kulp is well and favorably known to the public as a skillful and reliable dentist.

Henry Lamp, President of the West Davenport Furniture Company, located on Warren, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was born Sept. 4, 1846, in Holstein, Kiel, Germany, and is a son of John Lamp, also of that place; his parents reside in Germany. Henry received a college education at the University of Kiel. When he was 15 years old he entered the School of Mechanics, where nothing is taught except the formation and uses of machinery; remained there two and one-half years; afterward served an apprenticeship to a machinist. In 1866 he emigrated to America and came direct to Davenport. He worked in Donahue's machine shop one year, then spent four years at engineering. Subsequently purchased an interest in his present business, the Davenport Furniture Company. They employ 65 men and do an enormous business, selling furniture in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska. Mr. Lamp married Miss Katie Luett. She was born on the Government Island in 1848. He served as alderman of his ward one term, and in politics is a Democrat.

Valentine Laux, grocer, 1101, W. Sixth street, was born Oct. 6, 1826, in Herxheim Sandau, Rheinpfalz Province, Germany. His parents were Francis Jacob and Margaret Laux, natives of Germany, where they both died, he in 1842, and she in 1860. Valentine Laux came to this country in 1847, and went to Cincinnati, where he remained until the summer of 1856, when he came to Davenport. He was employed in the printing office of Richardson Bros., editors of the *Democrat*, as pressman; remained with them three years; was then engaged on the *Gazette* staff 13 years. Subsequently he engaged in his present business as grocer. He was married in Hamilton Co., Ohio, on the 10th of January, 1852, to Elizabeth Kress. She was born in Rheinpfalz, Bavarian Province, Germany. They have nine children—Teresa, Maggie, Caroline, William, Rosa, Mary, Charles, Flora and Harry. In politics Mr. Laux is a Republican.

Julius Lehrkind, brewer, corner Second and Taylor streets, was born in Haspe, Prussia, Dec. 25, 1842. His father, Carl Lehrkind, was a native of that place and died there in 1865; his wife, Bertha, nee Schumann, was born in Iserlohn, Prussia, and died in Haspe in 1847. Julius Lehrkind came to America in 1863 and remained until 1865, when he returned to Germany, coming again to America in 1866. He worked in a brewery in Philadelphia, Pa.,

one year and a half; then he spent some time in traveling, locating in Davenport in 1868. He at once engaged in the brewery business, at his present location, Second and Taylor streets. Previous to coming to Davenport, he kept a brewery in Black Hawk, Scott Co., 10 years. He was married in Le Claire, Ia., March 1, 1871, to Emilie Lambach. Her parents reside in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Lehrkind have had five children—Julius, Walter, Carl, Bertha and Emilie.

Harvey Leonard, ex-Sheriff of Scott County, was first elected to office in 1847, and held it continuously until 1860; then there was an interval of 12 years during which he was out of office. He was again elected and took charge of the office in January, 1872, and has filled the office by re-election until January, 1882, making a total of 22 years and five months that he has served in the capacity of sheriff. Upon his refusal to run for it longer, his son Nathaniel was elected in the fall of 1881, and assumed the duties of the office Jan. 1, 1882. Mr. Harvey Leonard was born in Warren Co., O., Nov. 20, 1812. His parents were James Leonard, a Pennsylvanian, and Jane (Biggs) Leonard, a native of Virginia. To them were born seven children, of whom three sons and one daughter are living. Harvey Leonard was the first born child. His parents moved to Dearborn Co., Ind., when he was a small lad. He remained there until he was 16 years of age, when he went to St. Clair Co., Ill., and there prosecuted his trade of brick-maker and mason; the former trade he was master of at that early age. After remaining there nine years, he came to Davenport, Iowa, in the spring of 1837. At that time there were but three cabins on the ground composing the present site of the city. At the present time there are but three persons living who preceded him in the city, viz.: D. C. Eldridge, Wm. L. Cook and Wm. Van Tyle. He at once engaged in manufacture of brick, of which he made the first ever used in Davenport, and carrying on mason work, taking contracts for erecting buildings. In August, 1838, he erected the first brick building in the city, which still stands on the northeast corner of Main and Third streets. He pursued his trade until 1856, when the duties of his office became so onerous that he was compelled to abandon it, and devote his time to official labors; during the interim of 12 years that he was out of office, he assumed the business of brick-making. Mr. Leonard was married in St. Clair Co., Ill., in 1835, to Pelagil Boughnau; she is of French descent, and was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1814. Eleven children blessed this union, viz.: James M., Charles H. (deceased), Nathaniel, who was for several years deputy sheriff and is now sheriff; Pelagic Jane, (now the wife of John J. Ryan, and resides in Larimer Co., Col.) Samuel Fletcher, Louise (who died in youth) George J., John H., Agnes (now deceased), Laurel S., Leonard. The living children are all residents of Scott County, save the one daughter; they were all born in Davenport except James M., who was born in St. Claire Co., Ill. Mr. Leonard has been a member

of the Old Settlers' Association since its organization, and has served as its president. Politically he is a Democrat and has always been elected against a Republican majority in the county; he was first elected much against his wish. Mr. Leonard made the first brick for and built the court-house in 1842. In that year he was elected **mayor of the city of Davenport.**

Nathaniel Leonard, Sheriff of Scott Co., Iowa, was born in the city of Davenport, on March 21, 1843. His father, Harvey Leonard, was born in Lebanon Co., O., and settled in Scott County in the spring of 1836; he married Pelagil Boughnau, by whom he had 11 children. Nathaniel was the third son; he attended school until he was 18 years old when he went to the Rocky Mountains and engaged in mining and prospecting until 1868, and at that time returned to Davenport. He followed brick-making here until 1873, when he was appointed deputy sheriff, and held that position until October 1881, when he received his present appointment. He was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary E. Albrecht, of Louisa Co., Ia., on April 7, 1871. They have three children—Edward, Willie and Bessie. Mr. Leonard is a member of Druids Lodge, No. 10. In political views he is a Democrat.

Chas. M. Leonard, foreman C., R. I. & P. Railway car shops, was born in Randolph, Mass., March 12, 1840. He was a son of M. M. and Mercy J. (Glenay) Leonard. They had a family of four children, three sons and one daughter. Chas. M. was the eldest son, and when nine years of age moved with his parents to Weymouth, Mass., where he attended the common and high schools until 18, graduating June, 1858. He then worked in a planing-mill until April 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, 11th Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, and remained in the service three years, when he located at La Salle, Ill., and followed the trade of mill-wright until September, 1866. He then worked in C., R. I. & P. Railway car shops at Chicago, Ill., until October, 1871; when he went to Trenton, Mo., where he had charge of the company's shops until March, 1874, when he took charge of the same company's car shops at Davenport. Mr. Leonard married Miss Anna E. Miller, Nov. 30, 1870. She was born in Catskill, N. Y.; her parents were Joel E. and Eunice Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are both members of the Calvary Baptist Church in Davenport. Mr. Leonard is a Mason and a member of Davenport Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 37, and in politics he is a Republican. He has worked for the C., R. I. & P. Railway since September, 1866.

A. J. & F. W. Lerch, dealers in stoves and tinware, 120 West Third street, established this business in 1867, on a small capital. By fair dealing and steady application to business, they have placed themselves at the head in their line of business in Davenport. They own and occupy a large three-story building 25 x 123 feet, with a basement. An elevator connects the floors, and on the whole it is one of the finest business buildings in the city. A.

J. & F. W. Lerch were born in Munders, Hanover, Germany, the former on Oct. 23, 1843, the latter Feb. 11, 1839. Their parents were Henry Lerch and Johanna, *nee* Rumpf, natives of Hanover. They attended school in Germany until they were 14 years old when they learned the tinner's trade and followed that business until they came to America. F. W. came in 1855, and landed at New York, Dec. 22, of that year. Previous to coming to Davenport, he worked in Pittsburg, Pa., seven years, and at Watertown Arsenal, near Boston, Mass.; near San Francisco, Cal., and in 1865 went to Rock Island, Ill., where he worked at the Arsenal until 1867, then came to Davenport and formed a partnership with his brother, which still continues. He married Regina Schweizer, born in Williamsport, N. Y., April 6, 1871. They have four children—Willie, Otto, Clara and August. He is a Mason and a member of Fraternal Lodge, No. 221; Davenport Chapter, No. 16, St. Simon of Cyrenus, No. 9; K. F.; Nobles of Mystic Shrine; is a 32d degree member of the A. A. S. M. and Iowa L. of H.; of the Northwestern Masonic Association of Chicago, and Freemason Mutual Aid Association, of Preston, Iowa. A. J. Lerch came to America in 1865, and worked at his trade in Pittsburg until 1866 when he came to Davenport, and one year later formed his present partnership. He married Helena Schlapp, of Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 5, 1874. They have three children—Oscar, Gustaf and Meta. He is a member of the Turners Society.

Charles Lesslie, son of Edward and Grace (Watson) Lesslie, was born June 17, 1811, at Dundee, Scotland, of which place his parents were also natives. His father, a stationer and druggist, emigrated with his family to Canada about 1822 (some member of it had preceded him), and settled in the town of Dundas, Wentworth Co., where he engaged in general merchandising, having branch stores under the management of the elder sons at York (now Toronto) and Kingston, carrying on an extensive business. The Canadian rebellion of 1837 and the political turbulence which succeeded it gave rise to a general desire for immigration; and his elder brother, James, having in 1838 visited the Territory of Iowa as one of the commissioners of the Canadian Emigration Society, and selected the village of Davenport as a promising site for a colony. Mr. Chas. Lesslie the following year moved to that place, where he has since resided, and at once established himself as a merchant, in which business he was successful, and from which he retired in 1857. He was married in June, 1845, to Orina W. Sanford, the daughter of a Davenport merchant, a true-hearted and refined Christian woman. They had six children, one living, Charlie C. He became a citizen of the United States the same year. In 1848 he was elected township school inspector, and represented his ward as alderman that year, a position which he again filled in 1850. Was immediately nominated for mayor about this time, but declined to act. Though not a politician, he took an active part in the temperance reform of that period, and was an officer of the first

temperance society organized in Iowa, and was also a firm friend of the anti-slavery cause. He was one of the charter members of the Davenport Board of Trade, and its first president; and in 1857-'58 was treasurer of the Hawkeye Insurance Company. In 1860 he was elected a director of the State Bank of Iowa, and retained a position upon the board for several years after that institution was re-organized as the Davenport National Bank. Soon after his arrival in Davenport, he united with the Disciples of Christ, and has been an active member of that denomination, serving that church for many years in the capacity of elder, trustee and chorister, and has also taken part in the management of the missionary and State work of that body.

H. P. Lewis, principal of the Davenport High School, is a native of Claremont, N. H., born July 28, 1849, of George G. Lewis and Adeline, *nee* Labaree, the former a native of New Hampshire, and she of Vermont. The subject of this memoir assisted on his father's farm and attended the district schools until his 21st year, when he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated from that institution in June, 1874. He spent two years in Derry, N. H., as principal of the Pinkerton Academy, then came West, and located in Davenport in 1876. Previous to receiving his present appointment, he was principal of School No. 2, for two years. He has four assistants, and the course is very thorough, consisting of the studies of Latin, Greek, mental and moral philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, zoology, botany, physiology, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, political economy, english literature, rhetoric and physical geography. The enrollment is 240 pupils, and the average attendance 200. They have a classical course of four years, and an English course of three years. Mr. Lewis is one of our representative men, and takes an interest in everything pertaining to the educational advancement of Davenport.

D. R. Lillibridge, proprietor and principal of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, northwest corner Brady and Second streets, was born in Wellington, Conn., Feb. 9, 1839. His parents were Amos and Mary (Piccan) Lillibridge, natives of Connecticut. They were members of the Baptist church and had a family of six children. D. R., was the third son. He attended school and worked on his father's farm until 16, when he began teaching country schools, and learned the machinist's trade; when 19 he finished the machinist's trade; he then had charge of Hadly Co.'s machine shops at Holyoke, Mass., one year. In July, 1861, enlisted in the 11th Rhode Island Reg., Co. B, Inf., for nine months; he then went to Providence, R. I., and attended the business college six months; has taught in the Bryant & Stratton schools ever since. In 1873 he located in Davenport, Iowa, and bought the business college here, which he still owns. He married Miss Marie D. Walters, Dec. 24, 1867; her parents were William and Ann I. (Lamphier) Walters. Mr. and Mrs. Lillibridge are members of the Episcopal church, and have had four children, two living, viz. :

Nannie and May Lillibridge. Mr. Lillibridge employs 11 teachers in the college, and teaches bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, commercial law, business and ornamental penmanship, phonography, telegraphy, and English branches. Mr. Lillibridge is a Mason and a member of Davenport Lodge, No. 37, Iowa Legion of Honor, and the V. A. S. Fraternity.

Otis R. Lippitt, was born in Noble Co., Ohio, Oct. 11, 1847. He was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Dunbar) Lippitt. His father was born in Ohio, and mother in Massachusetts. His father died Oct. 12, 1853, in Noble Co., Ohio, and in May, 1856, his mother again married, Joseph Andrews being her second husband. In the fall of 1858, when Otis was 11 years old, they moved to Keokuk Co., Iowa, and resided on a farm. In June, 1859, Otis went to Rhode Island, and remained until October, when he returned home and remained until May, 1862. He went back to Rhode Island, remaining till the fall of 1863, when he returned to Iowa. In April, 1864, he went to Denmark to attend school. In June, while he was still at school, his mother died, and his stepfather sold out and went back to Ohio. Otis R. went back to Denmark and attended school another year. He came to Davenport in the fall of 1865, and clerked for Sickels & Preston, in the hardware business, and continued to clerk for them till June, 1866. Was in Keokuk county during the summer, and in the fall of 1866 came to Davenport and attended Griswold College one year. After which he went to Keokuk County and served as deputy clerk for one year. Then came to Davenport and attended Griswold College a year and a half. In the summer of 1869 went to Providence, R. I. He was married in October, 1870, to Adella C. Conaro, at Denmark, Iowa. She was a daughter of James and Emily (Montgomery) Conaro, who now reside in Lee Co., Iowa. Mr. Lippitt spent part of the winter in Denmark and worked on his farm during the following summer. In the fall of 1871 went to work for Griggs, Watson & Day, and stayed with them over a year. Moved to Sigourney in 1873, and in August of the same year went to Burlington as bookkeeper for Lange & Van Meter, wholesale music house, and returned to Davenport in 1876. He then spent one year as commercial traveler for Egbert, Fiddler & Chambers. He was appointed deputy clerk in 1879, which position he still holds. He is the father of five children, four of whom are now living, three boys and one girl, his daughter dying in 1873. Mr. Lippitt is a Republican in politics.

Auguste N. Littig is a native of Spichren, France, and was born on the 24th of November, 1818. His parents, Peter and Mary (Blaser) Littig, were born in the same place, the former in 1794. He died in Davenport in 1881. She died in New Orleans in 1836. In 1836 the subject of this memoir came to the United States, and landed in New Orleans, where he remained one year, then went to Rock Island, Ill. Having learned the cabinet maker's trade in Paris, France, where he was reared, he followed his trade and

worked at the brewery business in Rock Island until 1854, when he removed to Comanche, Iowa, and engaged in the brewery and milling business there until 1866, and at that time came to Davenport. From 1866 to 1877 he conducted a brewery on the corner of Fifth and Iowa streets, which is now owned by J. Lage & Co., since that time has lived a retired life. He was married June 14, 1840, to Mary E. Rilling, who was born in Prussia, Dec. 18, 1822. Her father died in Iowa in 1838; her mother in Rock Island County, in March, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Littig have had 12 children, nine living—John A., now residing in New Mexico; Der-austin M., resides in Illinois; Caroline, now Mrs. Phillip Tric-chler; Matilda, married John L. Evers; Amanda, married Detrick Metzger; Jennette, now Mrs. Andrew Littig; Fannie, Margaret, and Henriette. In politics Mr. Littig is a Democrat.

Jens Lorenzen, wholesale and retail dealer in crockery, 223 West Third street, was born in Schleswig, Germany, April 6, 1833. His father was Theodore Lorenzen, a native also of that country. The subject of this memoir came to the United States and located in Chicago, Ill., in 1854. He clerked there until 1856, when he came to Davenport. In 1857 he embarked in the retail business, on a small capital; his trade has increased until he does an annual business of \$100,000. He employs four men as commercial travelers and nine in the house. He buys goods in England, France, and Germany. Buys his glassware from the factories in America. He has been director of the Citizens National and German Savings Banks, since their organization. Has been city school treasurer for the past eight years.

Phillip J. Louer, grocer, 1302 Harrison street, was born in Landeraubach, Bavaria, Germany, June 28, 1828. His father, Peter Louer, came with his family to the United States when our subject was four years old. Peter Louer died of yellow fever in New Orleans, in the winter of 1832; his wife died in St. Louis soon after. Phillip was there adopted by a family of Kentucky people, with whom he lived until he was 18 years old. He attended school one and a half years in St. Louis, then went the overland route with mule teams to California, with the first large party that went from that county. There were 140 men, 50 of whom died with cholera on the way there. The journey occupied 151 days, or five months; could now be made in five days. After a sojourn of 11 months in California, the party returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama. When about half way across the isthmus two of the party, one an Iowa man, the other, Mr. Ford, of Peoria, lagged behind the rest, and were attacked by robbers. The man from Iowa had one thumb cut off, and was robbed of \$800. At the next stopping place a subscription was taken up for them, each man giving \$60 to help pay the unfortunate men's way home. Mr. Louer returned to St. Louis where he worked at the brick-layer's trade until 1852, when he came to Davenport. He was married in Galena, Ill., to Mrs. Agnes A. Gildae, Aug. 10, 1852. She was a daughter of John

and Eliza (Kaufman) Taylor, and was born near Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Louer resided in this city two years after their marriage, then removed to Le Claire, where they lived three years; thence to a farm nine miles from Davenport. In 1864 Mr. Louer disposed of his farm and came to this city, and bought the property where he has his present grocery store. He carries a full stock of staple and fancy groceries. Mrs. Louer is a member of the Catholic Church.

Robert Loury's great-grandfather, Col. Alexander Loury, was born in the North of Ireland, in December, 1723, and came to America with his father, Lazarus Loury, in the year 1729, and settled in Donegal Township, Lancaster Co., Penn. Col. Alexander Loury was elected a member of the Legislature, in 1775, and of the Senate in 1776. Was elected a member of the convention that formed the first constitution of Pennsylvania; and commanded the Lancaster County militia in the battle of Brandywine. His grandfather, Lazarus Loury, was born in Donegal Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., and moved to Frankstown Township, Blair Co., Penn., about 1780, when he purchased some 700 acres of land between Frankstown and Hollidaysburg. He died in 1813, leaving 11 children, four sons and seven daughters. The names of the boys were: Alexander, John Fleming, Lazarus and Robert. His father, Alexander Loury, was born in Donegal Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., on the 22d day of December, 1786. He married Miss Margretta Bouslough, in 1806. He died on the 4th day of August, 1854, at Yellow Springs, Blair Co., Penn. His mother was born near Hagerstown, Md., on the 3d day of November, 1785. She died at Yellow Springs, in March, 1852. Robert Loury was born on the 2d day of November, 1816, near Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Penn. Received a common-school education. Married Miss Elizabeth Hellen McGhee, at Dayton, Ohio, on the 4th day of October, 1847. In August, 1848, he was appointed by Gov. William F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, aide-de-camp to the governor, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. On the 11th day of May, 1853, he moved with his family to Davenport, Iowa. In April, 1864, he was elected mayor of Davenport, having received 946 majority. Nov. 8, 1864, he was elected to the State Senate of Iowa. Was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention that assembled in Chicago, May 20, 1868, and nominated General Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax, for Vice-President. At the October election, 1869, he was again elected to the Senate of Iowa, from Scott County. At the session of the Senate in January, 1872, was elected president *pro tem.* of the Senate, was chairman of the Committee on Railroads. In October, 1871, was appointed by President Grant, United States centennial commissioner for the State of Iowa. The United States Centennial Commission met at Independence Hall, Philadelphia. At their first meeting, on the 4th day of March, 1872, he was elected vice president of the commission. The com-

mission was in executive session for some years. He never missed a session of the commission.

Morton L. Marks, of the firm of Van Pattan & Marks, wholesale grocers, 119, 121 and 123 East Second street, was born in Onondaga, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1839, and is a son of Enoch and Margaret (Welton) Marks, natives of Hartford, Conn. The former was superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, in the years 1847 and '48. They are now residents of Oak Park, Ill. Morton L. attended and taught a school in Onondaga County, until he was 21 years old. He studied law in the village of Canmilus, N. Y., six months, then in July, 1861, enlisted in the 122d New York Inf. Vols., Co. H, as a private. He was elected by this company as first lieutenant, and served one year; he was then appointed captain of Co. B, the same regiment, and remained with them until the close of the war. While in the service he participated in all the various engagements of his regiment. Among them were the battles of Antietam, two battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Gold Harbor, Petersburg, then drove Gen. Early out of Washington, and went with Sheridan up the Shenandoah Valley and engaged in the battles of Winchester and Mine Run. Afterward went to Petersburg and was in the battle which resulted in the surrender of Richmond. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C. In March, 1866, he came to Davenport, where he remained a short time. He traveled over Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and the western part of Iowa, where he bought cattle one year. In March, 1867, returned to Davenport and formed a partnership with J. P. Van Pattan, in the grocery business, which still continues. Mr. Marks was married Jan. 20, 1869, to Miss Hellen A. Sanders, of Danbury, Conn. Her father, J. P. Sanders, is an attorney and Past Grand Sire in I. O. O. F., and resides at Yonkers, N. Y. His wife, Elvina Marks, *nee* Ferguson, is a native of New York. Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Marks have had four children—Louis M., Charles R., Margaret A. and James S., who died in November, 1877. Mr. Marks is a member of A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 17, and V. A. S., and Iowa L. of H. He has held the office of alderman of the Fourth Ward two years and in politics is a Republican.

Hiram C. Marsh, business manager of the Davenport *Gazette*, has been a member of the *Gazette* company, since 1871-'72; a portion of the time as superintendent of the mechanical department and since as business manager. He is a native of Tompkins Co., N. Y., born in 1836. He learned the printer's trade, chiefly at Saratoga Springs, where he lived eight years. In 1861 he went to Buffalo; was there during the war. In 1866 he returned to Tompkins County and published the *Groton Journal* till 1872, when he came West and became one of the firm, publishing the Davenport *Gazette*. He has been identified with the printing business since he was 13 years of age. He received his education in a New York academy. He was married near Buffalo, N. Y., in 1859, to Sarah Bedell, a native of Vermont. They have one son and one daughter, grown to maturity.

John L. Mason, proprietor of the carriage works, 119 and 121 E. Fourth st., established this factory in partnership with Mr. Evens, in February, 1868. Since October, 1881, Mr. Mason has been sole owner. He occupies two brick buildings, one 30x80, three stories high, with an elevator, and one 26x150, and two stories in height. Also have warerooms under the Kimball House. He manufactures a full line of fine carriages, phaetons, buggies, and makes a specialty of fine wagons. The subject of this memoir was born in Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada, July 14, 1844, and was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Mason, *nee* Sweet, natives of England. John L. located in Davenport in January, 1866, where he has since resided. He was married Sept. 26, 1866, to Maria M. Colman, of Portsmouth, England. They have had four children—Charles F., Webster L., Marian E. and Wesley R., who died in infancy. Mr. Mason is a member of A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 17, and in politics is a Republican.

Augustus P. Mast was born in Brunswick, Germany, Oct. 1, 1819. His parents were Erhardt Mast and Caroline, *nee* Rust, both Germans. They emigrated to America in 1833, going first to Wheeling, West Virginia, where our subject was employed on the river boats until 1849. In that year he removed to Davenport. In 1849 he engaged in the general merchandise business, which he followed until 1853, when he was appointed postmaster of Davenport under President Pierce, and was reappointed by Buchanan in 1857. At the close of his second term, in 1861, he was elected to the office of county recorder and treasurer, and served two years. He engaged in 1864 with L. B. Meyer, in the cigar and tobacco business, and remained with him 13 years. In 1879 he commenced business for himself, opening a cigar and tobacco store at 222 Brady St., where he has been very successful. Mr. Mast was married in 1846, to Miss Johanna Witt, a native of Germany. They have eight children, as follows: Amelia, now married and living in Leadville; Ferdinand, bookkeeper; Chas. Albert, teller and assistant cashier of the Davenport National Bank; Frank P., with Beidebecke & Miller; Julia, who resides with her parents; Willie H., bookkeeper in the land department, Rock Island Railroad; Clarence, printer; and Lee B., in the telegraph office. Mr. Mast has been a life-long Democrat.

Henry H. Matlock, manager of the Western Telephone Company, corner of Second and Brady streets, was born near Charleston, N. C., Aug. 30, 1840, and was a son of George W. and Mary A. (Spencer) Matlock, of Pennsylvania. Henry attended school until he was 18 years old, when he learned telegraphing, and became chief operator of the U. S. Telegraph Company in 1864, at Chicago, Ill. In 1865 he came to Davenport as manager of the Western Telegraph Company, and held that position until July 1, 1881, when he resigned to take his present position. In November, 1881, he was appointed assistant general superintendent for the Western Telephone Co., of the Iowa division, a position he still



George W Parker



Hannah Parker.

retains. He was married to Miss Mary R. Kelly at South Bend, Ind., Dec. 4, 1867. She was born in Burlington, N. J., of William and Eliza Kelly. Mr. and Mrs. Matlock have one child, Robert C. Mr. Matlock is a Mason and a member of Trinity Lodge, No. 208, and the Davenport Consistory, Scottish Rite, No. 3. The Telephone Company of Davenport have 283 instruments in use. This system includes Rock Island, Moline and Milan, and for the four towns use 700 instruments. Mr. Matlock organized this telephone system in August, 1879, commencing with 40 stations.

P. J. McBride, grocer, 222 East Third street, Davenport, was born in County Fermaugh, Ireland, March 17, 1854, and was a son of John and Margaret (Judge) McBride, of Ireland. The former is a carpenter and resides in Davenport. The latter died in August, 1878. The subject of this sketch emigrated to America with his brother Peter when he was 12 years old, and came at once to Davenport and joined his parents, who had been here since 1856. He attended school two years, spent one year at the carpenter's trade, then accepted a situation in the grocery store of Mr. Ed. Grace, attending night school. He remained in this store some 13 years. In 1878 he established his present business at 222 East Third street, where he does a good business and carries a full and complete stock of goods. He was married March 31, 1879, to Miss Aggie Quinn, daughter of R. S. and Johanna (Laundrigan) Quinn, natives of Ireland, and early settlers of Scott County. Mr. and Mrs. McBride have had two children—Agatha J. and Maggie, who died Aug. 15, 1881. In politics Mr. McBride is a Democrat, and cast his vote for Tilden.

James K. McCosh, son of Robert McCosh, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in April, 1837. He learned the marble-cutter's trade when quite young, and has followed it since. In 1860 he located in Davenport, Ia., and embarked in the marble business with a small capital, which has been increased until it is now estimated by the thousands. He was married in 1862 to Ann E. Phillips. They have had six children, five living—Margaret, Mary, Everett, Lillie and a girl unnamed. Mr. McCosh was alderman two years and is a member of the Legion of Honor.

Miss Jennie McCowen, M.D., has been identified with the regular profession in Davenport since July, 1880. She is a native of Warren Co., Ohio, and was born June 15, 1845. Her parents were Dr. John and Maria McCowen, of Ohio. Her father was of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry, and her mother of Quaker origin. Miss McCowen was educated as a teacher, in the Southwestern Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, and taught school 12 years, beginning at 16 years of age. She had an innate love for the medical profession, and having access to her father's library, read medicine from her childhood, and pursued the study, notwithstanding much opposition. In 1872 she discontinued teaching and began special preparation for entering the profession; in 1873 entered the medical department of the Iowa State University, and after taking the full

three years' course, graduated with the degree of M. D., carrying off the first prize for her thesis. She immediately was offered the position of assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, which was accepted, and the duties immediately entered upon. She filled that position three years. Upon retiring from the institution she spent the intervening time in recuperation and travel, opening an office in Davenport in July, 1880. Her success has far exceeded her anticipations. She has a fine practice in Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline. She is secretary of the Scott County Medical Society; is a member of the Social Science Association of Illinois, and the National Association for the Advancement of Women, and the National Association to Prevent Insanity. Her parents are both deceased.

Mrs. Dr. McGinsly, proprietress of the Turkish and Vapor Bath Parlors, at 501, 503 and 505 Brady. These parlors were first opened in 1874. In January, 1881, Mrs. Dr. McGinsly purchased them, and she has given them a thorough overhauling and greatly improved them by adding the very latest and best baths, including the Turkish, electric, sulphur, sea salt, hemlock, eucaleptis, and the plain vapor baths. This establishment has 18 nicely furnished rooms, with an apartment exclusively for ladies. These baths are most valuable, and this is the only complete establishment of this kind west of Chicago. Mrs. Dr. McGinsly was born in Pennsylvania; she was a daughter of Dr. J. C. McDonald and Mary (Fultz) McDonald. Mrs. Dr. McGinsly began the study of medicine in 1865, and graduated from the Boston Medical University in 1869, where she also studied the magnetic and botanical branches. She first practiced 18 months at Sandwich Islands; has since practiced in New York City, Pittsburg, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., from where she removed to Davenport. Her experience as a physician has gained for her the confidence of all, and her bath parlors are one of the attractions of the city. Mrs. Dr. McGinsly has in addition to her bath parlors her house for boarding patients at 513 Brady St., where she treats all chronic diseases, making a specialty of kidney diseases, rheumatism and neuralgia.

Gilbert McKown, deceased, was born in Berkeley Co., Va., May 3, 1787, of Scotch-Irish descent. Here he was educated and lived until 21 years old. He then came into possession of his father's estate, and went to Pittsburg, Pa., and opened a dry-goods store, in which business he remained 25 years. In 1835 he removed to Cincinnati, where he was employed in the wholesale house of Griffin & Lucky. Five years later he removed to Davenport and started a general merchandise store in a small frame building, where the St. James Hotel now stands. Afterward he moved to the corner of Front and Brady streets, where he failed in business. He died Oct. 14., 1861, in the 74th year of his age. Mr. McKown was twice married, each time in Pittsburg. His first wife was Esther Bracken, by whom he had three children—

Mary Jane, Joseph G. and Gilbert B., all living. Three years after his wife's death he married Ann Marie Skelton, of Philadelphia, who is still living, at the advanced age of 80 years. The result of this union was 13 children, only two of whom are now living—David P. and Hannah P., now Mrs. Dalzell. Mr. McKown was a member of the Presbyterian church, and politically a Democrat, and a strong supporter of the Union during the Rebellion.

Parker W. McManus, member of the State Legislature of Iowa, was born in Newark, Delaware, June 21, 1842. His father, James McManus, was born at the same place, and married March 10, 1831, on Long Island, to Sarah Whittlesey, a native of Mystic, Conn., her grandfather having been one of the original proprietors of the town. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters. Mr. McManus, Sr., was a stone-cutter and stone-mason; he built the principal stone-works on Fort Hamilton, Long Island. He was a heavy railroad contractor in the East. He came to the West in 1843, brought his family out in 1844, and on March 10 arrived in Davenport. Upon locating here he turned his attention to farming and bought the farm where Mr. Parker McManus now resides. He was engaged in the mercantile business some time, which he closed out in 1857 and retired from active business life, having previously accumulated an estate of from \$50,000 to \$75,000. He was elected a member of the first State Legislature of Iowa, and obtained the charter for Iowa College, of which he was one of the founders, one of its first trustees, and its first treasurer, and was a trustee at the time of his death, in 1879. The nomination and election came to him unsought. The subject of this sketch was educated in Iowa College, and spent two years at Amherst College, Mass. He enlisted in the army in October, 1861; at the age of 19 he was elected first lieutenant of Co. B, 27th Mass. Inf., and at the battle of Roanoke Island he commanded the company. He was adjutant of the regiment when captured on May 16, 1864, at the battle of Fort Darling, or Drury's Bluff; he was at once incarcerated in Libby prison; was subsequently moved from one prison to another, as was deemed necessary by the rebels, and on Nov. 29 he escaped from Columbia, S. C., and in company with two comrades traveled 200 miles, consuming 17 days, reaching our gunboat at Weymouth Bay on Dec. 15. He had been commissioned captain, June 4, 1864. Having served five months more than his term of enlistment, he was mustered out of service Feb. 11, 1865, and returned to Davenport. After taking a course in Pittsburg Commercial College, he spent a season farming. In 1867 he went out on the plains and operated with his uncle, William McManus, who was a contractor on the Union Pacific R. R. In 1879 he returned to this city, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has always been a pronounced Republican, but based his action upon principle, and is not a radical partisan. In the

fall of 1881 he was elected to the Iowa General Assembly, without opposition on the part of the Democracy. Mr. McManus married Flora N. Meek, March 9, 1876. She was born in Lexington, Mo. They have a family of three sons, viz.: James M., Parker W., and William G. His mother and one sister reside with him.

Fred Melchert, dealer in agricultural implements, Nos. 705, 707, 709, 711, 713 and 715 Harrison street, was born in Frederickstown, Md., Jan. 28, 1840, and was a son of John and Mary Ann Melchert, natives of Germany, and now residents of Davenport. Fred received his education in Lockhaven, Pa., and in Davenport. He enlisted from Scott County in 1861, in the United States army, and served during the whole war. He was taken prisoner at Fayetteville, Ark., and after 10 days of suffering succeeded in making his escape. He was six weeks in the Boston Mountains, and during that time suffered all pangs of hunger and fatigue. He was mustered out at Clinton, Ia., in 1865, and at once returned to Davenport. He engaged in shipping cattle until 1867, when he began traveling for Reapers & Mowers, and remained with them until 1869, when he embarked in his present business. On the 6th of November, 1866, he was married to Rebecca Jane Creswell, of Pennsylvania. They have one child, Minnie. Mr. Melchert is a member of the Masonic K. T., Nobles of Domestic Shrine. He is vice-president of the Board of Trade, also of the Board of Produce. He is a director in the Davenport Plow Company.

Rev. James G. Merrill, Pastor of the Edwards Congregational Church, was born in Montague, Mass., Aug. 20, 1840, son of Rev. James H. and Lucia W. Merrill, *nee* Griswold. Mr. Merrill attended Phillips Academy of Andover, and Amherst College, graduating from the latter in 1863. He graduated in theology at the Theological Seminary of Andover in 1866. He was ordained at Mound City, Kansas, in January of 1866, where he remained until called to Topeka First Congregational Church in 1869. Soon after he was appointed superintendent of missions for Kansas, for about two years. He has had charge of his church here since January, 1872. He was married Oct. 11, 1866, to Louisa W. Boutwell, daughter of George Boutwell, deceased, of Andover, Mass. To them were born four children—Lucia G., Oliver B., Mary Perley and William F.

John B. Meyer, teller of Davenport Savings Bank, was born in the city of St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 11, 1852. His parents were Francis E. and Augusta (Bade) Meyer, who had a family of four children, two living, viz.: Charles, cashier of the First National Bank, Davenport, and John B., the subject of this sketch. The family came to Buffalo, Scott Co., Iowa, in 1856, when John was but four years of age; when nine years of age the family moved to Davenport, where he attended school until 14. He then worked for different parties until the fall of 1880, when he was appointed to his present position as teller in the Davenport Savings Bank. He married Miss Anna Eckhard, May 12, 1880; she was

born in Davenport, and was a daughter of D. Eckhard. Mr. John Meyer is a member of Harmonia and Schutzen Societies of Davenport, and in politics a Republican, and a representative man of Davenport, where he has lived since four years of age.

P. Albert Miekly, carpenter, 314 W. Fifth St., was born in Berlin, Prussia, April 21, 1828. His parents, Martin and Catherine (Sanderis) Miekly, were natives of Berlin, where he died in 1878; she still resides there. The subject of this sketch emigrated to this country in 1852, and landed in New York after a journey of seven weeks. He spent a year in Chicago, Ill., and Michigan, and came to Davenport in the fall of 1853. He worked at his trade for Mr. Squire, now deceased, six months, then went into business for himself. He has had good success in his business, and has built some of the finest residences in Davenport. He was married on the 18th of March, 1862, to Sophie Brugman, a native of Preslan, Prussia. Their union has been blessed with six children—Theodore, Adolph, Louis, Bertha, Augusta and Agnes. In politics, Mr. Miekly is a Republican.

Clinton U. Miller, photographer, 225 Brady St., was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., June 21, 1839; son of Abraham Miller, of Long Island. Clinton was reared on a farm and educated at Plattsburg, N. Y. He came to Scott County in 1876 and established a photographic gallery in Davenport. He does a large business and makes any kind of pictures. He employs three men to work for him. He was married June 29, 1856, to Eunice J. Hodgkins. This union was blessed with five children, one living, Nathan H., who is in partnership with his father in the photograph business.

Capt. Samuel Mitchell was born in Sciota Co., O., Oct. 19, 1812, son of David and Mary Stockham, who were among the early settlers of Sciota County. The land was surveyed by Gen. Massy, his father assisting and received a tract of land for his pay. He was the first to open up the salt mines of that section. He was a prominent man in his district, being elected to the Legislature 18 times; was a personal friend of Gen. Harrison, Thomas Cowen, Sr., Henry Clay, going all the way from Ohio to hear him make a speech. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a limited education. When 22 years of age he left his home in Ohio on horseback and crossed the broad prairies of Illinois; came to Albany, Whiteside Co., Ill., where he bought property and embarked in the lumber and mercantile business, and at the time of the tornado, which swept over that place in 1860 and swept away all he had accumulated. From there moved to Davenport. He married Mary Work in Marshall Co., Ill., by whom there was one son, James H., a graduate at Mt. Carroll Seminary, and at present employed by the N. W. R. Co., at Chicago. Mrs. Mitchell died about 1841. He again married Eveline Howard; she was born in Norwich, Vt., Nov. 15, 1819. By this union there are four children living—Eveline B., wife of N. W. Woodford, of Davenport; Charles H., now a rising

young lawyer of Chicago, and a graduate at the law department of the State University; Linnie R., and Mary, now the wife of J. F. Clark, of Davenport. The Captain has been engaged more or less in river traffic, having command of several boats. James H. enlisted in the 27th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being in the service nearly four years.

John F. Moeller, paper box manufactory, 325 and 327 West Second St., engaged in this business June 20, 1881. The factory was first established by Mr. Fay, who owned it until 1874, when Mr. H. F. Moeller purchased it and conducted it until Mr. J. F. Moeller bought him out on June 20, 1881. He manufactures paper boxes of every description, and is always prepared to fill orders promptly. The factory has been greatly improved under his management; have all the improved machinery for doing first-class work. He employs 16 girls. Mr. Moeller was born July 23, 1845, in Schleswig, Germany, and was a son of Wulf and Wilhelmina Moeller, natives of Germany. John learned the brick-layer's trade and attended school in his native country until he was 19 years old, when he came with his brother to the United States. He spent three years in Calhoun Co., Mich., and in 1868 located in Davenport. He worked for Knostman & Peterson, in the furniture factory, where he learned turning, and in the box factory until he became proprietor of that business in 1881. He was married Oct. 27, 1871, to Mary Harder, a native of Germany. They have had five children—Minnie M., Henry, Tillie, Hannah and Hugo. Mr. Moeller is a member of I. O. O. F., Scott Co. Lodge, No. 37, of the United Brotherhood of Iowa, and K. P., Davenport Lodge, No. 50. In politics he is a Democrat.

Daniel Moore was born in the city of Leicester, Leicestershire, England, Sept. 25, 1819, and was a son of Richard and Elizabeth Moore, *nee* Smith, both natives of England, where they died. Daniel attended school in his native country until his tenth year, when in May, 1830, he emigrated to America. Landing in Philadelphia, Pa., on the sixth day of July, 1830, with an older brother, Charles, who returned to England two years after, and is living there yet. His other brother, George then lived in Manayunk, Pa., but in the fall of the same year, 1830, concluded to move to Cincinnati, O., and they gave Daniel his choice, to stay in Philadelphia or go to the West, and his choice was the latter. They crossed the Alleghany Mountains by teams to Pittsburg, Pa., then down the Ohio River in a skiff, as far as Letart Falls, and from there to Cincinnati in a flat boat. He there agreed with Mr. Thomas Graham to learn the trade of baker, with whom he stayed until June, 1834. He then engaged in steam-boating until the fall of 1838, and made two trips from St. Louis to Prairie du Chien, Wis., in the fall of 1835. He quit the river in the fall of 1838, and again resumed his trade in St. Louis, Mo., where he was married on Jan. 21, 1840, to Miss Ellen Reilly Ayers, who was born in the city of New York and came to St. Louis in 1837. They have had five children—Robert P., Edwin O., Charles E., Eliza-

beth and Horace S. Edwin O. died in 1847, and Elizabeth died in 1876. In October, 1841, they moved to Stephenson (now Rock Island) and started the baking business, but meeting with poor success they moved over the river to Davenport on Sept. 9, 1842, and have lived here ever since. From 1842 to 1851, he was the only baker and butcher carrying on business in Davenport. In 1851 he gave up the butchering and continued the baking until February, 1873, when he sold out and retired from the business. During the war he furnished bread for the soldiers under Government contract, and he fed the first company of soldiers that arrived here, and the last company that was mustered out of service after the war was over. In 1873 he turned his attention to selling a patent bake-oven which he had invented for burning soft coal, and which met with a good sale. Soon after the organization of the Old Settlers' Society, he became a member, and has held the office of president of that association since the fall of 1881. In 1856 he was burned out, which was the direct cause of organizing the fire department of Davenport. He was one of the leading spirits in that organization, and was elected foreman of the hand engine "Witch." Two of his sons are members of the department at the present time. He also belonged to Scott Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, from 1851 to 1877, when he joined the United Order of Ancient Templars, and is still a member of the order. He was an old-time Whig from 1840 until the extinction of that party, since which time he has acted with the Republican party, until the last few years. Now he votes for principles more than party. Mr. Moore is a self-made man, and in spite of several reverses he has, by his own indomitable energy and perseverance, surmounted nearly all obstacles, and has made for himself a good name, meriting and receiving the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

A. Moritz, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, 105 West Second street, established this business in 1870 in company with L. Loenstein. Since 1871 Mr. Moritz has conducted this business alone. He occupies a building, 25 x 85 feet, four stories in height, with a basement. His retail department is on the first floor; the wholesale on the second, third and fourth floors. He carries a full and complete line of domestic and imported goods, employs three traveling salesmen, and does an annual business of \$175,000. Mr. Moritz was born near Frankford, Hesse, Germany, Dec. 19, 1846. When he was 18 years old, he emigrated to the United States, and landed in New York City, where he clerked until 1867, when he came to Davenport, and clerked here until 1870, when he established his present business. He was married April 11, 1869, to Miss Caroline Hamburger, of Frankford, Germany. Of six children born to them, four are living—Harry, Sidney, Mamie and Jesse. Mr. Moritz is a Mason and Member of Fraternal Lodge, No. 221; Davenport Chapter, R. A. M., No. 16, and of I. U. B. B., Lodge No. 174. He is one of the leading business-men of

Davenport and has the largest and only exclusive wholesale clothing house in the city.

Dr. James B. Morgan was born in Erie Co., Pa., July 6, 1839, son of James B. Morgan, of England, who came to the United States when 18 years old. He was a sailor, and died when our subject was quite young. His mother was again married and the family moved to Delaware Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1845. James B. enlisted at Dubuque in Co., I. First Iowa Inf., under Captain Frank J. Herron, afterward major-general. Dr. Morgan served as private for three months, then enlisted as orderly sergeant in Co. K, 12th Iowa Inf., for three years, and was then promoted to first lieutenant and served as such until the close of the war. He participated in nearly all the principal battles of the West. Before entering the service, he had decided to study medicine and while in the army he learned a great deal about surgery by observation. In the fall of 1866 he began his professional career by attending lectures at Rush Medical College in Chicago. He was induced by Prof. Lackey, demonstrator of anatomy at that college, to pursue dentistry instead of surgery. In April, 1877, he came to Davenport, as delegate from Post 71, Hopkinton, Iowa, to the permanent organization of the Grand Army of the Republic of Iowa, and made arrangements while here to study dentistry in the office of Dr. Miner. The following fall he entered Philadelphia Dental College, graduating from there as D. D. S. in February, 1878. He returned to this city, and in June, 1879, purchased the office of Dr. Gunckle, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession since. He has all the latest appliances in dentistry and has met with flattering success as a practitioner. Dr. Morgan was the originator of the U. O. A. T. in Iowa, and is a zealous worker for that order, of which he is Past Templar of Templar No. 1, and is also Adjutant, Post No. 1, G. A. R. He was married to Miss Minnie Harris of Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1871.

Mossman & Vollmer, commercial printers and manufacturers of all kinds of rubber stamps, 121 and 133 East Third street. The Rubber Stamp Manufactory was established in 1867, and incorporated in 1879, as the T. S. Buck & Co. Rubber Stamp Manufacturing Company. On Aug. 20 Mr. Vollmer became half owner, and in 1881 Mr. Mossman purchased Buck's interest, and they added the job printing department, where they are prepared to do all kinds of commercial printing. Albert L. Mossman came to Davenport in 1852, and served an apprenticeship in the *Gazette* office, learning the various branches of the printing business, including press work and job printing, and was afterward manager for the *Democrat* job rooms 18 years, until March 10, 1881, when he purchased the interest of T. S. Buck in the Rubber Stamp Manufactory. Mr. Mossman married Miss Amanda Campbell of Mercer Co., Penn., in 1861. The fruit of this marriage is three children, viz.: Wm. C., Linnie and Roy Mossman. Mr. Albert L. Mossman, joined the Y. M. C. A. of this city some 15 years ago; and in March, 1881, was elected president of this association. He and wife are

members of the Calvary Baptist Church, of which he is deacon. He has been superintendent of the North Davenport Mission Sunday school eight years, and a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor.

Henry Vollmer was born in Bremen, Germany, Dec. 27, 1837. His parents were John and Margaret (Kraul) Vollmer, who brought him to America in 1841, when four years of age; landed in New Orleans, then went to St. Louis, Mo., where Henry attended school until 13, when he learned the printer's trade with Hill & McKee, of the *Missouri Democrat*. In 1861 Mr. Vollmer came to Davenport, where he worked as superintendent of the German *Der Demokrat* paper, until 1879, when he established his present business, and in 1881 formed a partnership with Mr. Mossman. Mr. Vollmer married Miss Dorathea Plambeck Aug. 15, 1865. The fruit of this marriage is seven children, of whom are living,—Emil, Henry, Charles, Dora and Agnes. Mr. Vollmer is a member of Davenport Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W.

Christ Mueller, of the firm of Schricker & Mueller, came to Davenport in June, 1852, and in the spring of 1854 engaged in the lumber business on a salary. Previous to this he had been engaged in the manufacture of vinegar, but on April 1, 1854, his factory was totally destroyed by fire. He lost everything, compelling him to go to work as a laborer. From 1855 he was a partner in erecting a flouring mill in Alliance, Iowa, which they ran two years, when, the enterprise proving unprofitable, he returned to the lumber business, as salesman and manager for a firm in Davenport, continuing until 1863, then speculated in grain until 1868, in which he was very successful. March 1, 1868, he bought an interest in his present business, and became a member of the above-named firm. The company buys logs and timber, which they manufacture into lumber and shingles, and also run a saw and planing mill. They do an enormous business, having handled over 13,000,000 feet of lumber in 1881. They own a stern-wheel steamboat which is used in rafting, on which 15 men are employed. Their entire force numbers 125 hands. Mr. Mueller was born in Germany in 1823, in Holstein. He was in the Scheleswick-Holstein rebel army, in which service he received three wounds in 1848. He landed in America in June, 1852. He was united in marriage in June, 1854, in this city with Ephelia Claussen, daughter of H. R. Claussen, a prominent lawyer of Davenport, and at one time a member of the State Senate of Iowa. They have one daughter and four sons, the oldest of whom, Frank W., is bookkeeper for the firm. Mr. Mueller was the original prime mover in organizing the Turners Society, and was 25 years one of its leading officers; has filled the principal chairs in the organization. He is also a member of the Schmetzenveen Sharp-Shooters' Association.

William Mullen, manager for the celebrated "Genuine Singer Company," office 326 Brady St., was born in Winnebago, Wis., Jan. 26, 1855. His parents were Charles and Mary (Fox) Mullen, natives of Ireland and Canada. They had a family of

seven sons. William, the subject of this sketch, attended school until 10 years of age, when his father died, and at that early age he struck out to make his own living. He drove team and worked for farmers until 15, when he learned iron and wood bridge building, which business he followed until 1872, when he came West. He worked here at Davenport, Iowa, on the Government bridge, as draw-tender, two years. He then worked at bridge-building for the C., R. I. & P. R'y until 1880, when he began to work for the Singer Co., and received his present appointment as manager of the Co.'s office here September, 1881. This office is the oldest sewing machine office in the city, and was established here in 1867, and thousands of the "Genuine Singer" sewing machines have been sold each year since that time, and this house justly deserves the good name it has always had. The Singer machine is widely known, and is a favorite with all for simplicity and splendid work. The history of the Singer machine is known by all, and these machines are sold all over the United States as well as in Europe. Mr. William Mullen, manager for the Davenport office, warrants every machine he sells. He married Miss Ella Mullen, April 21, 1873. She was born in Davenport, Iowa; she was a daughter of William and Ella (O'Neil) Mullen, who settled in Scott County in 1837 or '8. Mr. and Mrs. William Mullen, subject of this sketch, have had three children, viz.: William, Jr., Robert, and George Mullen. Mr. Mullen is a member of the Catholic Total Abstinence of America, and in politics he is a Greenbacker.

Thomas Murray, County Surveyor and City Engineer of Davenport, was elected surveyor in the fall of 1867, and took charge of the duties of the office in January, 1868; was appointed city engineer in the spring of the same year, and still holds both offices. He is of Scotch nativity, born in 1845. His father, Charles Murray, married Miss Barbary Murray, and they emigrated to the United States in 1855, and located in Scott Co., Iowa, and are now residents of Davenport. They have a family of eight children. Thomas Murray attended the schools of this city, and having a taste for mathematics, naturally turned his attention to surveying. He is a Mason, a member of lodge, chapter and commandery. He was united in marriage in 1880 to Eva Daniels, a native of Scott County.

George Murray was born in Scotland, in March, 1810. He came to the United States in 1828, and located in Pennsylvania, in the contracting business, and built the Alleghany & Portage R. R., Pottsville R. R., a portion of the Pennsylvania Central, the canal on Sandy and Beaver Rivers, Ohio, and the Iron Mountain Road in Missouri. In 1854 he came to Iowa and bought a farm near Davenport, bringing his family the following spring. In 1875 they moved into the city. His marriage to Esther Croyle occurred in 1833. They had nine children, three living,—James, William and Mary E. One son, Thomas, died in the war, a member of the 20th Ia. Infantry. Mrs. Esther Murray died and Mr. Murray was

again married in 1854, to Mrs. Harriet Morgan, *nee* Wilson. Mr. Murray is member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Murray of the Presbyterian church.

John J. Olshausen, M. D., is a native of Holstein, Germany, born June 6, 1817, son of John D. Olshausen, of Hanover, Germany. Dr. Olshausen was educated in the Gymnasium of Königsberg, a Latin school, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Kiel in 1847. He emigrated to America in the same year and located in the practice of medicine in St. Louis, Mo., remaining there until the fall of 1854, when he came to Davenport, Ia. He has been the recipient of a large and successful practice here, among both the American and German people. He was married in St. Louis in 1848, to Margaret E. Shepman, of German birth, who came to St. Louis, Mo., with her parents in 1837. Dr. and Mrs. Olshausen had eight children, four living—Zoe, wife of Dr. Bernhardt, of Rock Island; Theodore, now married, is salesman for the Crescent Mills; Juliana and Walter. Dr. Olshausen made a tour through North and South America, from 1833 to '41. He is a member of the United States Medical Society and the Academy of Science. Has been a member of the School Board for the past 12 or 15 years.

Thomas O'Shaughnessy, grocer, 629 Harrison street, is a native of County Galway, Ireland, born Dec. 15, 1834. He was a son of Edward and Helen O'Shaughnessy, *nee* Wade, of Irish birth. When Thomas was about 13 years of age his parents started for America. While on the way his father died and was buried at sea Dec. 28, 1847. The remainder of the family landed at New Orleans and from there went to Madison, Ind., where Thomas worked in a brickyard until 1854, when the family came to Davenport. Thomas still continued in the same business here until 1868. He then opened a grocery store and has been engaged in that business since, and is now located at the above address, where he carries a full line of groceries and staple goods. He was married to Julia Byrne, June 15, 1863. She was born in County Wicklow, Ireland and was a daughter of Peter and Mary Byrne natives also of that country. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy have been born five children—Mary A., John E., Joseph P. and Ellen. Michael B. died Aug. 15, 1871. Mrs. Julia O'Shaughnessy died Dec. 25, 1873. Mr. O'Shaughnessy married for his second wife Katy, daughter of Patrick and Eliza (Dunn) O'Shaughnessy, Feb. 2, 1876, and by her has had three children—Thomas P., Michael P., who died Dec. 12, 1878, and Joseph. In connection with his grocery store Mr. O'Shaughnessy has a wholesale flour, feed and grain store, and is one of the enterprising business men of the city. He is a member of the Irish National Land League. The family belong to the St. Anthony's Parish Catholic Church.

George Ott was born in Prussia, Germany, May 1, 1827. His parents died when he was nine years old. He received an education in Prussia, and came to the United States in 1854; located in Pough-

keepsie, N. Y., where he engaged in house-painting 1½ years, then came to Davenport. In 1857 he went to St. Louis, Mo., returning to Davenport in 1860, and established his present business of sash, door and blind manufactory. He began without any capital, except an honest name and an untiring energy; these conjoined with prudence and good management have produced the usual result—success. He now carries a capital stock of \$75,000, besides doing an annual business of \$260,000 in real estate, which is steadily increasing. He was married in February, 1849, to Regina Korus. They had two children—George and Lucy, both now married. Mrs. Regina Ott died and he was again married in 1865, to Louise Gosch.

Gustav Overdieck, now deceased, was born in the year 1818, in the Province of Holstein, Germany, and was a son of Ludarino and Dora Overdieck, of German nativity. Mr. Gustav Overdieck followed a mercantile life in his native country, until 1848, and at that time he emigrated to America, and located in Scott Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1854, in Davenport. He was married in 1854 to Elise Anderson, who was born in Holstein, Germany, and came to this country in 1848. Of five children born to them, four are living—Hattie, Lotta, Ellen and Allen. Mr. Overdieck was a member of the Lutheran church, and a sincere Christian.

Simon Bailey Paige was born in Wentworth, N. H., Aug. 26, 1824. His father, James K. Paige, was of English descent, and his mother, Ann Maria Ramsay, of Scotch origin. Our subject was brought up a farmer, and attended the district-school winters, receiving material aid in his instructions from his mother. He also attended a private school several terms, and closed his studies in Plymouth Academy in 1844. In the fall of that year he went to Lowell, Mass., and worked during his three years' stay in two extensive banking establishments. In company with Mr. Cochran he embarked in the grocery trade, which he followed several years. From 1852 to 1855 he was deputy sheriff of Middlesex County. The next year, in partnership with his brother, he bought out an extensive lumbering and general merchandise business at Oshkosh, Wis. This partnership still exists, being one of the oldest firms in Oshkosh. Our subject was an indefatigable worker for the business interests of his Western home, and was instrumental in incorporating the Oshkosh & Mississippi River Railroad, being elected a director at the first meeting of the organization, and treasurer of the company at the first meeting of the directors. In 1872, Mr. Paige's health being somewhat impaired, he closed out his merchandising business and traveled extensively, visiting nearly every state in the Union. He also made a trip to Europe, traveling over the continent three times, and visiting the Holy Land, Syria, Turkey, Greece and islands of the Mediterranean, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, Corfu, etc., closing his travels with a trip around the world. On his return he again applied himself to

business, going extensively into the logging trade with his brother, purchasing \$237,000 worth of pine lands, mill property, etc. In February, 1881, the firm of Paige, Dixon & Co. was formed, and a purchase made of the extensive mill in this city formerly owned by John L. Davies. The magnitude of their business is indicated by the trial balance from their books, Nov. 30, being \$226,845.48. Mr. Paige is a lover of good horses, and is the owner of a dozen or so, possessing the best strains of high-bred trotting blood in the country. Politically he is a Republican. Is a Mason of the 32d degree. He was married in 1848, in Lowell, to Miss Leaty Cushing Bean. They have had no children. Mrs. Paige met with a tragic death in the burning of the Beckwith House, which occurred in December, 1880. This was a crushing blow to a kind and affectionate husband, as they had never been separated but a few weeks at a time during their long and happy married life of nearly 33 years.

James Monroe Parker, retired, was born in Meshoppen, Luzerne Co. (now Wyoming Co.), Penn., May 20, 1824. His father and mother, Jonathan and Naomi (Titus) Parker, were natives of Rutland Co., Vermont, and moved to Canada in an early day, where they remained five years. They then returned to Vermont, and soon after removed to Meshoppen, Penn., where his father engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, continuing until 1836, when he gave up the business and took charge of Dr. Rose's business in the selection and sale of wool and sheep, controlling the same for two years. He then went to Philadelphia and was appointed to take charge of the surveys of the Bingham estate, a large tract of wild land in Northern Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Condersport, Potter Co., Penn., managing the same until the year 1842, when he removed to Davenport, Iowa, his family having preceded him, at which place he remained until his death. The subject of this sketch received only a common-school education in Pennsylvania, and worked in the woolen-mill with his father up to 1836. He then came West with his mother and two sisters, locating in Davenport, where his two brothers had settled two years previously. He was but 14 years old at that time. His first work in Davenport was for the firm of Davenport & Watts, clerking in a store, where he remained one year. He then clerked for J. N. Macklot, corner Main and Front streets, and for Lewis A. Macklot, corner Main and Second streets, for three years, after which he took charge of a stock of goods for Henry A. Taylor. He next went to Camden, Ill., and associated himself with A. K. Philleo, where they carried on general merchandise for three years. He then went to Rock Island and engaged with L. M. Webber for a year in the dry-goods business, after which he returned to Davenport and entered the bank of Cook & Sargent as cashier, remaining until 1853, at which time they started a branch bank in Rock Island, in which he was admitted as a partner. In 1856 they disposed of this bank to Mitchell & Cable, and he then

went to Florence, Neb., where they opened the "Bank of Florence," and an exchange business in name of Cook, Sargent & Parker, our subject being cashier and general manager of the concern. He continued with the bank until 1860, when they wound up business. He then purchased land and commenced farming, adjoining the town. He was first married in 1853, to J. Zerlina Wing, born in Albany, N. Y., July 16, 1836, daughter of D. S. and Sarah (Heath) Wing. Their family consisted of three children—William Frederick, born in Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 2, 1854; James Monroe, Jr., born in Florence, Neb., Nov. 20, 1859, and Josephine Talbot, born May 14, 1865, in the same place. Mrs. Parker died April 17, 1869, at his farm residence at Florence, Neb. On returning to Davenport soon after, he was appointed receiver of the Davenport Savings Institution, and was engaged a year and a half in winding up its business. Dec. 6, 1871, he married his present wife, Mrs. Ella (Wing) Taylor, who was born May 11, 1832, daughter of Abraham and Abigail (Barnard) Wing, of Glen Falls, N. Y. Four years of their married life were spent upon the farm in Nebraska and in traveling, making a trip to Europe during the time, and returning to Davenport after the Centennial Exposition, in the fall of 1876, where they now reside. Mr. Parker commenced life for himself when only 14 years of age, and his perseverance, industry and economy during the early years, enabled him later in life to make and enjoy four trips to Europe with his family, and still has the satisfaction of owning several thousand acres of land in Iowa and Nebraska, besides city property, and enjoying a pleasant home in Davenport. He was formerly a Whig, but on the organization of the Republican party became identified with and still belongs to same. His two sons reside at Florence, and carry on his large farm near Omaha, Neb.

Samuel Parker, retired, was born in Middlesex Co., Mass., June 23, 1800. His father, Levi Parker, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a lieutenant under Gen. Washington. His mother, Abigail (Pool) Parker, was a member of the Presbyterian church. They were natives of Massachusetts. Samuel attended school and worked at the blacksmith's trade until he was 18 years old, then followed peddling dry goods and tin ware through the Eastern States, until 1830 or 1831, when he went into the auction business. He kept a store at Troy and Rochester, N. Y., La Porte, Ind., and Aug. 8, 1838, he located in Davenport Township. He bought a claim in this township, which he cultivated about eight years, and also acted as auctioneer of the county; then moved into Davenport, where he followed auctioneering until 1870 or '71, since which time he has lived retired. He has been twice married, first in 1830 to Mrs. Van Seou, who died in 1860, having been the mother of one child, now deceased. His second marriage occurred Oct. 9, 1862, to Mrs. Violette Igelberger, *nee* Kiddler. Mr. Parker was for many years a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Davenport. He owns two houses and lots in Davenport, one on

Fourteenth street, the other on Sixth and Le Claire, where he resides. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, having cast his first ballot for old Hickory Jackson. He is now in his 82d year, and has been a resident of this city since 1838.

George W. Parker, retired farmer, was born in Sherbrook, Lower Canada, Jan. 5, 1813, and is the son of an honored sire, Jonathan, and Naomi (Tittus) Parker, who were natives of Vermont, and both born in the year 1786. Soon after their marriage they moved to Canada, and there resided five years, when they went back to Vermont, and from there moved to Meshoppen, Luzern County, now Wyoming, Penn., where they lived for 15 years, when they moved to Silver Lake, Susquehanna Co., Penn., where his father engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods, which he followed up to 1836, after which he took charge of the Bingham estate and had charge up to 1842. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools mostly; attended the academy of Wilkes Barre, Penn., nearly two terms. He worked with his father in the woollen-mills up to 15 years of age, after which he worked on a farm and rafting on the river up to 22 years of age, and in June, 1836, came to Davenport, Iowa, most of which he footed it, and hired out on a farm until Aug. 30, 1836. He then followed wood-chopping up to Feb. 1, 1837, in the Galena bottoms. In the spring of 1837 he hired out to D. C. Eldridge, then Le Claire, after which he took a contract carrying mail for his brother from Davenport to Dubuque, which he continued up to March, 1838, when he again hired out to D. C. Eldridge, and followed working on a farm up to February, 1839. He bought a claim for \$150, with money he had saved from time to time, and commenced farming, where he resided up to the fall of 1880. He continued to add to his farm until he owned 320 acres. He was married in 1841 to Hanna Heller, who was born in Ohio in 1822, and raised a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living, viz.: Caroline S., Geo. T., Clara C., James W., Mary, Ella and Sarah; one deceased, Linda N. He moved to Davenport in the fall of 1880, and now resides at No. 1451 Ainsworth street. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were among the early settlers of the county, and have lived to see many changes since their first coming. In the days of the Whigs Mr. Parker was a Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party he became identified with that party. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature, and served in that capacity three successive terms; was one of the justices of the peace for two years, and county commissioner for three years, and a man who has been honored and respected by his fellow countrymen for many years. He now is somewhat retired from the busy cares of life, and living on what he had accumulated in an early day.

Herman Peters, barber and hairdresser, 227 W. 2d street, was born in Holstein, Germany, March 4, 1834, of Luetz and Sophia (Wieborg) Peters. Herman received an education, and learned

the barber's trade in his native country, and in 1824 emigrated to America. He landed in New York City, May 27 of that year, and worked at his trade there until June 1, 1855, when he came West and located in Davenport on the 1st of July. In 1856 he opened a shop of his own, which he now has fitted up in first-class style, and employs three assistants. He was married to Miss Jenette Thoeming, May 15, 1857. She was born in Schleswig-Holstein, and was a daughter of William Thoeming, who came to Scott County in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have 10 children, seven living—William, Helena, Amelia, Harry, Jenette, Louisa and Emma. William works in the shop with his father. Mr. Peters is a member of K. P., Damon Lodge No. 10, and Muenachoir and Schutzen societies. He is one of our representative business men and one of the oldest barbers in Davenport.

L. W. Petersen, dealer in carpets, wall paper, window shades, oil cloths, etc., No. 212 W. 2d street, was born in the city of Tondern-Schleswig, Germany, Nov. 24 1827, and was a son of A. and Mary Petersen, *nee* Horluck. He attended the public school and college until he was 16 years old, then learned the merchant's trade. In 1848 he joined the Holstein army, and served three years. In 1853, he came to the United States and went to Chicago, Ill., where he clerked in a wholesale house until November, 1855, when he came to Davenport and established his present business. He was married to Miss Annette Hoepfner, July 24, 1858. She was born in the city of Kiel, Germany. To them have been born four children, Ella, Harold P., Lavinius W., and Hertha. In politics he is a Republican.

John H. C. Petersen, of the firm of J. H. C. Petersen & Sons, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, 217, 217½, 219 and 221 West Second street, established this business in 1871, as a retail store, and soon after engaged in the wholesale trade. They carry a full line of imported and domestic goods, and occupy a building 73x150 feet, using three ground floors for their retail goods, the second and third floors for the wholesale; also occupy a duplicate wholesale department, 42 x 150 feet, three stories high and containing 29,300 square feet of floor-room. They are the leading dry goods merchants of Davenport, and have a branch house at Geneseo, Ill., and one at Clinton, Ia. Their motto is, "One price and that the lowest." The subject of this sketch was born in Schleswig, Germany, April 8, 1821, and was a son of John and Christianna (Sternhagen) Petersen. John, Jr., attended school until he was 16, then served a five-years apprenticeship in the dry-goods trade; afterward clerked eight years, then went into business for himself. In 1860 he came with his family to America, and located in Scott County. He farmed in Hickory Grove Township. In 1864 he went into the general merchandising business with a partner and continued until 1871, when he established his present business with his sons. He married Elizabeth Hansen, April 13, 1847. They have had 10 children, six living—Max D.,



W. H. Hays

William D. and Henry F. (members of the firm) Frederica, Agnes and Mary.

Fritz Postel, wholesale and retail dealer in domestic and imported wines, 427 Second street, Davenport, was born in Burg, in Suder-Dithmarchen, Holstein, Germany, May 4, 1848. He was a son of Andrew and Eliza (Husmann) Postel, natives of Holstein, Germany. He was a collector and police magistrate. He and wife are still living in Keil, Holstein, Germany, are members of the Lutheran church, and had a family of 10 children, seven living. Fritz was employed as overseer of a large estate until 20 years of age, then served one year as volunteer in the German army. Then returned to his position as overseer until the German-France war came, when he enlisted as a soldier in this war and remained in it to its close. The spring of 1872, he came to the United States, landed at New York City, and soon after came to Davenport, and followed farming six years; then opened his wholesale and retail liquor store, at 427 West Second street, where he carries a full line of domestic and imported wines. He was married to Miss Eliza Looft, December, 1879. She was born in Holstein, Germany, and was a daughter of Peter and Margaretta (Haak) Looft natives of Holstein. Mr. Fritz Postel is a member of Druids, Davenport Lodge, No. 4.

Rudolph Priester, wholesale manufacturer of tobacco and cigars, 403 W. Second St., became sole proprietor of this establishment in 1877; for two years prior to that time the business had been conducted by Rummelsberg & Priester. The subject of this memoir was born March 2, 1846, in Oldenberg, Germany, and was a son of Carl and Eliese (Benthien) Priester, of German birth. Rudolph attended school in his native country until he was 11 years old, when he came with his parents to America, and located in Davenport, Ia., in August, 1857. He worked on his father's farm in Winfield Township until he was 24 years old, when he was employed as bookkeeper for Miller & Priester in a cigar-box manufactory in Davenport, and remained with them until 1874, when he went into business for himself. His marriage with Miss Louisa Schlegel, of Davenport, occurred Oct. 29, 1873. Their union has been blessed with four children—Rudolph J., Clara, Ferdinand and Otto. Mr. Priester is a member of the German Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 5; of I. O. O. F., Scott Lodge, No. 27; of K. P., Damon Lodge, No. 5; and of Druids, No. 4. He was elected to the office of city treasurer four terms. In politics is a Democrat.

Peter Rauch, baker for Mr. John Aberle, 1404 W. Third St., was born in Hausen, Province of Payern, Germany, Feb. 18, 1859. He was a son of Michael and Barbara (Eirich) Rauch, natives of that place. Peter attended school until his 14th year, then assisted his father on the farm until he was 18 years old, when he came to the United States. He worked on a farm in Hudson Co., N. J., two years, then came to Iowa. He obtained employment on a farm near Clinton, where he remained until February, 1880, when

he came to Davenport and began to work for Mr. Aberle. He is an enterprising young man.

Kensyl Reading, son of Asher and Margaret (Wolverton) Reading, was born May 3, 1815, in Huntington Co., N. J. His parents were both natives of the same State. His father was a farmer, and died in 1864. His mother yet resides on the old homestead at the advanced age of 96. Kensyl was educated in the common schools of his native county, and assisted his father on the farm until 18 years of age, when he began working at the carpenter's trade in———, where he remained one year, after which he went to Cincinnati, O., and from there to Niles, Mich., remaining about one year in each place, working at his trade. He then, in 1836, went to New York, and in July of that year enlisted in the Second Regiment, U. S. Dragoons. He was in the recruiting service until December, 1836, when he was sent south with his regiment, remaining there till the expiration of his term of enlistment, which was for three years. He was mustered out as orderly sergeant. Returning to New Jersey, he engaged in farming until 1844. In 1841 he united in marriage with Hannah Risler, also a native of Huntington Co., N. J., who was born in 1822. In the spring of 1844 Mr. and Mrs. Reading moved to Scott County, and purchased a farm of 120 acres of land, three and a half miles northeast of the city of Davenport. Five children were born unto them, four of whom are now living—Augustus, Margaret, now Mrs. Brewer; Adeline, now Mrs. M. H. Hurd; John. The deceased one was named Ella. Mr. Reading has never served on a jury, never had a law-suit, and was never a witness in any suit in his life. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but on the organization of the Republican party, he united his fortunes with it, and has since been an earnest advocate of its principles. He is a member of the M. E. church.

James A. Reid, M. D., Eclectic physician, was born in Madison Co., Ky., in 1830, and was reared chiefly in Randolph Co., Missouri, at which place and Iowa his education was principally received. He read medicine in this city with Dr. M. D. Hickman, now deceased. He graduated from Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the spring of 1855. He first located in Moline, Ill., and remained there until September, 1857, then came to Davenport, Iowa. He was married in 1862 to Annie E. Berry, a native of Harrisburg, Pa., but at the time of their marriage a resident of Rock Island. They have two children—Clifton A., aged 18 years, who is now in Griswold College, and Annie Lillian, aged 15 years. Upon coming to Davenport Dr. Reid prosecuted a large and successful practice until 1869, when he traveled extensively in Eastern cities for his health, practicing some in the meantime. He spent the summer of 1871 in Chicago, and lost heavily during the great fire of October, that year. He lost a medical library and surgical instruments worth \$3,700 in that fire; having his office burned at East Madison street, where it was at that time. Since

1872 he has been actively engaged in practice in Davenport. He is a member of the Iowa State Eclectic Medical Society; has served as its vice-president two years; was elected president in June, 1881. He is also a member of the United States National Eclectic Medical Association. He read a paper on vaccination as a preventive of small-pox, before the State Society at its last meeting; also read a paper before the National Association at its last meeting. The year previous he read a paper on the "Progress of Medical Science" before the State Society, and the year prior on "Sanitary Science."

Henry Reis, jeweler and watchmaker, 208 West Second street, was born in Hamburg, Germany, May 19, 1831, and is a son of John H. and Lena (Saff) Reis, of that country. He attended school until his 16th year, when he learned the trade of jeweler and watchmaker, which he followed in Germany until December, 1866, when he emigrated to America. He landed in New York and came at once to Davenport, arriving in January, 1867. He established a jewelry and watch-maker's shop, and is at present located at the above number, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in that line. He was married April 24, 1873, to Miss Sophia Schaffer. Her father, John N. Schaffer, was a cabinet-maker in Hamburg, Germany, where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Reis have had two children—Lena and Martha. Mr. Reis affiliates with the Republican party.

William Renwick, one of Davenport's most prominent business men, was born in Liverpool, England, June 24, 1829, and is the son of James Renwick and Elizabeth, *nee* Lockerbie, both natives of Scotland and descendants of the old Covenanters. William received his early education in England, and later, after the removal of his father's family to Iowa, in 1846, he attended the Iowa College. In 1850 he engaged in the grain and commission business with his father under the firm name of Renwick & Son. In 1852, in connection with their other business, the firm began dealing in and manufacturing lumber, and in 1855, selling their interest in other business, they devoted their time and capital exclusively to the lumber trade. His father returning in 1859, he conducted the business on his own account until 1875, when the firm of Renwick, Shaw & Crasett was formed. Mr. Renwick has been very successful in his business, and much of his success may be attributed to his perseverance and energy, even under adverse circumstances. In religious views he is a Presbyterian, and has been trustee of that church a number of years. He was president of the Board of Trade three years, and is an owner in and director of the Davenport City Street Railway Co. He was the first agent of the American, also of the United States Express Companies in Davenport. He is a member of the Scott Co. Agricultural Society, in which he is much interested, having been a member for 22 years. Mr. Renwick has traveled extensively over the continent of Europe, and being an observing man has

gained a large fund of valuable information. He possesses much taste for the fine arts, and has recently added some fine paintings from the masters to his fine collection. He was married on the 21st of March, 1855, to Miss Cynthia Seymour, of Davenport, Iowa. Personally, Mr. Renwick has rare qualities, and by his upright course of life has made for himself an honorable reputation. None excel him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence.

James Renwick is a native of Scotland, and was born April 6, 1805. In 1826 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Newell Lockerbie, who was born in Scotland in 1802. Two decades of their married life they spent in the old country, when the desire to better their fortunes and provide for their children took possession of their minds, and accordingly, in 1846, they came to America and located in Davenport. Here Mr. Renwick at once engaged in the business of planing and sawing lumber, which business he followed for 27 years, when he retired in favor of his son. Mr. and Mrs. Renwick are the parents of four children—William, Elizabeth, Margaret and Rebecca. In politics Mr. Renwick is a Republican.

Adelbert Riepe, druggist, No. 403 West 2d street, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 11, 1855, and is a son of William and Louisa (Possner) Riepe. The former was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Nov. 16, 1816; the latter in Saxonia, March 14, 1832. They are now residents of Davenport. Adelbert came with his parents to this city in 1858, and received an education here. He has been in the drug business since October, 1878. He has a steadily increasing trade.

Trangott Richter & Co., 323 and 325 W. Second St., wholesale and retail furriers and jobbers in hats, caps, gloves and straw goods, is the only firm in this branch of business in the city. The business was established by Mr. Richter in 1867, and July 1, 1881, Mr. George Franck was taken into partnership. They occupy two buildings, one being 150 x 55 feet, two stories in height, and a basement; the other, 150 x 25 feet, three stories in height, and a basement. They carry a complete stock of imported and domestic goods, and make a specialty of ladies' and gents' furs; employ three traveling salesmen and sell goods in eight different States. They do an immense business, and are classed with the most prominent and substantial business men of the State. Trangott Richter was born in Prussia, Germany, May 9, 1844, and was a son of Henry and Caroline (Wolf) Richter, natives of Prussia. Trangott learned the furrier's trade in his native country and came to the United States when he was 20 years of age. He worked at his trade in New York six months, then obtained employment in a carriage shop at Dixon, Ill. After earning about \$75 he went to Chicago and invested in furs, and established a store in Geneseo, Ill. He remained there three years and made \$4,000. He came to Davenport and purchased Julius Koeh's stock of furs, etc., and

soon after purchased his present store. He was married Jan. 26, 1879, to Miss Minnie Brandt, of Davenport. They have two children—Eddie and Walter. Mr. Richter is a member of the K. P., German Lodge, No. 10, of the Harmonia Society and the Schutzen Society.

George Franck was born in Frankford, Germany, Oct. 4, 1844, and is a son of Henry and Mary Franck, natives of Germany. Mr. George Franck learned the furrier's trade in the old country, and came to the United States when 21 years old. He worked at his trade two years, and traveled for a New York house 12 years; then came to Davenport and formed his present partnership with Mr. Richter. He married Miss Tillie Senne in 1868, a native of Staten Island. They have had six children—Charles, Louisa, William, Anna and George. Gustaf died in 1870. Mr. Franck is a member of the Entomological and Beethoven Societies of New York, and the Harmonia Society of Davenport.

C. N. Roberts, deceased, was born in Ruabon, Wales, Oct. 30, 1841. He came to the United States with his parents in 1849, and settled in Neenah, Wis. His father died in 1859, and he and his mother struggled hard to provide for the family. The subject of this record had an innate love for books and study, and being deprived of those superior advantages so dear to a student, he applied himself diligently to develop a naturally fine mind and a superior intellectual ability. In this way he acquired much solid information, which was of much value to him in after years. He became a resident of Davenport, March 4, 1866, and engaged in the sash and door manufactory, in Forrest Block, on Perry St., with a capital of \$672. He was very successful. In 1869 he lost every thing in a fire, but began anew and again amassed a fortune. He was a liberal supporter of the church and all benevolent institutions. He was very active in the Y. M. C. A., and was its president at the time of his death. He was a truly good man and public-spirited citizen. He was married in South Bend, Ind., on June 17, 1868, to Julia Roraback, a native of Hudson, N. Y., born in 1836. They had two children—Edward C., and Horace G. Mrs. Roberts is a sister of U. N. Roraback, of the firm of U. N. Roberts & Co.

Thomas Robinson, retired farmer, 821 East Fourteenth street, Davenport, was born on a farm, where Martinsburg, Pa., now is, March 16, 1806. His parents, Thomas and Jane (Ackerson) Robinson, died, leaving him an orphan at 12 years of age, to make his own way in the world. When he was 17 years old he learned the stone-mason's trade, and followed that until April 5, 1844, when he came to Scott County and bought a farm in Davenport Township, on Jersey Ridge. He was one of the first three men who broke prairie on that ridge. In April, 1877, he sold his farm and moved into Davenport, where he bought a nice residence on East Fourteenth street. He was married Aug. 15, 1839, to Miss Sarah B. J. Blake, of Bedford Co., Penn. Their union has been blessed

with 12 children, 9 living—Thomas M., George W., Samuel B., Mary E., Wilson P., Ella M. B., Charley D. and Minnie. Mr. Robinson is a member of I. O. O. F., Davenport Lodge, No. 7. He was educated in the Democratic school of politics, and has always adhered to that party. He cast his first ballot for Old Hickory Jackson.

Ferdinand Roddewig, importer and jobber in wines and liquors, 413 and 415 Harrison street, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Germany, June 26, 1828. He was a son of Frederick and Charlotte Roddewig, natives of Germany, who was clerk of the court in the city of Biedefeld, Prussia, Germany. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and she of the Catholic church. They had eight children, five living. Ferdinand lived with his father, attending High School until he was 15 years of age. Then clerked in a wholesale linen store until 20 years of age, when he came alone to America; was 64 days coming from Bremen; landed at New Orleans, November, 1848. He worked here 18 months, and learned the cigar trade. Then went to St. Louis, Mo., and worked until January, 1851, when he opened a cigar manufactory, and in 1853, he returned to Germany, and visited his parents. Some months after he went to Sheboygan, Wis., and married Miss Metta H. Koehler, Nov. 26, 1853. She was born in Biedfeld, Germany, and was a daughter of Ferdinand and Ernestena Koehler, natives of Germany. After his marriage Mr. Roddewig went to St. Louis and ran his cigar factory until 1855, when he came to Davenport, Iowa, and opened a grocery and liquor store, where he now is, at 413 and 415 Harrison street; and in 1869 he opened his wholesale liquor store, his present business, where he carries a full line of the finest native and imported wines and liquors, and is the oldest wholesale liquor man in the city. He and wife had four children, viz.: Lena, Paul, Peter E. and Ferdinand, Jr. Mrs. Roddewig died Sept. 2, 1875, and was buried in Davenport. Mr. Roddewig is a member of the Turner Society, Harmonia Society, and of the Shooters' Association; in politics, Independent, and is one of the representative men of Davenport, having been here since 1855.

M. J. Rohlf's, Treasurer of Scott County, was elected to this position in the fall of 1873, and entered upon the duties of his office Jan. 1, 1874, and has been elected four times continuously. He is of German nativity, born in 1816, and was educated in the Gumnozim and a seminary of his native country. He emigrated to the United States in 1847, and came directly to Davenport, and has been a resident of Scott County over one-third of a century. On his arrival here he at once engaged in agricultural pursuits which he continued with some interruptions until he was elected to his present office. He has been identified with the Republican party since its organization and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He was elected as representative from Scott County to the Iowa General Assembly, and has held the office eight years successively. Upon retiring from that position he was immediately elected to his present

office. Mr. Rohlf's was married in Germany in 1840 to Miss Eliza Rode; they are the parents of five children, all residing in Iowa. His son, Rudolph Rohlf's, is his deputy in the treasurer's office. Mr. Rohlf's is a member of the Davenport Turner Society, and is vice-president of the Turner's District Society, composed of the societies of that order in Iowa. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of Davenport Lodge, No. 37. During his connection with the Legislature he served with many of the men who have since helped to shape the political history of Iowa. He was one of the pioneer Germans who settled in Scott County and helped to lay the foundation for the large German settlement made here since.

Isaac Rothschild, the leading clothier and merchant tailor of Davenport, located at Nos. 102 and 104 Brady street, was born in Mordstetten, Wittenberg, Germany, Dec. 6, 1844, of Moses E. and Augusta (Ettlinger) Rothschild, natives of Germany. Isaac Rothschild learned the tailor's trade in his native country, and came to America when 18 years old. He landed in New York, and from there came to Davenport, arriving May 22, 1863, with 50 cents in his pocket, as a nest-egg for a fortune. He worked for his board for the first three months, but made \$50 extra by putting strips on officers' suits for the soldiers. After the expiration of the three months his employer offered him \$25 a month, which he accepted and remained with him four years. Then went to Terre Haute, Ind., and controlled L. Rothschild's store for him during a nine months' visit in Europe. He returned to Davenport and clerked for his brother, E. Rothschild, one year, then went into partnership with him, under the firm name of E. Rothschild & Bro. In 1878 he purchased his brother's share and now conducts the business alone. He occupies a double store fronting on Brady and Second streets, and has what few stores, in much larger cities than Davenport, do not possess, and that is an exact duplicate on the upper floors of his stock on the first floor. He keeps first-class cutters, and goods from almost every country in the world. He gives employment to 40 men. He has just contracted for an enlargement of his already mammoth establishment. In a word, Mr. Rothschild is one of Davenport's most enterprising business men. Commencing in limited circumstances, he has by honest dealing and close application to work placed himself at the head as a clothier and merchant tailor. He was married Feb. 5, 1871, to Rosa Auerbach, daughter of Abraham and Paulen Auerbach, and a niece of the poet, Berthold Von Auerbach, of Germany. Their union has been blessed with five children—Jennie, Ida, Hannie, Fannie and Maudie. Mr. Rothschild is a Mason and a member of Trinity Lodge, No. 208, from Blue Lodge to the Davenport Capital Lodge, No. 16. He is a member of Davenport I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 7, and of the State, No. 3, Encampment; of State Lodge No. 3, A. O. U. W.; of the Mutual Brotherhood of Iowa; of the V. A. S. L. of H.; of the I. O. B. B.; the Davenport Boat Club; the Academy of Science; and the American Legion of Honor, Davenport Council, No. 718.

Balthasa Ruch, brickmaker, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 24, 1828. He was a son of Jost and Elizabeth Ruch, *nee* Gilmore, the former a native of Switzerland, the latter of Georgetown, Va. They were the parents of 11 children. The subject of this sketch attended school in Pittsburg until 1848, when he engaged in boat-ing coal on the Ohio River. In 1849 he went to Cincinnati, O., and worked in a brick-yard there one year. In 1850 went overland to California, where he mined four years. In 1854 he came to Davenport, remained a short time, then returned to his home in Pittsburg and was there married to Amanda J. Weaver, Oct. 23, 1854. She was born in that city and was a daughter of Adam and Hannah (Fouer) Weaver. Mr. and Mrs. Ruch went to Rock Island in 1855, and soon after came to Davenport, where they have since resided. He was engaged in the pork-packing and brick-making business until 1877, since then has manufactured brick exclusively. Mrs. Amanda Ruch died Oct. 28, 1858, having been the mother of three children, all deceased. Mr. Ruch married for his second wife India J. Johnson, March 12, 1860; her parents were James R. and Rebecca Johnson, natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Ruch have one child, Lizzie Ruch. Mr. Ruch owns a nice residence at 130 West Twelfth street; he manufactures 1,000,000 bricks annually.

Chas H. Ruepke, of the firm of Ruepke, Schmidt & Co., manufacturers of all kinds of crackers and biscuits, northwest corner 4th and Iowa, established this branch of business July 1, 1874, as Ruepke & Schwarting. Nine months later Mr. Hugo Schmidt was taken in as a partner; he was killed July 23, 1878, by the elevator falling on him. In April, 1876, Mr. Jacob Wirtz became a partner. The factory has undergone a complete change since its organization and now has the finest and latest improved machinery. They have the Ruge's patent mixer, brakes and cutting machines, and Hall's patent revolving oven. They have two ovens and two sets of machinery. The double run was put up in 1880 by Roth & McMahon, owing to their being unable to fill their orders. They consume 90 barrels of flour per day. The building is 42 by 150 feet deep, two stories in height and a basement. Each floor is connected by a steam elevator. They have a 15 horse-power engine, and give employment to 35 men. They ship goods to seven different States, manufacture 50 varieties of crackers and biscuits and have had an unprecedented success in their butter wafers. The factory is the largest one of the kind in the State, and their trade is enormous. Chas. H. Ruepke was born in Hanover, Prussia, Germany, Jan. 9, 1842, and was a son of Christian and Julia (Langkop) Ruepke. In 1846 Charles came with his parents to America, landed in New Orleans, and six months later moved to St. Louis, Mo. Charles attended school and clerked in a clothing store there until his 19th year when the family came to Davenport, arriving here in the spring of 1864. Charles clerked in a grocery store here until 1867, when he established a store of his own. He continued in the grocery business until 1874, when he embarked in his present

business. He was married July 9, 1865, to Florentine Witle, of Meeklenburg, Germany. They have four children--Edmund, Arthur, Alvin and Otille. Mr. Ruepke is a Mason and a member of Fraternal Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 221; of the K. T., St. Simon of Cyrine, No. 9; of the Turner's Society, and the Davenport Schuetzen Society.

Ignatz Sauer, retired, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 6, 1828, and was a son of John H. and Rosalia Sauer, *nee* Maidhof. Ignatz was educated and learned the blacksmith's trade in Germany and in 1853 he emigrated to the United States. He spent three months in Buffalo, N. Y., then came to Davenport. He worked in the Davenport and Le Claire foundry two years; in the Davenport Plow Works ten years; in the Buford's Plow Works, at Rock Island, three years; then opened a shop of his own, which he operated until 1873, when he retired from business, having secured a comfortable competency, content to give room for others. He was married May 14, 1855, to Theresa Proestler, a native of Bavaria, Germany. Their union has been blessed with four children--Alloys, Joseph, Peter and Theresa.

James Henry Schroeder, of the firm of Schroeder & Brandt, grocers, 1401 West Third street, was born Dec. 22, 1831, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Schultz) Schroeder, he died in Holstein in 1872, she in 1880. The subject of this sketch came to this country in April, 1857, and located in Davenport. He worked at various branches of business here two years, then obtained a clerkship in a general store at Le Claire, which he retained three years, then returned to Davenport. He clerked for Biekerbecke & Miller, grocers, until 1868, when he established his present partnership with Mr. Brandt under the firm name of Schroeder & Brandt. They do a good business. Mr. Schroeder was married in the fall of 1862, in Le Claire, to Elizabeth Schwein, a native of Bavaria, Germany. By this union there has been eight children, six living--Henry, Jennie, Hugo, Laura, John and Emilie. Mr. Schroeder is a member of the Lutheran church.

Lorenzo Schrieker, of the firm of Schrieker & Mueller, owners of the planing-mill, was born on the 25th of November, 1825, in Germany, and was a son of Christian and Eva Schrieker, natives of Germany. He was educated in the Polytechnic School of Nuremberg, and served a four years' apprenticeship in the dry-goods business at that place. Subsequently was engaged as book keeper for a Railroad Co. at \$12 a month, and when he was only 19 years old he took a contract to build a railroad. In the spring of 1848 he emigrated to America, and engaged in the confectionery business in Cincinnati, until the fall of that year, then went to St. Louis, where he purchased a stock of dry goods, and remained there in that business until 1849, when he went back to Germany for his mother, leaving his father in charge of his store. In the fall of 1850 he came to Davenport, where he engaged in the mercantile business until 1856, when he engaged in the private banking business, and

was agent for steamers between the United States and Europe. In 1858 he was elected city treasurer, being one of the first Republicans elected to office in the county. He served in that capacity two years, refusing a re-election, and meantime carrying on his other business. In 1863 he bought the saw-mill property with L. C. Dessaint and continued with him five years, then bought him out and took Mr. Christian Mueller into partnership with him. In 1871 Mr. Schricker helped organize the Mississippi Logging Co., and was the first president of that company, but with his mill business this was more than he could attend to; accordingly he resigned after serving two years. He has held the office of vice-president of the State Bank of Iowa, Merchants' branch, which was afterward changed into the Davenport National Bank, of which he is at present director. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of this city, and is a director of the First National Bank of Chipewewa, Wis. He is the father of five children—William, Latins, Richard, Selma and Otilie.

John B. Schmidt was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 6, 1834, and obtained an education in the common schools there. In 1854 he emigrated to this country and located in Newark, N. J., where he remained until 1855, when he came to Davenport, stayed six months, then returned to Newark. In 1857, he came again to Davenport, and has resided here since. He worked at the butcher's trade for J. Bruhm and A. P. & D. Kelly for six years, then established a shop of his own. He now owns the building which he occupies, situated at 220 East Third street. Has a prosperous and steadily increasing trade. He supplies the Kimball, Ackley and Howard Houses and Schmidt's Hotel with all their fresh meat, and has the latest improved refrigerator for keeping meat in warm weather. He was married in 1863 to Amala Back. They have three children—Mina, Emma and John. Mr. Schmidt is a member of I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Lodges, of the Fire Company and the Butchers' Society.

John H. Schuett, grocer, 332 West Second street, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, March 10, 1840. His parents were Detlef and Louisa Schuett, *nee* Zimmerman. John attended school until he was 16 years old, then learned the grocery, crockery and hardware trade in Echenfarde, Holstein, where he remained four years, then clerked in the city of Haide three years. He spent eight years in Kiel, as bookkeeper, then came to the United States, and located in Davenport, Ia. He clerked for different parties some time, then purchased the grocery, crockery and glassware stock of Jake Malchan, and is still engaged in that business, at the above number. He carries a full and complete line of goods, and has a thriving trade. He is a member of the Turner Society, and in politics is a Republican.

Henry Schnitger, lessee of the Davenport City Railway, was born in Mineral Point, Wis., July 10, 1851, and is a son of Gustavus Schnitger, who was born in Prussia and emigrated to the United

States in 1850. He went to Mineral Point, Wis., and engaged in farming there until 1854, when he moved to Scott County, and farmed in Davenport Township until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted as second lieutenant of Company E, 2d Iowa Cavalry. He re-enlisted in 1864, as veteran, and was mustered out as first major of the regiment. He was the first man on Island No. 10 when it was taken. Two years after his return to Davenport he was elected sheriff of Scott County, and served two terms in succession. In the spring of 1878 he was appointed United States marshal of Wyoming Territory, and still holds that office, his youngest son being deputy United States marshal of that Territory. The subject of this memoir received an education in the common schools and business college of Davenport. He was appointed superintendent of the road he is now lessee of, in 1876, and March 1 of the following year he leased the road for a term of 10 years. During the time his father held the office of sheriff, Henry acted as his deputy.

Herman Schweizer, Sr., grocer, corner of Fourth and Iowa streets, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Feb. 20, 1816. He learned the tinmer's trade, and was married there to Clara Kuhlner, Jan. 20, 1852. She was born in Dammstadt, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Schweizer came to America in 1852, landing in New York on March 25 of that year. They remained in New York nearly a year, then moved to Alton, Ill., where he opened a stove and tin store. In 1865 they removed to Davenport, Ia. He conducted a hotel here eight years, also a restaurant and ice cream saloon. In 1871 he embarked in the grocery business, and has continued in it since. He carries a full and complete stock of goods, and has a growing trade. Mr. and Mrs. Schweizer have had three children—Herman Jr., who was born in Alton, Ill., March 6, 1856. He clerked in grocery stores until August, 1878, when he went into that branch of business for himself at his present number, 322 East Second street, where he carries a full line of groceries and staple goods. He was married to Louisa Blum Aug. 28, 1879. She was born in Davenport, of Rudolph and Christina (Weinburg) Blum, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schweizer, Jr., had one child, Archibald, who died Sept. 7, 1881. Mr. Schweizer is a member of the Iowa L. of H., the American L. of H., V. A. S. Fraternity, of Turners' Association, the Grocers' Protective Association, and the Brotherhood of Iowa. Caroline Schweizer married Otto Helbig, and Regina married Fred W. Lerch.

Alexander Scouller, foreman of the oat-meal mills, Davenport, was born in County Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 10th day of April, 1843, son of John and Margaret Osborne Scouller, natives of Scotland. His father was by trade a miller, and Alex was reared in the business. In 1872 he left his native country and came to the U. S. and located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was employed by Stewart & Douglass in the oat-meal mills of that city for nearly four years, and while engaged there invented a patent for cutting oat meal.

patented, Oct. 28, 1879, now being used in the Diamond Mills, of Davenport, the company having exclusive right for eight years of the patent. In May, 1861, the mill was burned out and Mr. Scouler drew the plans and put in the machinery, in many cases devising many improvements. April 17, 1874, married Mary Orr. She was born in Canada. The fruit of this marriage is two children—Maggie B. and Annie O. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Presbyterian church, of Davenport.

August Sebelien, proprietor of the Iowa State Steam and Dye Cleansing Works and Repairing Establishment, 223 Perry street, was born in Schleswig Holstein, Germany, Dec. 13, 1834, and was a son of Henry and Doraetta Sebelien, *nee* Peterson. August was educated and learned the dyer's trade in his native country, and in 1865 he came to America. He located in Davenport, where he worked in the Davenport Woolen Mills seven years; then established his present business. He was married to Miss Aretta Widerspecher, Jan. 2, 1869. She was born at Suhl, Germany. They have had three children—Albert, August, Jr., and Hugo. Mr. Sebelien is a member of I. O. O. F., Scott Lodge, No. 37; State Encampment, No. 3; A. O. U. W., Germania Lodge, No. 5; K. P., Davenport Lodge, No. 50; and of the Iowa Brotherhood.

Rev. William G. Shand was born June 3, 1810, at Dundee, Scotland. He was the youngest son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Ayres) Shand. His father was a native of Dundee, Scotland, and his mother of London, England. His parents resided in Scotland, and were members of the grand old historical Covenanter church. William G. and his older brother, Alexander, were both intended by their parents for the ministry, a position regarded as one of the highest honors by Christians of simple and earnest faith. They both graduated from the University of St. Andrews, one of the most renowned of Scotland's educational institutions, and the scene of many stirring events during the reformation under Knox. William then attended for three years the divinity school sustained by the Association Synod, and presided over by the eminent divines, Drs. Balme and Duncan, who testified to the fidelity and success attending him in his studies. In the fall of 1836 he emigrated to America, and located in Pittsburg, Penn., where he spent much time in teaching and in private study. This, indeed, was the pleasure of his life. Not being gifted in conversation, his mind loved to hold converse with those whose thoughts have been the beacon light of the age. In 1851 he attended the Western Theological Seminary, and on the 20th of October, 1852, was licensed by the Presbytery of Blairsville, Penn., to preach the gospel. He then visited the West and labored for two years, and then returned to Pennsylvania, where he received call to a church within the bounds of Blairsville Presbytery, and was installed, and labored until business of importance again called him West to Davenport, where he labored for many years in the cause of his Master. He was married Oct. 26, 1865, to Margaret McKee, who was born in Ire-

land, in 1831. After their marriage in Pittsburg, Penn., they made a visit to Scotland, England, and Ireland, returning to Davenport in 1866. He died in April, 1868. Though not gifted with brilliant powers of oratory, Mr. Shand had few equals in solid literary and theological attainments. For several years previous to his death he suffered from bronchial difficulty so as to be unable to preach. His last illness was not long, but afforded him sufficient time to settle all his affairs and meet death with a calm resignation to God's will, and unshaken faith in the Lord Jesus.

Ebenezer Sherman, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Storm) Sherman natives of New York, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., but was reared in Orange Co., N. Y., where his parents moved after his birth, and where his father died in his 84th year, and his mother in her 82d. At 17, young Ebenezer borrowed \$400 of his mother, and made a partial payment on a farm of 160 acres, which he purchased for \$22 per acre. In due time he paid for his farm, re-paid the borrowed money, and on this farm spent 29 years, accumulating in that time a fortune of \$80,000. He then sold out and came to Davenport, and entered 12,000 acres of land in Northern Iowa, besides, his purchases in Scott County. Soon after coming here he engaged in banking, but abandoned it after a trial of six months. Mr. Sherman married Charlotte Thompson, in Orange Co., N. Y., by whom he had two children—Mary, now Mrs. Trotter; Helen I., now Mrs. Charles Frost. The marriage tie was dissolved, and Mr. Sherman, in 1877, united in marriage with Lucinda Nichols, a native of Wisconsin, born in 1852. They now reside in the city of Davenport.

Adam Sievert, grain dealer, 816 W. 6th St., was born May 24, 1819, in the Dukedom of Hertzog, Germany. His father and mother both died in Germany, leaving him an orphan at the age of nine years. In 1853 he emigrated to the United States, and went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained about two months, then came to Davenport, arriving April 17, 1853. He worked as a laborer for 10 years, then began buying grain for other parties, and is still engaged in that business. He was married in his native country in March, 1842, to Minnie Law. Her parents came to Davenport in 1848; her father died here in 1873, mother in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Sievert have had nine children, two of whom are living—Henry W. and Minnie, now the wife of Wm. Bolte, of Davenport.

Henry Sievert was born in Davenport, March 24, 1856. He learned the butcher's trade here, and worked for different parties until 1881, when he established a shop of his own at the corner of 6th and Marquette Sts. He engaged in the same business in St. Jo. Mo., two years before locating permanently in Davenport.

Smith & Stearns Paint Company, manufacturers of ready-mixed railroad and paste paints, primers, colors in oil and japan, and also makers of dry colors, chemically pure chrome yellow, chrome greens, new implement red, the great substitute for English and American

vermilion, ready-mixed paints for immediate application in house, barn, bridge, and car painting. The above firm make quality their motto in manufacturing all of the above-named goods, believing that while it is more difficult to promote the sale of goods that seem high to the consumer at first, that their policy will eventually win—always give the consumer the purest goods at the smallest possible margin. They make a specialty of goods for the use of manufacturers and agricultural implements. Mr. William C. Smith, the secretary and treasurer of the company, manages the firm's business here, while Mr. William P. Stearns, president, manages the business of the company in Monroe, Wis. They have removed from the old factory on Perry street to the commodious Smith building at 124 and 126 Front street, where they have a large, roomy building, well adapted for their business. They have fitted the building up with the latest improved machinery, and this factory is in point of convenience and manufacturing facilities second to none in this country. The new factory contains three stories and a large, roomy basement, steam elevator, and all the machinery so placed that from the time the paint is placed in the mixing tubs on the upper floor until it is put up in cans and barrels on the first floor, it is manipulated entirely by machinery, thus saving a large amount of labor, and making the mixing and grinding more complete, a feature possessed by only one or two firms in this country. This factory is one of the leading features of Davenport, and the citizens may well feel proud to have such an enterprise in their midst. These gentlemen are shipping large quantities of goods to Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and some points in Missouri. It is their desire, if they are properly protected by the railroad managers, to make this the great paint manufactory of the West and Southwest. In addition to the paint factory at Davenport they own the wholesale house of Stearns & Smith at Monroe, Wis., which is a great distributing point for Northern and Southern Wisconsin. Mr. Smith was born in St. Louis, Mo., where he attended school until 17 years of age, when he removed to Chicago, and began his career in the manufacturing of paint. He was for some years the general salesman of the Alston Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, where he remained until he removed to Davenport. His parents were Charles Smith, one of the pioneers of St. Louis, and a native of Virginia. His wife, Mary Castello Smith, a daughter of M. J. Castello, one of the first settlers of St. Louis. Mr. Stearns was born in Woodstock, Vermont, where he attended school until 1868, when he removed to Chicago, and he and Mr. Smith met for the first time, and soon after joined their fortunes (which were small), and the names of S. & S. have been linked in partnership ever since. In addition to their large manufacturing interest they are also jobbers of oils, brushes, varnishes, colors, glues, sand-paper, and in fact everything usually found in a first-class paint store. They are both enterprising, representative men.

Hon. N. J. Rusch was born in Southern Dithmarschen, Holstein, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1849, going directly to Scott County. He married, two years after arriving in Davenport, Mrs. Catherine Kaack, widow of Hans Kaack, who resided on a farm in Sheridan Township. Mr. Rusch moved to this farm, which he made his home until his death. He was elected State senator in 1858, and lieutenant governor of Iowa in 1860. When the war broke out, he was appointed assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, with headquarters at Vicksburg, where he died, Sept. 22, 1864, of fever. He had three children—Emily E. D. (now Mrs. J. C. Emeiss), Gustav C. and Minnie. Mrs. Rusch, now 75 years of age, lives with her daughter, Mrs. Emeiss, in Davenport City.

Col. John Quincy Wing, a member of the Scott County bar, was born on the 22d day of September, 1838, in Washington Co., N. Y. He commenced his literary education at the Cambridge Academy, and after graduating from it, entered the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. He then entered the literary course of the Poughkeepsie (Vt.) College, and graduated with honors. In the spring of 1865 he raised a regiment and would have been its colonel, but the war closed before the regiment was organized. He then commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866; he did not, however, enter upon the practice of his profession at once. In 1867 he came to Aurora, Ill., and became one of the editors of the *Aurora Evening Herald*. In 1871 he became associated with the well-known firm of Rea & Mitchell, Chicago, Ill., and to better fit himself for the active practice of his profession, he entered a two-years' course in the University of Michigan, from which institution he received the degree of LL. B. He was burned out in the Chicago fire, and the firm dissolved, and Mr. Wing came to Monticello, Ia., where he practiced his profession with marked success till the fall of 1879, when he opened an office in the city of Davenport. When the Iowa National Guard was organized, Mr. Wing organized Co. D, of the 9th Regiment, and was commissioned its captain. Just before his removal to Davenport, he was elected colonel of the 9th Regiment, over Lieut.-Col. Lyman Banks, by a majority of six, both parties claiming the election. The matter was finally compromised by Col. Banks, taking the commission of colonel of the regiment, and Col. Wing was, on the 23d day of June, 1880, commissioned lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the commander-in-chief, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, and is as devoted to geological and kindred studies as his law business and literary efforts will permit. Though always ready to serve his party in its campaigns, he is not a seeker after political honors—he is a Republican in politics. He married Miss Lula A. Finke, of Savanna, Ill., on the 22d day of September, 1873. They have one child—Florence A., born on the 29th of October, 1876.

Usher M. Kelsey was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in the year 1834, son of Wm. J. and Isabel (Burns) Kelsey, natives of Ireland, where they were married, and immediately started for the United States and located in Pennsylvania, where five children were born, viz.: James, John, Henry, Mary, Harriet. In 1843 he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Le Claire Township. He traveled on foot to Dubuque, to enter his land. Mr. Kelsey came to the county a poor man, only having \$100 in cash, with which he bought his 80 acres; but by hard work, he accumulated a fine property, owning, at the time of his death, 450 acres of land. In politics he was a Democrat. He died D. c. 16, 1877. His mother died July 28, 1870. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a limited education. His first schooling was in an old blacksmith shop, owned by Jame Jack. After his parents came to Iowa there were five children born—Elizabeth, William D., and Jane. Two died in infancy. Mr. Kelsey has 143 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre, \$7,150; 40 acres of timber, \$40 per acre, \$1,600. Total, \$8,750. In politics he is a strong Democrat, and has held several local offices of trust. In 1862 he enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry, Company C, being a recruit. He joined the regiment at La Grange, Tenn., immediately after the second battle of Corinth, and was following Price to Coffeeville, Miss. He participated in all the engagements in the regiment up to the battle of Tupelo and Guntown. He was discharged at Salina, Ala., and also at Davenport, Iowa, in October, 1865. Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W.

Francis Lambach was born in Prussia, near the River Rhine, Nov. 17, 1812. When 14 years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of bricklayer and mason, where he remained two years. In 1838 he left his native country and embarked on a sailing vessel for the United States, taking 75 days to make the voyage. He landed in New York about the middle of July. After remaining in New York a short time he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until 1839, when he boarded the steamer "Des Moines" and came to Port Byron, where he crossed the river to Iowa. The town of Parkhurst being just commenced, and wishing to build up their new town, Capt. Eads and Mr. Parkhurst gave himself and brothers a lot, if they would put up a building. He and his brothers spent two winters working at their trade in Dubuque and Galena. In 1841 purchased land, and commenced to open up a farm. In 1842 he built a small stone house which bears the inscription of A. D. 1842 over the door. In December of the same year he married Arnelia McElyea. By this union there were eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Helena (now the wife of William Hafkey), Matilda, Francis (who married Miss Eva Hulet), and Louisa. Mr. Lambach runs his farm in connection with his trade, and has done the work on some of the substantial buildings of Davenport.

Ferdinand Smith was born in the southern part of Germany, April 8, 1838, and is a son of John H. Smith, of the same place, who emigrated to America with his family in 1848. They located in New York City, where Ferdinand attended school. In the spring of 1850, he went to Baltimore and clerked one year in a pocket-book manufactory there, then went to St. Louis, Mo. In 1853 he formed a partnership with Capt. Morley in the auction business, which he continued to 1859. He engaged in speculation two years, and in 1860 located in Chicago, Ill. He engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business there one year, in partnership with Mr. Yotham, who was drowned in 1861, while on board the "Lady Elgin." Mr. Smith traveled two years for a wholesale grocery house in Chicago; spent four years in the flour, feed and grain business there, and located in Davenport in 1867. Since coming here he has traveled for the following Chicago houses: Smith Bros., G. C. Cook & Co., who lost everything in the fire of 1871, Farrington & Schmal, Keliog & Barrett, and is now engaged with Franklin MacVeagh & Co. He was married Jan. 30, 1861, to Miss Olga Federow, of St. Petersburg, Russia. They have six children—Ferdinand J. E., now engaged in school teaching, and making a special study of chemistry; Arthur, Olga, Emma, William and Vera.

Robert Smith, head bookkeeper for the Davenport Plow Company, was born in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, June 15, 1828. His parents were James and Margaret (Duncan) Smith, also natives of Scotland; they had two children. Robert attended school until 15, when he was appointed bookkeeper for the Aberdeen Bank for four years. He was then employed as bookkeeper for the Aberdeen Railway, until the spring of 1852, when he came alone to the United States; he landed in New York City. Eighteen months after he accepted a position as bookkeeper for a grain warehouse, at Milwaukee, Wis., until 1858. He was then agent for the Trustees of the State of Wisconsin, for the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Co. (now owned by the Government), until 1862, when he was appointed paymaster for the U. S. army, by A. Lincoln, a position he held until November, 1865. He was then cashier for the Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. 18 months, when he came to Davenport, Iowa, and engaged as State agent for the New York Life Insurance Co., four years. He was then bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Davenport four years, when he became head bookkeeper for the Davenport Plow Co., a position he still retains. Mr. Smith married Miss Anna W. Smith, Oct. 18, 1859. She was born in Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Episcopal church, and have four children, viz.: James R., Theodore, Bryant and Miss Edith Smith. Mr. R. Smith is a Mason and member of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 93, Aberdeen Scotland, and a member of Davenport Lodge, No. 17, A. O. U. W.; a member of Knights of Honor of the U. S. and V. A. S. Stella Collegium, No. 55, and a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Smith was one of the

original members of the Republican party, and has been a strong supporter of it since its organization.

Henry H. Smith was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 16, 1815. He received the rudiments of an ordinary education, and was especially blessed with having a devotedly pious father, to whom he owes much for his religious training. On arriving at manhood, Mr. Smith continued the business avocation of his father, that of fancy dry goods, in Philadelphia for some years, and in August, 1842, married Miss Mary Lewis. His father's death occurred shortly after. One day he noticed an article in *The Dollar Newspaper*, over the signature of "A. C. F.," in which the superiority of Iowa was graphically portrayed. This, with the glowing letters from his friend Barr, who had recently settled there, led him to decide upon Davenport as his future home. Accordingly, with his little family and wife, he turned his steps westward, and reached Davenport May 12, 1850. His journey embraced a period of some two weeks. The only mode of transit was by canal to Johnstown, Pa., thence by Portage Railroad over the mountains, and again by canal to Pittsburg, then down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi to Davenport. Mr. Smith found it a village of some 1,200 inhabitants, with four stores, all of them located on Front street, Second street being occupied with residences and gardens. Mr. Smith was the first merchant to disturb the quiet seclusion of this street, and in the fall of 1850, on the southwest corner of Brady and Second streets, erected a sign bearing the inscription, "Smith's Philadelphia Variety Store," and commenced his career as a Western merchant. His wife, acting as his only assistant, was the first lady clerk that ever sold goods in Davenport, and whatever of success followed their united business labors, very much of it may properly be attributed to the rare business talents of Mrs. Smith. No store rooms were to be obtained, so a private residence was secured, built by a physician. In this "Smith's Variety Store" began its career. The first stock of goods required a period of 30 days in transit, and the three days staging across the sloughs of Illinois was the most expeditious way of sorting up his stock at Chicago. Railroads were as yet unknown in Western Illinois or Iowa. A year or two passed, and the little doctor's shop became entirely too small to meet the demands of a rapidly growing business. So a friend was found who leased of Mr. Davenport 40 x 60 feet of ground on the northeast corner opposite, and erected what was pronounced the finest store in the city, with its large show windows 20 x 30. A few years later a railroad was talked of to connect Davenport with Chicago, and after a year or two of wind work, the snorting of the iron horse was heard on the western borders of Illinois, with his eye directed toward Davenport. With this, the tide of emigration set toward Davenport with great rapidity, and "Smith's Variety Store" assumed large proportions, and became famous throughout all the country around for its extent and variety of goods. In 1867 Mr. Smith relinquished the dry-



J. L. Mutton

goods business, his health having become impaired by too close application to business, and spent some years in cultivating his ground in the eastern part of the city. After this he was appointed United States assistant assessor, and served some six years in this office most acceptably. Mr. Smith is at present and has been for some years past engaged in the coal business. The Baptist church in Davenport owes much of its growth and prosperity to the combined labors of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, while every good object never failed to receive their most hearty support and co-operation.

A. J. Smith, of Smith & McCullough, dealer in furniture and carpets, 114 E. Second St., was born in Columbus, N. J., Aug. 28, 1840. His parents were William and Sarah A. (Gardner) Smith, the former was a Baptist minister. They had a family of nine children. A. J. attended school until 16, and when 18 came alone to Davenport, Ia. He clerked in a dry-goods store for his uncle, H. H. Smith, until 1860, when he and Mr. Parsons were in business two years. A. J. then worked for Daniel Gould 19 years, when he formed his present partnership with F. McCullough, and they bought out Mr. Daniel Gould and opened their present establishment at 114 E. Second St., where they carry a full stock of domestic and imported carpets and furniture. Mr. Smith married Miss Hellen A. Squires, Dec. 12, 1860. She was born in Scott Co., Ia., and is a daughter of N. Squires. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two sons, viz.: William G., and Charles E. Smith. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Calvary Baptist Church. Mr. Smith owns a nice residence at 1214 Second St., where he and family reside. In politics he is a Republican.

Richard Smedthorn, born Jan. 8, 1819, came to Davenport direct from England in May, 1846. Of the 36 years which he has passed in Davenport, eight have been spent in the postoffice, eight in the county treasurer's office, and eight have been passed in the Davenport Savings Bank, of which he is cashier. During the was he was for some time connected with the adjutant general's office, and for the past two years he has been recording secretary of the Scott County Pioneer Settlers' Association.

William H. Snider, of the firm of Snider & Miles, agents for 40 of the leading American and foreign fire insurance companies, was born in Brockville, Can., May 21, 1848, and was a son of Reuben and Maria Snider, *nee* Falkner. In 1851 he removed with his parents to Freeport, Stephenson Co., Ill. He attended school until he was 18 years old, and three years later he engaged in the insurance business. In 1869 he left Stephenson County, and went to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1874 he came to Davenport. He has followed the insurance business in Holden, Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport. He is special State agent for the Underwriters of Boston, Mass., and the Fire Association of London. He was married in Holden, Mo., Oct. 4, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Coventry, of Collinsville, Ill., a daughter of William E.

Coventry. They have had three children—W. Earl, Jennie E. and Charles H. In politics Mr. Snider is a Republican.

Henry Spink, son of John and Sarah (Arnett) Spink, natives of Hull, England, where they died, was born in that city Nov. 20, 1822. He emigrated to America in the fall of 1853, and located at once in Davenport, Iowa. At that time the old Iowa College was the most prominent building in Davenport. Failing to obtain work at his trade, that of a painter, he bought land in Clinton County and farmed and worked at his trade when there was work to be done for about three years, when he rented his farm and moved into Davenport, and has worked at his trade here since. For three or four years he did the graining for all the painters in this city. He formed a partnership with John H. Morton, which continued until the death of the latter, his son succeeding him. The latter firm continued five years and Mr. Spink has conducted the business alone until three years ago, when he retired from active life. He has been twice married; his first wife was Jane Barff, born in the Society Islands, in 1823. Her father was one of the first missionaries that went to the South Sea Islands, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society; their marriage occurred March 30, 1848, in Hull, England. Mrs. Jane Spink died June 15, 1857, in this city, having been the mother of four children, one living—Sarah. His second marriage took place Feb. 21, 1860, to Miss Emily Godwin. She was born in London, England, on the 26th of April, 1840. To them have been born 13 children, 11 living—Jane, George H., John W., Alfred, Henry, Emily, Charles, Edward, Hannah, Winifred and Alice. Mr. Spink is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

William Sternberg, proprietor of the machine shop and brass foundry, 1642 and 1644 West Locust street, was born in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 29, 1848, and is a son of M. C. and Caroline Sternberg, residents of Holstein. He emigrated to this country July 1, 1868, and at once located in Davenport. He worked at his trade of machinist three years, then established a shop of his own, which he ran two years, then built the foundry which he now occupies. He does a large business, employing from two to ten men. His marriage with Annie Ense occurred Nov. 29, 1877. She was born in Davenport; her father is dead and her mother resides with her. This union has been blessed with one child—Hans. Mr. Sternberg is a member of the Turner Society.

August Steffen, president of the Davenport Plow Manufacturing Co., and proprietor of Steffen's wholesale and retail dry-goods store, 226, 228 and 230, N. E. corner Second and Harrison streets, was born in Prussia, Germany, Oct. 24, 1824, and was a son of Henry and Mary Steffen. He learned the tobacco and cigar maker's trade in Germany and worked at that until 1849, when he came to America. He landed in New York, thence to Cincinnati and New Orleans. In the spring of 1850 he went to California, where he engaged in mining four years, then returned to New

Orleans, via the Isthmus of Panama. In May, 1854, he located in Davenport, and opened a grocery store on the same ground where his present large wholesale and retail store now stands; he remained in the grocery business until 1860, and from that time until 1878 he engaged in the grain business. He then opened the dry-goods establishment he now owns. The building is three stories high, with an elevator and basement. They carry a full assortment of imported and domestic goods, and have one of the finest stores in the city. Mr. Steffen was married in Davenport on March 21, 1856, to Mary Gehrlcher, of Saxony, Germany. They have had seven children, four living—Metta, Alfred, Adelia and August. Mr. Steffen is director in the First National and the Davenport Savings Banks, being a large stockholder in each.

Rev. Wm. M. Stifler, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., March 25, 1841. His parents were John H. and Rebecca (Kinsch) Stifler, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. William Stifler assisted his father on the farm until he was 16 years old, then left his home and came to Alton, Ill., and hired to a farmer by the name of H. Spalding, who had been a student of Shurtleff College. He persuaded Mr. Stifler and his brother to attend that college. Accordingly entered there in the fall of 1858 and graduated in the college course in 1866, and in the theological course in 1869. In the meantime he taught several terms in the public schools and college. He enlisted in Co. D, 133d Ill. Inf., and was stationed on Rock Island most of the time, to guard the prisoners; he served six months. He was ordained at Pana, Ill., in 1869, by Dr. Reed, and immediately took charge of the church at Pana, and remained there three years. He was then sent to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and was pastor there four years; then went to Cedar Rapids, where he stayed from 1876 to 1879, when he came to Davenport. Mr. Stifler was married Sept. 27, 1870, to Sarah B. Leverett, daughter of Warren Leverett, who was professor of Shurtleff College for 33 years; he is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stifler have two children—Mary A. and Juliet L.

Jacob Strasser was born Feb. 22, 1831, in Hohenzollern, Sigmaringen, Germany, and is a son of Francis Xavier, of Bonn, Prussia, and Mary Anna Strasser, a native of Erfurth, Bavaria. The former was killed by an accident in January, 1869. She resides in Evansville, Ind., and is 81 years old. The family emigrated to America in 1846, and landed in New Orleans Dec. 12, of that year; and about the 12th of July of the same year Jacob enlisted in the Mexican war, and served as receiving clerk in the quartermaster's office until the close of the war in 1848, when he returned to his home, where he remained until April, 1849, when he went to New Orleans and engaged with an Italian Opera Troup, and went to South America. On his return he traveled through the South and Northwest. He went to Evansville, Ind., in 1853, and two years later located in Davenport, where he began teaching music, and

organized a band called the Union, which still exists under his leadership. In the fall of the same year he organized the German Dramatic Theatrical Company, which is still in existence under the name of the City German Theater. He enlisted from Scott County in 1861, in the army, having organized a regimental band, chiefly from Davenport, which served until they were mustered out in 1862. He taught music and served as bookkeeper in different firms in that city until 1867, when he went into the Citizen's National Bank as bookkeeper, a position he still retains. He was married to Philomena Sachs, in Jefferson Co., Missouri, in 1851. They had 12 children, four living—Appolonia, born Dec. 24, 1852, married William A. Barger; Jennie, born Oct. 10, 1865; Jacob, Oct. 8, 1867, and Francis Xavier, Jan. 6, 1869. Mrs. Philomena Strasser died Feb. 9, 1873, and he was again married Nov. 18, 1876, to Pauline Lerchen, a native of West Virginia. They have one child, Gustavus, born Aug. 8, 1877. He is a Republican.

David H. Stuhr of the firm of H. P. Wheeler & Co., 224 West Front street, was born in Davenport, Dec. 6, 1857, and is a son of David S. and Fredericka (Kruse) Stuhr, of German birth. The subject of this record was educated in Davenport, and when 18 years of age learned the carpenter's trade, which he worked at three years. He then took a six months' course of bookkeeping at Davenport Business College. Upon leaving the college he was employed as bookkeeper by G. A. Koster, grain merchant, and remained with him two years, then went into business for himself. He bought the city scales, which he owned two years, then entered the employ of H. P. Wheeler, grain dealer, as bookkeeper; remained with him in that capacity until April 1, 1881, when he was admitted as a partner. His marriage with Wilhelmine Kummerfeldt occurred on Jan. 7, 1879. She was born in Davenport. They have one son, Edwin D., born Aug. 30, 1879. In politics Mr. Stuhr is a Republican.

George B. Swan, yard-master for the C., R. I. & P. Railway, Davenport, was born in Templeton, Mass., Sept. 6, 1839. He is a son of Daniel and Thurza (Barrows) Swan, natives of Massachusetts. They had family of two children, viz: Mrs. Mary A., wife of Geo. H. Higgins, of Chicago; and George B. Swan, the subject of this sketch, who attended the Leicester Academy, Leicester, Mass., until 13, when he came alone to Davenport, Iowa. He lived with his Uncle H. S. Finley, one year, and with his Uncle Willard Barrows one year, when he attended the Iowa College until 18, and in the spring of 1859 he, with a party of six others from Davenport, went overland to Pike's Peak. They returned the fall of 1859. He then was employed as draw-tender on the old Mississippi & Missouri Railway bridge until the spring of 1863, when he went to Montana Territory, where he mined and prospected until the fall of 1865, since which time has worked for the C., R. I. & P. Railway Company, and in 1868 was appointed to his present position as yard-master. He married Miss Ella Palmer, of Michigan,

May 18, 1876. She was a daughter of Ephraim and Lidia (Gardner) Palmer, natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Swan have had two sons, viz.: Eugene P. and George P. Swan. Mr. Swan is Master of Davenport Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M.; is a member of Davenport Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M.; and was a charter member of State Lodge, No. 3, A. O. U. W. In politics, a Republican. Mr. Geo. B. Swan is one of Davenport's representative men, and is one of the old C. R. I. & P. Railway men, having been employed by this company for the past 20 years.

Otto Klug, son of George and Christina Klug, was born Aug. 1, 1826, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, where he was educated. On May 7, 1849, he emigrated alone to America, and located at once in Davenport, Iowa. He opened a store of general merchandise on Front street, which he continued to operate until 1870 when he sold out, and embarked in the commission business. He is now retired from active business life, and is engaged in looking after his farms and large vineyard. He also owns considerable city property. He was married in March, 1852, to Frederika Schrieker. They have six children—Clara, Agnes, Lillie, Thekla, Otto and Elfrieda. Mr. Klug is a member of the fire department of Davenport. He held the office of city treasurer two years, alderman eight years, and is now a member of the School Board. He has ever made Davenport's interests his own, and is one of her most esteemed citizens.

Samuel Tanner, saloon keeper, 210 Main street, was born April 3, 1823, in Switzerland. His parents were Casper and Barbara Tanner, natives also of that country; the former served under Napoleon. Samuel Tanner emigrated to America in 1848. He remained in New York until 1854, when he came to Davenport; traveled for a wholesale liquor house until 1875, when he established a saloon on the corner of Second and Harrison streets, and removed to his present number in September, 1880. He was married in Madison, N. J., Nov. 19, 1834, to Rosina Lehman, a native of Switzerland. They have had five children—Frank, is a miller in Iowa City, is married and has five children; Rosa, wife of Morris Hess, resides in Rock Island, they have two children; Albert L., of the firm of Tanner & Wagner, Milwaukee Furniture Company, is married and has three children. Lea, now Mrs. Gus Haase, resides in Davenport, and Susan. Mr. Turner is a member of the Episcopal church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Fred Teichert, of the firm of Brandt & Teichert, blacksmith and wagon manufacturers, 816 West Second street, was born in Neubuckow, Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Aug. 22, 1849. His parents were John and Louisa (Unmack) Teichert, natives also of that place. Fred attended school until 1864, when he learned the wagon-maker's trade; in 1871 he emigrated to America, landed in New York, and came at once to Davenport, arriving in November of that year. He worked at his trade until he formed his present partnership. He was married Jan. 8, 1877, to Louisa Bornhoft.

She was born in Davenport, and was a daughter of Henry and Eliza (Spanberger) Bornhoft, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Techentin have four children—Frank and Francis, twins born in March, 1878, Lilly and Henry.

Henry Techentin, of the firm of Techentin & Hoyer, manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in saddles, harness, collars, whips, fly-nets, blankets, combs, brushes, etc., and dealers in fine Eastern-made carriage and buggy harness, 308 West Second street, was born in Neukloster, Schwerin, Mecklenburg, June 20, 1826. He learned the harness-maker's trade in his native country, and came to the United States in 1853. He worked at his trade in St. Louis, Mo., until April, 1856, when he located in Davenport, where he followed his trade until 1857, when he went into business for himself, and in February, 1881, he took Mr. Hoyer as a partner. Mr. Techentin was married Dec. 19, 1863 to Miss Minnie, daughter of Peter Hageboeck, a native of Germany. They have had three children, one living—Henry W. He is a member of the Turner Society, and in politics a Republican.

Warren Teele, Assistant Postmaster, Davenport, was born in Woburn, Mass., Dec. 31, 1828. His father Joseph Teele was born in Cambridge, now one of the wards of Boston; his mother Hepsibeth Wheeler, was born in Temple, N. H. Both dying when Warren was a mere lad he was left to paddle his own canoe; after living a life of 10 years among the hard working farmers of Middlesex County, he took up with Horace Greeley's advice and went West to the then supposed end of the western part of this country, settling in Cannelton, Perry Co., Ind. Here, built a store and went into general merchandising. While in this line of business he went back to the old Bay State and on Sept. 20, 1853, married Miss Dora Nichols, of Winchester, Mass., daughter of Stephen and Jane (Ryder) Nichols; returning about the time of the Kansas Free State difficulties. He concluded that the young Republican State of Iowa would be a more congenial place to live in, for one who had cast the first Free Soil vote ever cast in the county. So pulling up his stakes he took his young wife and came to Iowa settling anew Oct. 11, 1856, there he has since resided, and for the past 13 years has been the assistant postmaster under Mr. Edward Russell, he having had previously four years' experience in the mail service as mail route agent on the Mississippi River from Davenport to Dubuque. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Teele—Jennie Nichols and Addie Sanger Teele.

Henry Thode is the successor of Langfeldt, Thode & Co., dealers in imported and domestic wines and liquors, 327 West Second street. This firm was first established in August, 1866, and in August, 1874, Mr. Henry Thode became sole proprietor and has conducted the business since. He occupies a building 72 x 20 feet with a basement. He carries a full line of goods and has a thriving and prosperous trade. He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Feb. 15, 1828, and is a son of James and Margaret (An-

dresen) Thode, of Germany. Henry attended school until he was 16, then learned the carriage maker's trade, which he followed in his native country until 1852, when he came to the United States and landed at New Orleans on Oct. 3 of that year. He came at once to Davenport, thence to Rock Island, Ill., where he obtained employment in Benford's machine-shop about one and a half years. He then returned to Davenport and opened a wagon-shop. In 1866 he established his present business. He was married Oct. 28, 1854 to Miss Augusta Goos, a native of Holstein, Germany. Their union has been blessed with 12 children, eight living—Willie, Laura, Carl, Emma, Hugo, Edward, Dora and Marie. Mr. Thode is a member of the I. O. O. F., Scott Lodge, No. 37; State Encampment, No. 3, and of the Schentzen Society.

Carl Thoeming, stock dealer on the old Scott Nursery, was born in Eckenferderach, Schleispie, Holstein, Germany, April 28, 1843, son of William and Mary (Minnie) Thoeming, natives of Germany. They had eight children, five living. They came to the United States when Carl was eight years old, and landed in New Orleans in June, 1853. They settled in Davenport where they both died. He was a butcher and speculated in land. Carl enlisted in 1861, in the first Mo. Independent Mounted Artillery, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Pea Ridge; he was exchanged six weeks after, and was honorably discharged at Quincy, Ill., in 1864. He then returned to Davenport and opened a butcher shop on the corner of Third and Harrison streets; he remained in this business until in December, 1881, when he engaged exclusively in wholesaling and retailing stock. He was married to Maggie Stoltenburg in 1864. She was born in Propstel, Holstein, Germany, and was a daughter of Joe and Woldveigh (Rulk) Stoltenburg, natives of Germany, and early settlers of Scott county. Mr. and Mrs. Thoeming have had seven children, five living—Clara, Bertha, Anna, Laura and Louie. Mr. Thoeming has always been a hard-working and enterprising man, and his present lovely residence on the Davenport and Rockingham road is the reward of his industry.

James Thompson, capitalist, and formerly president of the First National Bank, of Davenport, was born in Huntington Co., Pa., Jan. 15, 1829. He was a son of Robert and Mary (Swope) Thompson, natives of Pennsylvania and members of the Baptist church. They had a family of three sons and one daughter. James, the subject of this sketch, worked on his father's farm, and attended school during the winters until 20, when, April 15, 1855, he married Miss Mary Moke. She was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of Henry Moke. Soon after his marriage, in June, 1855, Mr. Thompson came to Davenport, Iowa. He bought some land in Liberty Township, Scott County, which he had broken. It was his intention to follow farming, but soon after purchasing his farm, he and David Hill bought a livery stable, which they ran until 1867; since that time Mr. Thompson has been speculating in

Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota and Iowa lands ; he now owns some 30,000 acres of land, 12 business and dwelling houses in Davenport. He and wife have had six children, four boys and two girls, viz. : Charles E., Frank, Harry, James Jr., Ida and Cora. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Thompson owns a nice residence at 805 Brady street, where he and family reside. He is one of the leading enterprising business men of Davenport, and has always taken an active part in any enterprise that promised progression and improvement to this city. He is director of the First National Bank, where he has his office. Mr. Thompson has been identified with Davenport since June, 1855.

A. S. Tiffany, Professor of geology, paleontology, archaeology, 910 West Fifth street, Davenport, was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., April 6, 1818. He is the son of Asa D. and Abigail (Scott) Tiffany, both natives of Massachusetts. His mother died in 1823 and his father in 1872. After the death of his mother his father moved to what was then Montgomery Co., N. Y., where he engaged in farming and wood-carving, which he continued until his death. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and when 17 years of age went to Albany, N. Y., where he worked in a saddle and harness manufactory, remaining there till 1839, when he commenced business for himself in Johnson Co., N. Y., in the same line of trade, but only continued one year when he embarked in the grocery and provision trade, which business he continued until 1854. He then moved to Rock Island, Ill., where he spent two years in the same line of trade. In March, 1856, he moved to Davenport, where he engaged in the tobacco trade and purchasing buckskin for the markets. While engaged in this business he began the collection of fossils and mineral specimens. In 1868 he sold out his trade and turned his attention exclusively to geology, paleontology and archaeology, and has now over 2,000 specimens of fossils and minerals properly labeled and classified. Mr. Tiffany united in marriage in 1844 with Christina Coughnet, who was born in New York, Dec. 9, 1823, a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Goodermite) Coughnet. They have four living children—William P., Kate (now Mrs. O. W. Richardson), Priscilla and Hattie M.

Robert Townsend was born in Bradford, England, Dec. 18, 1818. He is the son of James and Ann (Barnes) Townsend, natives of England ; the former died in 1826, and the latter in 1840. Robert came to America in 1837, and for two years worked at the shoemaker's trade in Philadelphia, then worked on a farm three years. In May, 1843, he started on foot for the West, arriving in Davenport June 20 of that year. He commenced work in this county as a farm hand, continuing until 1844, when he went up to the pineries, where he engaged in logging until June, 1845, when he returned to Scott County. He again engaged as a farm laborer by the day and month until

1849, when he married Rebecca Mc Cullough, who was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1829. Soon after his marriage he bought 40 acres of land in Davenport Township, and engaged in farming. Success has attended his efforts, and he has added to this land from time to time until he now owns 300 acres of fine land, the result of his industry and enterprise. His wife was one of the most successful butter-makers in the county, and supplied Dr. J. J. Burtis, proprietor of the Burtis House, with butter for over 20 years. In 1875 he retired from active farm life and moved into Davenport City. His sons, John and James, are managing the farm. His family consists of three children—John S., who married Ida Collins; James B., married Ella Brockett; Eugene C., resides at home, and is engaged in teaching. Mr Townsend is considered one of the most honest men in Scott County, having at one time traveled all over the city of Davenport trying to find an owner for \$10 which he had received over what was his due. In politics he is a Republican.

John Vale, mail clerk, postoffice department, Davenport, is a native of London, England, born Aug. 9, 1835, of Thomas and Elizabeth Vale, of English birth. John attended school until his 13th year, then spent three and one-half years as clerk in a grocery store in Kensington. In the fall of 1851 he came alone to the United States. He worked in a saw-mill in Le Claire Township five years, then went to Minnesota and entered land there. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, 2d Minnesota Infantry Volunteers. He was promoted to Sergeant; participated in the battles of Mill Springs, Ky., Chickamauga and other engagements; was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He was mustered out after serving four years and two months, at Fort Snelling, Minn. He engaged in farming in Davenport Township three or four years, then received an appointment as clerk in the postoffice at Davenport, and is now chief mail clerk here. He was married July 13, 1881, to Mary Middleton, of Scotland. Her parents were J. N. and Mary (Gilchrist) Middleton, natives also of Scotland. Mr. Vale is a Mason and a member of Blue Lodge, No. 37; Davenport Chapter, No. 16; R. A. M.; of St. Simon Cyrene Commandery, No. 9; K. T., and A. O. U. W., Pioneer Lodge, No. 2. He is a Republican.

Van Patten & Marks, wholesale grocers, Nos. 119, 121 and 123, East 3d street, established this business in 1867, as a wholesale and retail store. Since 1870 it has been exclusively a wholesale establishment. They occupy a building three stories in height, and containing a basement. It is 150 x 60 feet. They also have two warehouses on Front street, between Brady and Perry. One is three stories high and 20 x 80. The other four stories and 20 x 85. They handle a full line of imported and domestic groceries, provisions and staple goods, and do an annual business of \$7,000 to \$8,000. The firm is one of the most substantial and reliable in the city, and has a profitable trade. It is one of the two largest establishments in the city.

John P. Van Patten was born in Jordan, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1833, son of John P., Sr., and Elizabeth Van Patten, natives of New York. The former was born in 1786; he was an architect and died in 1840. She was born Oct. 19, 1796, and now resides in Denver, Col. The subject of this sketch went with his parents to Centreville, Mich., when he was two years old, and remained there until he was eight years old when he came to Davenport, arriving in November, 1840. He worked on a farm in Long Grove two years, attended school two years, then went to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he attended the academy for three and one-half years and clerked in a book store for six months; then returned with his mother to Davenport, arriving here in May, 1848. He worked on a farm until Aug. 14, 1848, when he accepted a situation as clerk in B. Sanford's drug and grocery store; remained in that capacity three years, when he received five per cent. of the gross sales. The firm then became B. Sanford & Co., and Mr. Van Patten says that the Co. made him feel more important than did the percentage. In 1854 Mr. Sanford disposed of his stock to C. C. Alvord, the firm becoming Alvord & Van Patten, and remained so until March 1, 1867, when Mr. Marks bought Mr. Alvord's interest and the firm has continued as Van Patten & Marks since. Mr. Van Patten married Dora Hartzell Dec. 15, 1859. She was born in Warren, O., and was a daughter of Jonas and Alice (Walahan) Hartzell, of Ohio. He is living in Davenport and was for many years minister of the Disciples Church. She died May 29 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Van Patten have had nine children—Florence D., Bessie, Alice, John U., Edward H., Marion T., Dora H., Alfred and Philip H.

Albert F. Vinton, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Davenport Plow Co., was born in Grandville, Vt., May 27, 1840. His parents were John and Charlotte (Lamb) Vinton, who were members of the Universalist church, and had a family of seven sons and three daughters. The father was a farmer and died at the age of 74, in 1870; she died, aged 93, in 1881. Albert F., the youngest of the family, attended school in Grandville until 1859, and the High School at Rochester until 1860. He then worked on his father's farm until 1862 when he was drafted into the service, but procured a substitute, and in November, 1862, came West and located in Moline, Ill., where he was employed as shipping clerk for John Deere & Co. two years, when he traveled for this company 13 years, until 1874. He then visited the old home and friends in Vermont, when he worked two months for Deere & Co., at Moline, and in January, 1875, Mr. Vinton helped to incorporate the Davenport Plow Co., becoming a stockholder. He traveled for the company until 1880, when he succeeded Ira M. Gifford as secretary, treasurer and general manager, a position he still retains. Mr. Vinton married Miss Charry Pennell, of Canandaigua, N. Y., June 20, 1870. She was a daughter of Horace Pennell. Mr. and Mrs. Vinton attend the Episcopal church. Mr. Vinton is a Mason

and a member of Dorrie Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Moline, Ill. In politics, rather independent, and votes for the best man. Mr. Vinton is one of Davenport's enterprising, representative business men.

F. Vollstedt, farm implements and dealer in farm produce, was born in Allfeldt, Germany, Oct. 18, 1829. His parents were Henry and Christina (Petersen) Vollstedt. There was a family of three sons and six daughters. Mr. Henry Vollstedt by trade was a weaver, and in connection ran a small farm. The subject of this sketch, when 15 years old, was apprenticed to the mason's trade, to which he gave three years of time. In 1849 left his native country and immigrated to the States, running the Danish blockade in the channel, and was 52 days in crossing. Their boat was small, only four sailors; lost their main pilot in the English Channel in a storm; landed in New Orleans, and thence up the river by boat, there being about 150 passengers, one-half of whom died on their way up. His first work was for Nathan Rambo, a mason, where he remained two years. He then commenced for himself. In 1859 went to St. Louis, where he followed his business one year, and one year in Washington Co., Mo. As the strife between the North and South was getting hot he concluded to come to Davenport, where he followed his trade until 1865, since which time he has followed his present business. In 1852 he married Augusta Smartfield, by whom there were 11 children, six of whom are living, viz.: Amelia, Albertine, Herman, Mattie, Hugo and Fritz. Mr. Vollstedt came to the country poor, but by close attention to business has accumulated a fine property, and is one of Davenport's sound business men. Has held several local offices of trust, and is at present one of the aldermen of the city; is a member of the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., Shooting Society, and Davenport Lodge, No. 2, U. B. I.

Wm. Van Tuyl was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., July 23, 1810, son of John and Jane (White) Van Tuyl. He was educated in the public schools near Albany, N. Y., to which place his parents removed when he was about 10 years of age. At the age of 18 he went to Vienna, Ontario Co., N. Y., and learned the tanner's trade, and in 1831 he went to Oswego Falls and took charge of the largest leather manufactory in that place. On Oct. 7, 1835, he was married at Vienna to Miss Patience E. Cook, and they started immediately for Davenport and arrived here on Nov. 7, making the journey in just 30 days. After following farming for about two years he entered the store of Burrows & Prettyman as clerk, which position he filled six years. He then, in company with Ira Cook, started a general merchandise store on Front street, the partnership lasting about 10 years, when our subject bought out his partner's interest, and soon after closed out the business. In company with his son he then opened a grocery and feed store which, however, he soon disposed of. From that time until 1868 he was employed

as right-of-way agent for the M. & M., U. P. and C., R. I. Railroads, and subsequently was employed for 14 years in the land department of the C. & R. I. Road. During the past year Mr. Van Tuyl has lived in comparative retirement, enjoying the rest that an active and laborious life so well deserves. Still, at the advanced age of 72 years, he is not satisfied to remain idle, and is anticipating engaging in business at an early date. They have had seven children, four of whom are still living—Cornelia, Carrie C. (now Mrs. Welling), Ebenezer C., and John P. Mr. Van Tuyl cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and has never changed his political views. Both are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

E. H. G. Von Doehren, grocery, hardware and crockery dealer, 862 West Third street, is a native of Germany, born May 17, 1847. His parents were Claus and Catharine Von Doehren, *née* Stehr. They were of German birth. The subject of this record emigrated to the United States in 1865, and located at once in Davenport, Iowa. Having learned the machinist's trade in Germany, he followed that business two years, then clerked in a hardware store five years, and in 1872 he commenced traveling for Van Patten & Marks, wholesale grocers. He soon quit the road, and formed a partnership with R. T. Miller, which continued three years, when Mr. Von Doehren went out of the firm and engaged in business alone in the store he now occupies. He was married Sept. 22, 1868, in this city to Silke Stelk, a native of Holstein, Germany. The fruit of this union is four children—Gustav, Adolph, Alfred and Edward. Mr. Van Doehren is a member of K. P. Lodge, Brotherhood of Iowa, and was foreman one year, and assistant chief and chief three years, of this order.

Wilhelm H. Voss, wood-carver, scroll work and cabinet-maker, 1330 West Third street, is a native of Schwerin, Mecklenberg, Germany, born Aug. 5, 1857. His parents were Frederic and Mary (Geert) Voss, of German birth. When Wilhelm was 14 years old he left school and learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed until 1873, when he came with his parents to America, and located in Davenport. He followed his trade until Nov. 11, 1876, when he accidentally shot himself in the right arm and had to have it amputated a little above the elbow. He peddled notions one summer, then began to do scroll-sawing and making brackets, and in 1881 he opened his present establishment. He has a six horse-power engine and all the latest improved machinery, and is prepared to do all the finest scroll-sawing, wood-turning and carving. Mr. Voss did not give up when he met with his great misfortune, but on the contrary went bravely to work, and much credit is due him for the noble manner in which he has surmounted all difficulties. He is a member of Turner and Mennachoir Societies, and the West Davenport Relief Association.

Herman Voss, wholesale liquor merchant, 409 West Second street, Davenport, established his present business on Feb. 26, 1871. He was born in Ditmarsen, Holstein, Germany, Oct. 11, 1838, and is a son of Hans and Margaret (Prigge) Voss, natives of Germany. Herman attended school until his 16th year, then clerked in a mercantile house, and traveled for a dry-goods factory in Saxony until 1867, when he came to America. He spent the first year of his residence here as clerk in a dry-goods store in Indianapolis, Ind. Afterward traveled for an importing wine house in New York City until January, 1871, when he embarked in his present business. He was married in Davenport Jan. 21, 1872, to Miss Louisa Horst, of Propstei, Iowa. Her parents were Claus and Ida Horst, natives of Germany and early settlers of Scott County. Mr. and Mrs. Voss have two children, —Hans B. and Claus Herman, Jr. Mr. Voss is a member of K. P., Damon Lodge, No. 10, and A. O. U. W., German Lodge, No. 5.

Wm. C. Wadsworth, wholesale dry-goods merchant, Davenport, was born June 27, 1826, in Litchfield, Conn. He attended the public schools of Litchfield until the age of 18 years, when he went to New Haven and remained until 1848, engaging in the dry-goods business. Macon, Ga., was his next objective point, and he remained here in the same business until 1855, when he removed to Davenport and opened a retail dry-goods store at 127 West Second street. Shortly after he established another dry-goods house in Rock Island, Ill., and in 1861 started a wholesale house, conducting the three stores until 1868. In that year he disposed of the two retail establishments, and has since devoted his entire attention to the large wholesale establishment at 109, 111 and 113 East Second street. Mr. W. has been a most energetic and persevering business man, and as a reward for his untiring efforts possesses the largest establishment of its kind in the city, with a constantly increasing business. He was married in 1859 to Miss Anna Mitchell, of Rock Island. Their three children are—William M., Henry T. and Mary Hall Wadsworth. In politics Mr. W. is independent, voting for whom he considered the best man, irrespective of party nomination or affiliation.

R. F. E. Wallner, proprietor of Melchert's Hotel, situated at Nos. 313 and 315 West Second street, is a native of Germany, and came to Scott County in March, 1881. He is a son-in-law of John J. Meves, of this city. Among the leading hotels of Davenport we would mention Melchert's Hotel. It is centrally located, and is a three-story building containing 60 rooms, equipped in such a manner as to best conduce to the comfort of the most fastidious guests. There are two large dining-rooms, one intended especially for traveling men. Each have a seating capacity for 80 persons at a time, and the bill of fare is complete in every particular. The bar and billiard rooms are justly considered the most popular in the city.

James Warrick, car-builder for the C., R. I. & P. R. R., was born on a farm in Washington Co., Pa., May 25, 1817. He was a son of Jonathan and Mary (Smalley) Warrick, natives of New Jersey, who were members of the M. E. church, and had a family of nine children. James attended school winters, and worked on his father's farm until 17, when he learned the carpenter's trade. He married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, May 4, 1843. She was born in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Robert Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. James Warrick had three children, viz.: William, Mrs. Elizabeth Ware, wife of George Ware, residing in Rock Island, and Mrs. Mary J., wife of Barney Inman; they reside in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Warrick died July 13, 1849; she was a member of the M. E. Church. In 1850 Mr. Warrick came to Davenport. He followed his trade until 1868, when he was employed in the car-shops of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., where he has remained ever since. Mr. Warrick married Miss Emma J. Davis June 21, 1853. She was born in Chester Co., Pa. She was a daughter of M. C. Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Warrick are members of the First Presbyterian Church in Davenport, and have had six children, four living, viz.: Frank P., Miss Carrie L., Miss Jennie L. and Harry J. Warrick. Mr. Warrick resides at 332 West Fifth street, where he has lived for the past 25 years. He is a Mason and also a member of I. O. O. F.; in politics a Democrat, and has always been a supporter of this party. He is one of Davenport's representative men, having been identified with this city since 1850.

Charles S. Watkins was born in the city of New York, March 18, 1826. In 1853 went to California. In 1855 returned to New York, and a few months later, July 23, 1855, came to Davenport. He was married Jan. 25, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Fuller, of Bangor, Maine. Their four children, all of whom are living, are—Mary E., Frances R., Fred S. and Rawson F. Mr. Watkins has been actively connected with several of the public and private enterprises of the city and county, and still maintains an earnest interest in everything pertaining to the general welfare of Davenport and of Iowa.

F. W. Watson, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, 303 and 305, northeast corner Third and Perry streets, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1819, and was a son of John and Magdalena Watson, natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this record attended school until he was 18 years old, then assisted his father in a hotel at New Lisbon and at New Garden, O., until 1845, when he worked in his uncle's hotel two years, then established a livery stable, which he conducted until 1855, when he came to Davenport. He bought grain during the winter, and acted as agent for the St. Louis Packet Co. and the Northern Line of steamers until Nov. 9, 1876, when he opened the Commercial Hotel, which contains 40 rooms, fitted up in good style, with sample rooms and parlors. He was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Rakestraw, June 14, 1839. She was born in Wilmington, Del., and was a daughter of Wm. and Margery (Hope) Rakestraw. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have had 10 children, seven liv-

ing—Cassius M., Julia M., married R. R. Martin, signal officer; Mary E., now Mrs. Ed. Bowles; Maggie, now Mrs. C. Richards; Katy, wife of Jacob Stoft; Franc K., and Bessie. Mr. W. is a member of the T. of H. Lodge and of the Sons of Temperance.

W. H. & C. T. Webb, the oldest queen's-ware firm in the State of Iowa, established this business in the spring of 1852, at 118 W. Second St., where they are yet located. They occupy a two-story building, 150 x 20 ft., and carry a full line of the finest imported glass, china and queen's-ware, and of Bohemian and plated goods, also mirrors, lamps and chandeliers. They have been identified with the business interests of Davenport for the past 30 years and are well and favorably known throughout the State. William H. Webb was born in Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1831, and is a son of Zerah and Orind Webb. He was a miller and commission merchant and a native of Vermont, and she of New York. William attended school until he was 18 years old, then worked in his father's mill, and in the commission business until the spring of 1852, when he came to Davenport and established his present business. He is a member of Fraternal Lodge A. F. & A. M., No. 37.

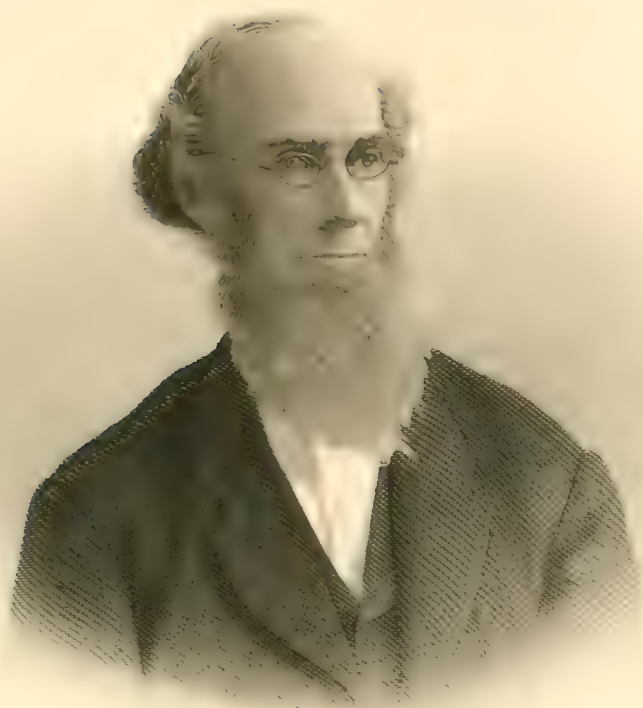
William Weidner, foreman of the Cooper's Union, corner Fifth and De Soto sts., was born on the 18th of August, 1834, in Hanover, Germany. His parents, Doniger and Francisco Weidner, were natives also of that place, and died there. He emigrated to America in 1857, and landed in New York Aug. 4, of that year, after a very rough voyage of seven weeks, four days. He immediately came to Davenport, where he worked at anything he could get to do until 1861, when he learned the cooper's trade, which he has followed since, and has been foreman of the coopers' union for the past seven years. He was married in Holstein, Germany, to Lena Reiss, May 24, 1857. Her parents are both dead. Of seven children born of this union, two are living—William, Jr., who is a tinner for Brown & Gaines, dealers in stoves, tinware, etc., on W. Second St., and Emilie. Mr. Weidner is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 37, of Davenport.

Lawrence Wheeler, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Davenport, was born in Newry, Blair Co., Pa., Nov. 22, 1852. He was a son of William E. and Ann (Bethel) Wheeler, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of England. They had a family of nine children, eight living—Mrs. Daniel Griffith, Mrs. Joseph Refner, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. Alice Glaze, Lawrence, Randolph, and Alfreda. Lawrence attended school until he was 12 years old, since which time he has been in a telegraph office. He has been stationed at Sunbury, Northumberland, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Muncy Station, Watson Town, Milton, Pa. He left Pennsylvania in 1869 and went to Peoria, Ill.; thence to Canton, St. Paul, Minn.; Downer's Grove, Naperville, Plano, Neponset, and Cairo, Ills.; Columbus, Ky.; Des Moines, Iowa City, and in 1873 came to Davenport. He received his present appointment July 1, 1881.

H. P. Wheeler, senior member of the firm of H. P. Wheeler & Co., grain and produce merchants, 224 West Front street, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Oct. 13, 1828. His parents were Amos and Susan Wheeler, natives of Fitchburg, Mass. He died in January, 1856, in Worcester, Mass.; she is a resident of Davenport. The subject of this memoir received a common-school education in his native place, and attended the seminary at Saxon River, Vt. He engaged in the lumber traffic in Dublin, N. H., in 1852, and continued in it three or four years, then came West. He remained in Illinois two years, coming to Davenport in 1859. He engaged in the grain business here and has followed it since. He was married July 6, 1853, in Saxon River, Vt., to Miss Fannie M. Earl, a native of Rockingham, Vt. They attended the Unitarian church.

Captain Jarvis White was born in Whiting, Vt., April 21, 1833, son of Nathan and Lucinda (Beals) White; parents were natives of Medway, Mass., and both deceased. The subject of this sketch received only a common-school education in Massachusetts, and at 15 years of age learned the sash, door and blind trade and followed the same up to 1861, when he enlisted Oct. 13, 1861, in the 24th Mass. Infantry as private; was promoted to corporal sargeant, then color bearer, and from that to orderly sergeant, then to 2d Lieutenant, and was wounded, Aug. 14, 1864, at the battle of Deep Bottom, Va.; was then confined in hospital for three months, after which he was promoted to 1st lieutenant and then captain, and for three months went to his home. When he recruited his health sufficient he returned to his company in Virginia, and took charge of same, and after the surrender of Gen. Lee he went on garrison duty at Richmond until Jan. 20, 1866; at which time he received his discharge, and returned to Massachusetts and engaged in business in Medford, Mass., and remained there until October, 1874, when he removed to Davenport, Iowa, and became one of the firm of Hastings, White & Fisher which still continues. Was married April 30, 1857, to Sarah J. Grant, who was born in West Medway, Mass., November, 1833. They had one child, born March 31, 1856, and died Aug. 4, 1857. He lost his wife, May 3, 1861. Capt. White is a member of the order of Free Masonry, and has taken the full degrees up to 32, and now is Eminent Commander of St. Simon of Cyrene, and No. 9, K. T. of Davenport, and also one of the prominent members of the baptist church, Davenport.

Joseph S. Wylie, dealer in all kinds of coal, lime, hair, cement, etc., corner Fourth and Front and 420 Harrison streets, succeeded Hiram Cable in his present business in 1875, under the firm name of J. S. Wylie & Co. Since 1880 the business has been conducted by Mr. Wylie alone. One principal feature of his work is that he furnishes some 12 gas companies in Iowa and Illinois with gas coal; also handles Pittsburg coke. He carries a capital stock of from \$20,000 to \$25,000. During Mr. Cable's proprietorship of



James M. Smith

the business, coal alone was handled, Mr. Wylie having added the others since going into the business. He was born in Wooster, O., Feb. 8, 1843, and is a son of Joseph S. Wylie, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1852 the subject of this memoir came to Iowa and located in Cedar Rapids; from there he went to Des Moines in 1859; resided at that place until 1871. Spent the intervening time between 1871 and '75 in Central Nebraska, then became a resident of Davenport. He was married in June, 1872, to Nannie, daughter of Hiram Cable. They have two children—Hiram C. and Mary E. Mr. Wylie is a member of the V. A. S. Society, and also of the Congregational church.

John B. Young, Superintendent of the public schools of Davenport, was born in Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., July 15, 1834, and was a son of John and Anna Young, *nee* Mathews, who were among the earliest settlers of that section of the State. His father died in 1866, his mother in 1870. He assisted on the farm and attended school until he was 20 years old, when he began to prepare for a college course at the Franklin Academy, Malone. He entered the Middlebury College, at Middlebury, Vt., three years later, and graduated from that institution in 1861. He was then employed as principal of the academy at Lawrenceville, N. Y., and filled that position three years, when he became principal of Fort Covington, N. Y., Academy, where he remained four years, then came West, and located at Davenport. In June, 1868, he was appointed principal of the Davenport High School, and occupied that position until June, 1878, when he was elected to his present office. He has charge of 10 schools, including the High School, and fills the position with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people. He was married on Aug. 5, 1861, to Miss Betsey A. Drake, of Malone, N. Y. Of five children born of this union, three are living—Jessie A., Ella E. and Charley J. Mr. Young is a Mason, and a member of Trinity Lodge, No. 208; I. O. O. F., Davenport Lodge No. 7; A. O. U. W., Davenport Lodge, No. 17, and the Iowa L. of H., and V. A. S. Fraternity. In political views he is a Republican.

ALLEN'S GROVE TOWNSHIP

Allen's Grove Township is bounded on the east by Winfield Township, on the west by Liberty, on the south by Hickory Grove, and on the north by the Wapsipinecon River. The grove was first settled by a Mr. Allen, in 1836, taking and being known by his name. When the precincts were first organized the north-western portion of the country was made a precinct, which was given the name of Allen's Grove. When the townships were organized the name was still retained. Allen's Grove Township originally comprised all the territory now comprising the two townships of Allen's Grove and Liberty.

Among the early settlers of this township, as it now exists, were Mr. Hendricks, Dennis R. Fuller, John Dunn, John E. Thompson, Mr. Hines, Mr. Halburt and Mr. Gee. All these opened farms on the prairies at the edge of the grove.

Allen's Grove postoffice was established in August, 1850, and George Frederick appointed postmaster. John Conners succeeded Mr. Frederick, and served about 10 years. Charles Lathrop came next and served one year, followed by James Stephens, who served two years, and succeeded by Martin O'Neil, who dispensed the favors of the office four years. In 1872 W. B. Stephens was appointed and yet serves.

The first store was established at the Grove in 1859 by F. E. Rothstein, on section 28. Mr. Rothstein also built a steam saw and grist mill in 1860, which he removed to Wapsipinecon River in 1865. He continued his store, however, until 1867, when he moved to Clinton County, selling his stock to Martin O'Neil, who continued the business until 1872, when he sold to W. B. Stephens, who still has it in connection with the postoffice, at his residence on section 27. Mr. Stephens has met with good success in the business, and carries a general line of goods.

The Davenport & St. Paul, now the Chicago & Milwaukee, passes through the township, and has one station, which was established shortly after the advent of the cars, and around which has grown a small village, Donahue, named in honor of Hon. Michael Donahue, of Davenport. The village was commenced by Phineas Curtis. The first store opened in the place was by R. C. Fuller and H. A. Stokes. There are now two stores, two blacksmith shops, and a saloon in the place.

The religious element of the township is represented in an organization called the Church of God, but more commonly known as the Winebrennarians, from its reputed founder, John Winebrenen. The church in Allen's Grove Township was organized in

1860, by Rev. Daniel Wertz, with 22 members. Its first elders were Thomas Hustie, Phineas Curtis and David Lathrop; its first deacons, Jeremiah Krause and Ezra Cronkleton. The first meetings of the church were held in a log school-house in the grove by Rev. John Hank. Rev. Joseph Kepford was the first pastor. The present pastor is Rev. J. H. Basore. A house of worship was erected by the society a few years since at a cost of \$1,600. A Sunday-school is maintained by the church during the summer.

Allen's Grove Township is well provided in the way of schools, this township being a township school district, in which there are six sub-districts, each having a good frame school-house, the total value of which is \$7,000. In the year ending October, 1881, there were 264 persons between the ages of 5 and 21, of which number 208 were enrolled in the public schools.

The village of Dixon is partly located in Allen's Grove Township.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

As part of the history of the township is appended biographical sketches of many of the old settlers and prominent men in the township, arranged in alphabetical order:

Jacob E. Allen, teacher of the Donahue School, is a native of Cumberland Co., Pa., and was born May 25, 1859. He was reared on a farm until 17 years of age, and was educated in the Shippenburg, Pa., State Normal School. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Allen, natives also of the Keystone State. He engaged in teaching in the public schools of Pennsylvania until the fall of 1877, when he came to Scott County, and has been very successful both as a disciplinarian and an instructor. We had the honor of visiting Mr. Allen's school on Dec. 20, 1881, and found perfect order and the pupils diligently pursuing their studies, rather a surprise to us in these "young American" days. Mr. Allen has adopted many of the latest normal methods of conducting school, and, considering the fact that his school is an ungraded one, is doing well. He gives universal satisfaction both to pupils and patrons. Though young in years he ranks with the best teachers in Scott County, and has a bright prospect before him.

Edmond Binford, druggist and dealer in wall paper, school books, etc., Dixon, was born in Allen's Grove Township, Feb. 23, 1849, and is a son of Jeremiah Binford, deceased, who came to Scott County, in 1837. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was married in 1871 to Melissa Ross, daughter of James H. Ross, of Dixon. They have three children—Maud and Mable (twins), and William. Mr. Binford is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Dixon, of the Masons at Wheatland, and the Christian church of Dixon. His brother John was a soldier in the late war, in Company C, Second Iowa Cavalry.

James T. Carter, deceased, was born Sept. 15, 1830, in Wayne Co., Ind. In 1836 he came with his parents to Scott County. He made a trip to California in 1860, returning to this county in 1862. He was married Jan. 9, 1868, to Blanch McCullough, a daughter of James McCullough, and a native of Pennsylvania. To them were born three children—Frank, Hattie and Horace. Mr. Carter was a member of A. O. U. W. Lodge and chairman of the Greenback Club. He was a charitable man, always ready to assist the unfortunate, and a useful member of society, and one whom the community could ill afford to lose. He made a speech of some celebrity July 4, 1881, in which mention was made of the assassination of President Garfield. He was drowned in Mud Creek while bathing with his little son and a neighbor.

Thomas Clausen, saloon keeper, Dixon, was born in Germany, June 17, 1851, and is a son of Thomas Clausen. Our subject came to America in 1873. He worked as a hired hand for some time; in 1880 he established business in Dixon. He keeps on hand fine and imported wines. He was married Nov. 6, 1881, to Miss Dora Fey.

John Connor, deceased, was born in County Carlow, Ireland, May 22, 1802. He immigrated to Canada when 17 years of age; from there he went to Cedar Co., Ia., in 1846. He came to Scott County, and in 1850 settled on a farm in Allen's Grove Township. He was married in 1831 to Ellen O'Brien. They had a family of six children—Michael, Rebecca, John P., Hannah and Mary A. Margaret J. died September, 1881, at 18 years of age. Mr. John Connor was one of the most popular men of the county; he was the first to hold the position of postmaster in Allen's Grove Township. He died as he had lived, honored and respected by all.

Phineas Curtis was born near Johnsonville, N. Y., June 10, 1830. His parents were Daniel and Mehitabel Curtis, *nee* Masters. His father died at Shaticoke, N. Y., in the year 1856; his mother is now living in Hickory Grove Township, Scott County, with her son-in-law, Ira Burch. She is 84 years of age, and is still in full possession of all her faculties. Phineas Curtis was the recipient of a good education in his native place, and at the age of 20 years came West for the purpose of engaging in school-teaching. He taught school one year in Quincy, Ill., then visited various parts of the country, coming to Scott County in June, 1851, and made claim to 160 acres of land in what is now known as Hickory Grove Township, which he afterward entered. His first venture in farming was successful, and being pleased with the outlook of Scott County, he resolved to make it his home. He was married to Miss Laura L. Fuller, Feb. 27, 1853. She was born Sept. 15, 1837, and is a daughter of Dennis R. and Lovancia Fuller, and is supposed by some to be the first female child born in Scott County. Of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, seven are living—Enola M., born April 19, 1855, married George P. Maw, Sept. 14, 1874; Lovancia M., born Oct. 22, 1857, married A. A. Fuller, Feb. 18,

1878; Dennis D., born Jan. 19, 1861, attends the academy at Wilton, Iowa, as does his brother Frank R., who was born Feb. 28, 1864; Abram B., born April 4, 1867; Lotta M., Jan. 13, 1870; and Ora E., June 25, 1878. Ten years after his marriage Mr. Curtis moved to Davenport, with the intention of remaining permanently, but tiring of city life in two years, he returned to his country home. When the D. & St. P. R. R. was built through to Allen's Grove Township, and Donahue station established, Mr. Curtis applied for and received the position of station agent and postmaster here. He filled the former position three years, and the latter until his resignation in April, 1881. While employed as agent for the R. R. company, he engaged in the mercantile business at Donahue, and in 1874, in order to meet the demands of his trade, he removed his old store-room and erected a much larger building in its place. He has disposed of his mercantile interest, and devotes his entire attention to speculating in stock. In 1876, in company with his wife and daughter Lotta, Mr. Curtis visited the Centennial Exhibition, and the principal cities of the East.

Mrs. Anna Gallagher, daughter of George Harman, came to Scott County with her parents in 1845. Her parents were poor, and she was deprived of educational privileges, having to work in the field like a man. In 1847 she married John Gallagher, but still continued to work hard in the field as before, and thus helped her husband on to wealth. But few of the wives of the pioneers of Scott County have endured the untold hardships that she has. Her mother, Mrs. Harman, is residing on the old home place, near by, at the age of 73 years. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher have two children—Eliza, married Cyrus Crisp, and resides in Dixon, this county; and Edward, married Mary Rosenbeck, and resides with his parents. So anxious was Mrs. Gallagher to obtain an education that one summer while her husband was gone she attended the public school.

Stewart Gillmor, a native of Ireland, was born July 27, 1832. His father, Stewart Gillmor, came to Scott County in April, 1847, and settled at Long Grove, Winfield Township. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools of his native country. When he came to Scott County, it was yet in its infancy. The red men still inhabited the country, and wild game was to be found in abundance. Mr. Gillmor settled on section 18, Winfield Township in 1856; from there removed to Allen's Grove Township in 1867. He owns 337 acres of prairie and 40 acres of timber land, and is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. His marriage took place in 1859 to Mary A. Connor, of Canada, and daughter of John Connor, an early settler of Scott County. They have been blessed with seven children, six surviving—John, Maggie J., Rebecca E., Willie L., Hugh H., Frank E., and Isaac Fenton.

Nelson Grace, a respected old settler of Scott County, residing on section 7, Allen's Grove Township, was born in Tomkins Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1823, and is a son of Michael Grace, a native of Hamp-

ton Co., Pa. Mr. Grace was brought up on his father's farm, and had no other educational advantages, save the old-fashioned subscription school. He came with his parents to Huron Co., Ohio, in 1836, and there resided on a farm until 1841, when he came to this county and settled where he now resides. The land was raw prairie and the country wild. There was but one bridge between his place and Davenport, which was a rude structure made of poles, across Mud Creek. He was married April 30, 1848, to Miss Sarah J. Ross, a native of Ohio, and daughter of James H. Ross. They have six children—James, William, Cordelia, Eva, Albert and David. All are married but James and David. Our subject owns 200 acres in the home place and 52½ acres in Clinton County. Mr. and Mrs. Grace are members of the Christian church.

Thomas J. Graham was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Dec 25, 1833, and was a son of John and Mary (Townsend) Graham. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He moved to Gilman, Ill., in 1877, and to Dixon, Allen's Grove Township, Scott County, in 1878. He was married in 1871 to Rachel B. Arnold, who was born in Williams Co., Ohio, of J. W. and Eunice Arnold, *nee* Stockwell. Mr. Graham served his country three years and four months in the late war as a member of the 19th Ohio, 13th Iowa, and the 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery. Participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Shiloh and others. Mr. and Mrs. Graham established a millinery store and sewing machine agency in Dixon in 1878, and have met with flattering success in their line of business.

James Greig was born in Scotland, Jan. 10, 1826, and is a son of John Greig, who emigrated to Canada in 1834. Our subject was brought up on a farm and educated in the Canadian public schools. He came to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1864, where he farmed and dealt in fine-bred imported horses. Mr. Greig was the first to bring a Clydesdale horse across the Mississippi. He has been across the Atlantic three times to purchase fine horses. He now has four imported horses, two in Cedar County and two in Dixon. He also has one blooded horse. He came to Dixon in April, 1881. Mr. Greig was married in December, 1846, to Jeanette Chisholm, by whom he had eight children—John, Mary, Jane, William, Elizabeth, Ann and Jeanette. One son, James, died at 25.

James H. Grell, Justice of the Peace of Allen's Grove Township, was born in Holstein, Germany, March 10, 1839, and is a son of Egert Grell. Early in life he learned the wagon-maker's trade. He came to Allen's Grove Township in 1862, and purchased his brother's wagon shop in the Grove, which he conducted until 1878, since which time he has been engaged in farming and raising stock. He was married in March, 1862, just before leaving Germany, to Margaret Blumer, by whom he has had 10 children, eight living, viz.: Edward, Julius, Gustav, Dora, Emma, Minnie, Christ and Jennie. Mr. Grell held the office of township trustee for six years, and is the present justice of the peace.

John Haas, dealer in hardware, stoves, and tinware, Dixon, established this business here in 1877, and is doing a good business on a capital stock of \$2,000. His annual sales amount to over \$12,000. He also keeps a full line of pumps and wooden-ware. He was born in Holstein, Germany, Aug. 12, 1840, and is a son of John Haas. He came to Davenport in 1867, where he learned the tinner's trade. In 1871 he went to Chicago and worked there two years. In 1873 he went to Austin, Texas, and in 1874 returned to Chicago; in 1875, he went to Washington Heights, near Chicago, and established a hardware store. He came to Dixon in 1877, and soon afterward erected the store building which he now occupies. Mr. Haas is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Dixon. In connection with his other business he manufactured barbed wire.

John Hinrichsen was born in Schleswig, Germany, Sept. 18, 1843, and is a son of Peter Hinrichsen. He came to Scott County in 1864, and for the two first years worked by the month. He then farmed for himself until the spring of 1881, when he removed to Dixon, and established the Farmers' Hotel. He also keeps a stock of the best wines and liquors on hand, and a pool and billiard table for the amusement of his guests. His hotel is 56 x 68 feet, the main building being 32 x 49 feet, and two stories high. Mr. Hinrichsen was married in 1866 to Margaret Hensen, by whom he had four children, three living—Peter, Mary, and Anne. Mrs. H. died in 1873. He again married, in 1873, to Wilhelmina Wulf, by whom he has three children—Henry, Willy, and Johnnie.

Henry Jarchow, proprietor of a general store at Dixon, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany. Came to Davenport in 1854, and there resided for two years, when he removed to Butler Township, which is still his residence. He married Dora Brockman, by whom he has six children—William, Henry, Louie J., Theodore, Herman and Lena. The son, Louie J., had charge of the store in Dixon, and is doing a good business, with a capital stock of \$7,000. They carry a full line of everything usually kept in a first-class general store. Louie was born July 1, 1858, in Butler Township, this county. He was brought up on his father's farm and educated in Bryant & Stratton's College, of Davenport. Theodore also assists in the store. He was born Sept. 21, 1859.

Peter J. Ketelsen, of German nativity, was born in Holstein, Germany, March 15, 1849. His father is Thomas Ketelsen, a native of Germany, and now a resident of Dixon. The subject of this record received a good education in Germany, where he was married in 1871, to Christina Tomson. Their married life was blessed with the following children—Willie, Mary, Julius, Theodore, Maty and Minnie. Mr. Ketelsen resides in Allen's Grove Township, where he is the possessor of a fine farm of 160 acres. He is extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-breeding.

Geo. W. King, the subject of this sketch, is entitled to more than a passing notice in our county history. He is a native of Cay-

nga Co., N. Y., and was born June 3, 1835. His father, George W. King, Sr., was a native of the same county. Mr. King was reared on a farm and had no other educational advantages except those furnished by the common schools. He moved to Tioga Co., Pa., with his parents, in 1845. Between the ages of 17 and 25 years, he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1856 he came to Scott County, where he has since resided. He was married July 23, 1861, to Miss Matilda Harman, daughter of George Harman. They have 10 children, viz.: Helen M., Ebenezer, Eliza, George B., Wendell P., Catharine M., John, Horace G., Benjamin B. and Lucinda. Mr. King settled in Allen's Grove Township, on his arrival in the county, and has ever since resided here. He has filled every office in the township except those of assessor and clerk. He has been justice of the peace for the past eight years. Mr. King's grandfather, Ebenezer King, was General Washington's private cook during the war of the Revolution. The papers to verify this statement are still in existence. And our subject's brother Ebenezer was a soldier in the 2d Iowa Cavalry during the Rebellion, and died in Andersonville prison. Another brother, James H. King, now of Benton Co., Ia., was in the 17th Iowa Inf., and accompanied Sherman on his noted march to the sea.

Henry Lathrop was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1808. His father, Isaac Lathrop, was also a native of New York. Mr. Lathrop was brought up to hard work on his father's farm, and attended a subscription school in a log shanty, which had a log out of one side for a window, and a huge fire-place in one end. He sat on a slab bench, and wrote on a board, which was fastened to the wall by means of wooden pins. When yet a small boy his parents removed with their family to Hamilton Co., Ohio. In 1835 Mr. Lathrop came to Indiana, where he farmed until 1844, when he came to Scott County, and settled on section 33, Allen's Grove Township. He entered this land, which consisted of 160 acres. Since that time he has added to it, until he now owns 240 acres. He was married Dec. 1, 1831, to Hannah, daughter of Robert Harvey. They have had five children, four of whom living—David, Jane, Harriet and Mary. All are married.

Thos. Lock was born in Sommersettshire, England, Oct. 7, 1823, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Beck) Lock, natives of the same shire. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Lock immigrated to Massachusetts, where he worked as a farm hand for one year, and the following year came to Scott County, where he worked as a laborer until 1866, when he came to Allen's Grove, and located on section 34, where he now resides, and is engaged in general farming. He has 35 acres of land, highly cultivated, and valued at \$75 per acre. He was married in October, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Wise, a daughter of Peter Wise, a native of Pennsylvania. She was born in Trumble Co., Ohio. The fruit of this marriage was eight children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Lock is a member of the Christian church.

Johnson Maw, one of the pioneers of Scott County, was born in Yorkshire, England, March 27, 1814, and was a son of Robert and Mary (Gelder) Maw. Johnson was educated in the select schools of England. He immigrated to the United States in 1831. Operated in a clothing and tailoring establishment in New York City until 1837, then went to Buffalo Co., Ill., where he was engaged in farming some two years. He came to Scott County and located on section 23, Allen's Grove Township, in 1839. This was on the Black Hawk purchase. His marriage with Julia A. Thompson occurred July 30, 1843. She was a daughter of John E. Thompson, who came from Virginia to Allen's Grove Township in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Maw's married life has been blessed with 10 children, viz.: Mary E., Thomas B., John E., George P., Sarah H., J. Fred., Eliza J., Ella A., Steven A. and James M. Mr. Maw is township trustee and has held that office many years. He was president of the District Agricultural Society of Mount Joy, three years, and has held the office of school director, and other positions. He has been active in the advancement of education. The present school-house, a magnificent structure, is the result of his labors. Mr. Maw has been a resident of this county nearly 50 years; and has watched her growth from her infancy, and now can point with pride to the successful conclusion of his own and others' efforts in converting Scott County from a backwoods settlement into a flourishing and prosperous county.

J. D. McCormick, an enterprising young merchant of Dixon, established a general store in Eldridge, April 20, 1874, where he continued in business until Dec. 8, 1872. While at Eldridge he was township clerk for Sheridan township for five years, and was postmaster there also; and is virtually the postmaster there yet, as no one has been appointed in his stead. He also taught school while at Eldridge, employing a clerk to run the store. In December, 1879, he established a general store in Dixon. His business is good, and steadily increasing. He carries a capital stock of \$6,000, and does an annual business of \$16,000. He was born in Wheeling, West Va., June 26, 1850, and is a son of James McCormick, of Montezuma, Iowa. He came with his parents to Montezuma in 1855, where he was brought up and educated. He came to this county in 1871. Was married Sept. 9, 1874, to Miss Agnes May Vinall, by whom he has one child—Roscoe D. Jos. Mr. McCormick is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Dixon.

E. S. Newton was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1827. His father, Samuel Newton, was a native of New Hampshire. E. S. Newton came to Washtenaw Co., Mich., in 1829; from there went to Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1848, where he conducted a hotel until 1858, when he came to this county and located in Allen's Grove. In the spring of the following year, he purchased 307 acres in section 20, where he now resides; besides his farm he owns 50 acres of timber land. He formed the acquaintance of Harriett E. Lathrop, of Ohio, which resulted in their marriage

Oct. 13, 1852. To them have been born seven children, four surviving—Sadie M. (now Mrs. King), Ellsworth E., Carrie M. and Jessie L. The subject of this record is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge, also of the F. & A. Masons. He has been county supervisor seven years, justice of the peace two years, trustee, and has held other township offices. He is classed among the responsible and able men of the county.

Clans Rohwer, one of the most eminently successful farmers in Scott County, resides on section 26, Allen's Grove Township, where he settled in 1853, and "kept bach" for one year. He was born in Holstein, Germany, Dec. 22, 1819, and was a son of Carson Rohwer, deceased. In 1848 he emigrated to this county by way of New York, Albany, Buffalo, and the great lakes to Chicago, thence by land to Davenport the same year. He worked at various occupations for four years in and around Davenport, previous to settling upon his farm. He was married March 3, 1854, to Margaret Kahler, by whom he had seven children, five living—Mary, Jette, Sophia, Henry C. and Ernst. Mr. Rohwer owns 1,161 acres of valuable land, all of which he has obtained by his own industry. As a stock-raiser he has been very successful. He aids in the establishment of schools and churches, and other worthy enterprises; and is a useful and responsible member of society.

John R. Sanders is a native of Greene Co., Ind., born Feb. 4, 1827. He is a son of J. B. and Sarah (Dixon) Sanders; the former, a silversmith by trade, was born on the Yadkin River, near Guilford, N. C., Court House, and the latter in Athens, Georgia. In 1833 removed with his family to Missouri, and settled between where Kansas City now stands and Independence, in a cabin with no floor except the bare ground. They were in destitute circumstances, in the midst of the Mormon war, and the mother sick. They went from there to Clay Co., Mo., and resided in an old school-house. While there, the father and one of the boys died. In 1839 the family returned to Indiana, and in 1849 our subject came to Scott County, and worked by the month on Hoosier Ridge until the fall of that year, when he went on a flat-boat to St. Louis. He has crossed Illinois three times on horseback, once on a stage, and once with an ox team. When in Missouri he gathered walnuts and acorns where Kansas City now stands. When he arrived in Scott County he had a horse and one suit of clothes. He went to work in earnest; rented 40 acres of land in Pleasant Valley Township, and afterward bought more. He recently bought 200 acres of land in and adjacent to Dixon, a great deal of which he has laid into town lots. He deals extensively in lumber, live stock, and farm machinery. It can be truthfully said that Mr. Sanders has virtually made Dixon what it is to-day, for others tried to build it up but have failed. The Dixon elevator was built through his exertions and is an honor to the town. Mr. Sanders has a partner in the person of W. F. Reed, who has done much to

build up their business. Mr. Reed is an accomplished, stirring business man, and a native of England. Mr. Sanders was married on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, 1852, to Miss Mahala Dunn, daughter of John Dunn, the second settler in Allen's Grove Township. They have had nine children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Mary E., John H., Sarah J., Frances O., Charles E., Ira M. and Nellie B. Mr. S. is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Dixon.

Ephraim Snyder, a son of Simon and Susan (Jacobs) Snyder, was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1828. He came with his parents to Huron Co., O., in 1834; from there removed to Scott County in November, 1846, located on section 8, Allen's Grove Township. They moved into a log cabin 10 x 12 feet and about six feet high. There were nine in the family, and occasionally kept strangers over night. During that winter the father and boys made rails and built two miles of fence. They cut the first summer firewood that was cut in the county; this caused great comment, and this plan was soon adopted by all the settlers. The subject of this memoir was married Nov. 29, 1857, to Eliza J., daughter of Richard Randall. She is a native of Maine, born June 3, 1830. To Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have been born four children, viz.: May married Henry Olsen—they have one child, Frances; Helen, Chase and Virgil. Mr. Ephraim Snyder owns a fine farm of 160 acres, on sections 6 and 7, all under good cultivation; this farm was an unbroken tract of land covered with brush when Mr. Snyder bought it, and its present thriving condition is the result of hard work and industry on his part. He is a member of the Masonic order, and held the offices of county supervisor two years, assessor three terms, and other minor positions.

Daniel Snyder was born in Huron Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1841. He is a son of Simon Snyder, whose sketch appears in this work. Daniel was reared on a farm, and attended school at Dixon, Ia. He came with his parents to Scott County in November, 1846. He served in the late war in Company C, 2d Iowa Cavalry; participated in the battles of Island No. 10, Monterey, Glendale, Siege of Corinth, Farmington, Boonville, Baldwin, King's Creek, Iuka, Rienza, Payton's Mills, Holly Springs, Waterford, Palo Alto, Birmingham (where he barely escaped being taken prisoner), Cold Water, Panola, Coffeeville, Granada, Okolona, West Point and Jackson, Tenn. He was married March 23, 1865, to Julia R. Graham, daughter, of Thomas Graham, who came to Scott County about 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have four children, William M., Thomas S., Mary S. and Jessie G. On June 5, 1880, all of the out-buildings on Mr. Snyder's place were demolished by a cyclone. The barn was entirely new, had never been used. He soon rebuilt the barn, and made it 36 x 48 feet. He has the finest rock quarry in Scott County. It lies on the banks of the Wapsipinecon River. It lies in a strata of from six inches to five feet in thickness, and is the very best building stone, yellow in color.

Samuel W. Standish, a son of David Standish, a native of Warren, Lincoln Co., Me., was born at that place Oct. 10, 1818. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm and in attending the district schools. He learned the blacksmith's trade when quite young and worked at that until 1840, when he went by water route to Mobile, Ala., thence to St. Louis. Hearing rumors of high wages being paid in Burlington, Ia., to blacksmiths, he went there, but only to find them false. In June, 1843, he began to peddle fanning mills and other articles. He canvassed the States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Iowa. He was in Des Moines, Ia., when it was but a small village; the old block house was still there. In the fall of 1854 he came to Allen's Grove Township, where he is now engaged in farming and stock-raising. His farm of 120 acres on section 19 is under good improvement and thoroughly stocked. He was married to Mary E. Wright, of Philadelphia, June 3, 1860. To them were born the following named children: Hannah, Sadie, Kate, Simon, John, Esther and one deceased.

James Stephens was born in Carroll Co., O., Dec. 23, 1815. He was educated in the old-time log school-house of his boyhood days. In 1843 his father's family and three other families started for Iowa in a keel boat down the Ohio River. They left one family in charge of the boat and cargo at the mouth of the Ohio, while the other three took a steamer for LeClaire's Point to reconnoiter. Mr. Stephens succeeded in getting a house for his family. They located in Allen's Grove Township, where he entered 80 acres of unbroken land. He now owns 147 acres of finely cultivated land. He was married to Hannah Peterson, and by her had two children—Jennie and Sarah. His wife died, and he was married the second time to Angeline Ross, June 5, 1849. By this union there were five children, two living—Emma and Patti. Being left a widower the second time, he was married again in 1867 to Charlotte Allen, now deceased. Mr. Stephens has held the office of justice of the peace for the past 11 years. He was postmaster at Allen's Grove for some time, and has held other local positions of trust.

Wesley B. Stephens is a native of Carroll Co., O., and was born Oct. 20, 1836. His father, William Stephens, was born June 24, 1793, in Fayette Co., Pa. He came to Carroll Co., O., in 1807, and settled where Carrollton now stands. He grubbed the first tree there, and helped build the first log-cabin, where now stands a populous city. He came to Allen's Grove, with his family, in 1844, which was then a comparatively wild country. He died at the age of 85, and lies in the Allen's Grove Cemetery. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and attended a subscription school in the winter seasons, and afterward attended the public schools and obtained a fair education. For six years he taught school in Scott County; afterward gave his attention to farming until 1872, when he became postmaster of the Allen's Grove post-office, and at that time purchased the Allen's Grove store, which

he still owns and runs. He also superintends the farm. He was married May 28, 1863, to Elizabeth Mains, a native of Tuscarawas Co., O., and daughter of David Mains, of Iron Co., Mo. They have had six children, of whom five are living, viz.: Elbert B., Robert C., Orpha A., Jennie M. and Charley. Mr. Stephens held the office of township clerk for several years; was secretary of the Township School Board for 20 years, assessor four years, and was enumerator of the census in 1880.

J. Thomas Swearingen, a prominent school-teacher of Dixon, was born in Richland Co., O., March 1, 1854, and is a son of George Swearingen, a native of Brook Co., W. Va. He was reared on a farm, and educated at Cornell College, of Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He came with his parents to Southern Illinois when but a small boy, and to this county in 1866. He began teaching in 1875, in which he has since continued, except one year, which time he clerked in Binford's drug store, in Dixon. He was married Nov. 13, 1879, to Miss Emma J., daughter of Casper Filson, of Tipton, Iowa. Mrs. Swearingen is also a successful teacher. Mr. S. is financier of the A. O. U. W., at Dixon.

Isaac Wincy, deceased, was a native of Union Co., Pa., and was born in February, 1812. He was brought up on a farm, but at an early age he learned the stone-mason's trade. He took contracts for the masonry on railroads, and also built many locks on the different canals. He came to Davenport in the fall of 1852, and to Allen's Grove in 1853, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, until his death, which occurred June 30, 1877. He married Miss Mary Watts, of Pennsylvania, daughter of Samuel Watts. They had 12 children, 10 living—Isabel, David, Johnson, Benjamin, Sarah A., Lucian, Susan C., Samuel A., Jerome and Caroline M. One son, Thomas, died in his country's service, in the late war. He was a member of the Second Iowa Int., and in attempting to save his life by swimming to shore when the vessel on which he was a passenger was thought to be in danger of being lost by an explosion of her boilers, he was drowned. Lucian was also a soldier in that war, in the Second Iowa Cavalry.

BLUE GRASS TOWNSHIP.

The township of Blue Grass comprises all of township 78 north, of range 2 east of the principal meridian. It is nearly all prairie land. The notable groves are Little's, Picayune and Blue Grass Point; the latter has been all cut off and grubbed out, and the others have but very little large timber now standing. Some young burr-oak timber is growing in two or three places in the southeast part of the township. The surface is undulating, and the soil a deep, rich black loam. The township is all now under cultivation. The C., R. I. & P. R. R. runs through the northern part of it. The water shed is in sections 19, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and through the northern tier of sections in the township. From these two sheds the water flows to all points of the compass.

The name of the township originated as follows: An old and long-used Indian trail leading from Davenport to Moscow and the Cedar River passed by a point of timber on section 31. This point seems to have been used by them as a favorite camping place, and with their ponies they killed the prairie grass, which there grew luxuriantly. In its stead sprang up blue grass, and the place was ever afterward known as Blue Grass Point. When a postoffice was established in the neighborhood, it was given the name of Blue Grass, and the township was also so named.

EARLY SETTLERS

Rufus L. Catlin settled on section 31, in 1839; and in the spring of 1839 he rented a small cabin three miles distant from his contemplated home in Muscatine County, and then built a rail pen on his claim, and took his daughter Louisa to keep house for him, leaving his family in the cabin in Muscatine County. His daughter was then but 11 years of age, but was able to attend to all the household work of that humble pioneer home. The cooking was done in primitive style on the ground, but many strangers were entertained by herself and father while the better cabin was being erected. The latch string was always out. In a few weeks the walls of the new log house were up, half the roof on, and enough floor laid to set a bed on, when the family moved into it. The house was in this unfinished condition when the child Almira, the first in the township, was born. The little 11 year old house-keeper is still living, and is the wife of S. C. Dorsey.

Rufus L. Catlin was born in New York, and is of English descent. He married Cynthia Lewis, by whom he had six

children, three of whom are yet living—Louisa, Almira, and Henry. A son, Rufus B., died in Indianapolis, Ind., May 20, 1878, at the age of 39; a daughter, Arminda, died May 1, 1848, aged 13; Leander, when a small boy. Mr. Catlin died June 20, 1875, in Kansas City, where he removed in 1865.

Charles and George Metteer settled on section 33, April, 1839, and by many are considered the first settlers in the township.

Joseph Wallace settled on section 31, 1837. He was drowned in Iowa River, near Iowa City, some years ago. His family resides now near Iowa City.

Mr. Yates, from Illinois, came in 1837 and located on section 31. He left the county in 1837, and went back to Illinois, and while there sold his claim to John L. Sry.

Robert and Peter Wilson, bachelor brothers, from Scotland, first settled in Cedar County, and then in Blue Grass Township, Scott County, about 1839. They located on section 32.

Among the other early settlers were Samuel and Francis Little, Alexander and Horace Dunlap, Henry Shutt, James Grant, Peter and Robert Wilson, Robert Burnside.

John L. Sry, one of the early settlers, was born in Athens, now Vinton Co., Ohio, Sept. 8, 1802. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He was married to Celinda Lewis in 1830, who was born in Bedford Co., Pa., Sept. 13, 1812, and moved to Athens Co., Ohio, with her mother at an early date. From this union there were five children—Randolph, born Sept. 8, 1831; Phoebe M., born April 18, 1833; Lucinda, born September, 1834; Alvin, born March, 1837; John L., born Jan. 1, 1841. Mr. Sry improved a farm in Vinton County, which he sold in 1836, and the following spring emigrated to Missouri, stopping about 50 miles from St. Louis; not liking the country in that neighborhood, nor the practice of slave-holding, he continued his journey to Knox Co., Ill., where a distant relative and an old friend were living, and in the fall of that year bought a farm near Knoxville. Here he met Joseph Wallace, a young man who had just returned from Scott Co., Iowa, who gave such a glowing account of the country that he decided to sell his farm so lately purchased and move to Iowa. Accordingly he did so, and landed at Buffalo, Scott County in April of 1838, settling upon a claim which he had bought of Mr. Yates. He planted a crop of about 10 acres of corn on land broken the previous year, on section 31. He lived in a log cabin on section 6, Buffalo Township, which was erected in 1837. He at once went to work to improve the remainder of his land and fenced 40 acres of it. He planted some sod corn, and in 1838 sowed some fall wheat, the first probably sown in Blue Grass Township. The crop was a success, and others were induced to sow fall wheat the next fall. But the crop proved a failure, as did several other succeeding crops, and the attempt to raise fall wheat on the prairies has been almost entirely abandoned. In the winter of 1839-'40 Mr. Sry built a frame for a house, and in the spring

of 1840 sold it to A. W. Campbell, who removed it to his farm and completed its erection. In 1838 Mr. Sry owned spring wheat which yielded a large crop of choice quality. In the cutting of this crop the old cradle, long since given away to the reapers and self-binders of to-day, and the old hand scythe were used. On March 23, 1840, he attended the first land sales in Iowa, Burlington, and entered his timber land in Buffalo Township. He was attacked with malarial fever while stacking wheat for Capt. Morehouse, near Buffalo, from which he died on the 6th day of August, 1840, and was buried on the land he had entered the previous spring.

Andrew Campbell was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1802. His father emigrated to Jefferson Co., Ind., when he was an infant, where he grew up to manhood. Two months at school is all, it is said, he ever attended; was self-educated. He was married to Lucy B. Foster Feb. 17, 1822, who was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1802. Emigrated with her parents to Jefferson Co., Ind., about 1818. From this union there were 11 children, six of whom are now living—J. F., now living in Chicago, Ill.; Geo. R., of Yreka, Cal.; Andrew W., Jr., Maryville, Cal.; David F., living in Tama County; Culver W., living in Muscatine County, near the old homestead, and Alena, living in Union County, the wife of Mr. C. S. Stryker. While living at Vernon, Ind., he was engaged as a farmer, ran a saw-mill, kept a hotel, a merchant and stock-dealer, and successfully ran a flat-boat loaded with provisions to and for sale in the New Orleans market. Emigrated to Scott County in 1836 and settled in Buffalo Township. Improved a farm, set out some apple-trees that year, "the first in that township," so says Joseph Mounts who preceded Mr. Campbell a year to Buffalo Township. He resided there until the spring of 1841, when he moved into Blue Grass Township, having purchased a claim of "the Baker boys," in section 31, in 1840, on which was located Blue Grass Point. This move was made in the interest of health for his family, who had frequent attacks of malarial fevers while on the river farm. While there he suffered the loss by death of his father, mother and oldest daughter, who was a highly esteemed young lady, in her 17th year at the time of her death. The river farm was sold to Henry Morehead, who still owns and resides on it. In 1840 he erected the first frame house in Blue Grass Township, which is still in use as a farm house. He frequently joined hunting parties who roamed over a great portion of Eastern Iowa. In one of these tours with Willard Barrows, late of Davenport, they very nearly perished from cold and want of provisions, being overtaken by a severe snow-storm while a long distance from any settlement. It is said that he and Joseph Mounts were considered by the pioneer settlers as a standing board of arbitration to settle their disputes; their findings were so well considered and just that they gave good satisfaction and were accepted as final. In business transactions his word was considered as good as a note or bond, and was always promptly honored. He is deserving of more



Wm G. Shand



Mrs W. G. Shand

than this short sketch. By his great modesty in speaking of himself many interesting incidents have been lost. His cool determination, great courage and energy is deserving of careful consideration. In 1844 he was elected a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention, which assembled at Iowa City, on the first Monday of October of that year, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the State. In the spring of 1846, in company with his sons, J. F. and George R., Henry Parr, C. M. Burt and Randolph Sry, went to Fort Des Moines, the "New Purchase," as it was then known in Polk County, for the purpose of making claims, which they did, near Polk City, which has since been built. J. F. and Henry Parr became dissatisfied and returned home at once; the others remained until late in June. He made frequent trips to the pineries in Wisconsin where he remained during the winters getting out logs, which he sawed into lumber and rafted and run down the river in the spring. In the spring of 1850, in company with L. S. Blackman, now of Davenport, and one other whose name is forgotten, they started overland for California. While in camp at Council Bluffs the emigrants formed themselves into a protective company and adopted rules to be enforced during their overland journey. These rules did not suit him, therefore he and his comrades divided their provisions and teams, and one horse and light wagon fell to his share. He then purchased two mules and started alone, going as he pleased among the great train of emigrants that passed over the plains that year. He walked most, if not all of the way, making the journey in unusually quick time. He slept on the ground under his wagon, while his faithful dog guarded him. He was often heard to say that he felt as safe as if his comrades were around him. He returned home in the fall of that year in company with his son Geo. R., who had gone overland to California in 1849. He was engaged in improving several farms until the spring of 1853 when he equipped a train of five teams, and in company with his daughter Mary (the wife of Ross McCloud who had preceded her to California) and about 20 others with whom he had contracted to furnish transportation for the journey, started overland a second time for California. He was taken sick while *en route* and died on Green River, where he was buried July 22 of the same year. His daughter, Mary, took charge of the train and successfully conducted it to its destination. In politics, Democrat. He was active, very energetic, of an amiable disposition, a deep thinker, broad views, possessed of a high order of intellect, a good conversationalist an affectionate husband and father.

James W. Reynolds settled on section 32, in 1845, from Muscatine, formerly came from Philadelphia, Penn., a mill wright by occupation; was one of the proprietors of the village of Blue Grass. He organized the first Sunday-school in the neighborhood in 1845 at the old log school-house on section 5, Buffalo Township, which was well attended for several years, and was its superintendent. He raised a family of six children—Joseph and James, in Cali-

fornia; Mary, the wife of John Daugherty, of Powesheik Co.; Ellen died quite young; Ann and Benjamin, in Adams Co. He emigrated to California in 1863 where he died several years ago. His wife still resides there with her son Joseph.

William Todd, a bachelor, came from Muscatine County in 1843, formerly from Scotland; was in the employ of Gen. Geo. B. Sargent for many years; went to Colorado in 1858, where he remained several years, doing well financially. He set out to visit his brothers in Australia. He was taken sick at Salt Lake, Utah, and had all of his money stolen from him. He returned to Colorado and was killed in 1877, by being caught in the machinery of a quartz mill.

Daniel B. Shaw came from Cincinnati, Ohio, and settled in Davenport in 1840; by occupation a brick-maker and mason. After keeping a hotel for several years, purchased the Sprague claim on section 31, and other lands adjoining it in 1845, improved it, and in the spring of 1846 moved his family out to it. In the fall of that year he made and burned a kiln of brick, the first made in the township. In the summer of 1847 he built a brick residence, the first of the kind in the township, which is still in use. He sold his farm to Geo. Purcell in 1851, and moved to Buffalo Township; made valuable improvements on a farm which he sold in 1867 or '8, and later moved to Guthrie County, where a part of his family had preceded him. He died there several years ago.

Henry W. Lewis left the home of his widowed mother early in his teens; went to Smyrna, N. Y., where he learned the blacksmith's trade; came to Scott County about 1840; worked a while at his trade in Rockingham. In the spring of 1842 he opened the first blacksmith shop in Blue Grass Township. He died of typhoid fever at the residence of Mrs. Sry, Sept. 9, 1845. It is well for history to do what loving hands are deprived of doing, putting on marble to perpetuate his memory.

John Perrin settled on section 31 in 1843. He purchased the farm of Cyrus Field; came from Muscatine County, formerly from Indiana. At his residence religious meetings were frequently held. From 1848 to '54 these meetings were held almost every Sunday, and many revival meetings were held during the winter evenings. Was one of the proprietors of the village. Raised a very large family of children, and lived to see or know of his great-grand-children, and many old friends think that a fourth generation of grand children was born before his death, which occurred in 18—, and supposed to be nearly 90 years old. His wife survived him a few years and was about 93 at the time of her death.

Benjamin Johnson came to Buffalo Township in 1838 from Jennings Co., Ind. Returned in the summer of 1843 and married Elizabeth Brown, Sept. 28 of that year, and immediately started overland in a covered wagon with his young bride. On his return

to Scott County, while fording the Wabash River his team got into deep water, became entangled in the harness, and all of the party (four persons) narrowly escaped drowning. This journey may be termed as their bridal tour. He settled on section 30 in 1845. From this union there were seven children, three of whom are now living—Euretta, the wife of Henry Hogan, of Davenport; Frederick C., and Maggie, the wife of L. S. Robinson, living on the homestead. He has now a good and well-improved farm of 320 acres.

Asa Foster settled in Buffalo Township in 1839, from Indiana; moved into Blue Grass Township in 1840; was the first postmaster in the township; was elected county commissioner in 1846 and re-elected in 1848. There are but three of his family now living—Elizabeth wife of John D. Brown, of Jasper Co.; Gaben, a physician of St. Louis, Mo.; and W. A., an attorney of Davenport. He died at his home in 1855; is deserving of more than this short sketch.

Franklin Easley settled in Rockingham in 1837; moved into Blue Grass Township in or about 1841; improved a large farm and sold it to Wm. McGarvey in 1848, and emigrated to Wisconsin.

Dr. Lyman Carpenter settled in Blue Grass Township in 1845, from Muscatine County, formerly from Indiana. He was the first physician who settled in the township; was a minister of the Baptist church. He took a great interest in passing events, in religion, temperance, education and politics. He raised a large family; was a son-in-law of John Perrin. He emigrated to California in 1860 where he and his wife died many years ago.

Henry Gabbert came to Buffalo Township with his parents in 1837. He purchased and improved a farm in Blue Grass Township in 1843 or '4; was married to Eliza McGarvey in 1848 or '9; has made his mark as a good farmer.

Robert Humphrey settled on section 35 in 1839, from Indiana. He organized and superintended a Sunday school in 1845, at the old log school-house in section 3 in Buffalo Township. It was fairly attended, but did not survive long. He raised a family of seven children—John H. lives in Monroe County; Eliza lives in Lucas County; James H., in Poweshiek County; Mary, the wife of Wm. Moss, died many years ago; George died quite young; Ann, now the wife of Wm. Lewis, of Muscatine County, and William, an attorney in Wright County. His wife died over a year ago. He was a good, quiet, energetic farmer, agreeable disposition, well known and liked by many old and other settlers. He is now living with his son James H., a quite well preserved old gentleman of about 84 years of age.

Abel Sprague settled in section 31 in the spring of 1836, and was the first settler in Blue Grass Township. He came from New York and started on his return to that State in 1845. It is said that he stopped in Illinois. His wife brought here as a flower-seed what she called "bachelor button," but which has proved to

be the very obnoxious weed growing all over the "Black Hawk purchase," and perhaps in most all of the Western States. It is variously known as "niggar pepper," "cotton weed," on account of its tough bark, etc. Its true name is Indian Mallow. When a field is once well seeded with it, it is almost impossible to get rid of them.

FIRST GUN.

Mr. Foster, the Whig candidate for county commissioner, handed us the following little article for publication accompanied by a goodly slice of Father Bruin, which we pronounce superior to one of Moore's best sirloins. We hope Mr. Foster will run as well and as successfully in the political chase as he did in the following chase which he so well describes:

BLUE GRASS, SCOTT COUNTY, Oct. 14, 1846.

MR. SANDERS:—Between 12 and 1 o'clock of this day, a very large bear passed my house within a few rods of the door. Having a horse at hand ready for the chase, I procured a shot gun—no other being at hand, and thus equipped I pursued old Bruin a mile and a half, which brought me up with the object of my pursuit. Not thinking it prudent to attack with small shot I commenced calling for help, which soon brought young Mr. Humphrey to my assistance with a rifle and a few dogs. We then commenced firing upon the bear, which gave a running fight for about half a mile through a corn-field, after which he ascended a tree on the premises of Mr. Gabbert. At this time we were joined by two or three more good Whigs, and then, you may be sure, we had fine sport. The eleventh discharge took effect and laid the bear dead. His weight was supposed to be 300 gross; the net weight 214 pounds; hide weighed 34 pounds. The animal measured eight feet in length when stretched. While in the act of dressing our prize some half dozen of our Democratic friends came up. It appeared that they had got a glimpse of the beast, but were unsuccessful in pursuit. We claim a Whig victory, which we trust is a prelude to a more glorious one on the 26th.

RELIGIOUS.

The settlers of Blue Grass Township first held services in 1839 at the residence of Mr. Berringer, at the funeral of his wife. There are now three churches in the township, the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist. The first church edifice was erected in the township in 1853 or '4 on section 3 by the Presbyterian denomination. It was used for several years, then sold and moved away.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church*, of Blue Grass, was organized in the spring of 1859, by Rev. Friend. At the organization 42 persons were received as original members. The first religious services of this church were held in the Baptist church of Blue Grass. The names of the first officers of the church were

as follows : George Percell, V. F. Nicholson, J. E. Burnside, D. Lyon, Joseph Mounts, William Johnson, Thomas Venard, William F. Tolles. During the same year the church erected their first house of worship in Blue Grass, size of building, 26 x 36, and one story high, valued at \$550. In 1879 it was removed to Cross Roads, where it is still used as a house of worship by the M. E. society. The present church was erected in 1879, during the pastorate of Rev. C. S. Jennis. It is a beautiful specimen of architecture, designed by the Rev. J. R. Reasoner. Size of audience room, 40 x 46; parlor on south end, 20 x 20; height of ceiling, 20 feet; height of main spire, about 70 feet; heated by furnaces; value of building, \$4,000, present insurance on same, \$2,500. The first pastor was Rev. Friend, who served the congregation in that capacity for two years, from 1857 to 1859. During his services he conducted a revival which resulted in the addition of 42 members to the church on probation. In 1859 Rev. A. Stryker became pastor and stayed two years. He held a revival during his stay which resulted in 43 conversions, 40 of whom joined the church on probation. In 1861 Rev. John Elrod served the church as pastor for one year. Rev. William Poston was the fourth pastor and continued with the church two years. In 1862 he was succeeded by J. T. Coleman, who remained one year and was then succeeded by Rev. J. Harris in 1865. Rev. G. W. Barnford was the seventh pastor and stayed with the church two years. O. P. Light took charge of the church in 1868 and remained two years, after which Rev. C. Morey came, in 1870. During his stay the congregation enjoyed a revival; 112 were converted and 103 united with the church. In 1871, Rev. M. See became pastor and remained one year. In 1872 Rev. J. Pike began his services as pastor and remained two years. He was succeeded by J. B. Hardy in 1874 who also remained two years. In 1876 S. H. Thomas became pastor and stayed with the church three years; was then followed by C. S. Jennis as pastor in 1879 who remained with the congregation two years. W. H. Horn took charge of the church in 1881, and stayed one year. Rev. H. V. Tull is the pastor at the present time. He held a series of revival services beginning January 1 and continued nearly five weeks, at which a great deal of interest was manifested; 40 confessed to be converted, 30 united with the church on probation, and three by letter. Present officers : Class Leader, James E. Burnside; Stewards, Recording, J. Gadd; District, James E. Burnside, Thomas Cessna, John L. Coates; Trustees, James E. Burnside, Thomas Cessna, John L. Coates; Benjamin Johnston, Thomas Venard, James Mc Garvey. Those in full membership with the church, 59; probationers, 33; total, 92. The church is in a prosperous condition and unity and peace prevail. The Sunday-school of this church was organized Nov. 15, 1870. First superintendent, William Poston. Names of present officers : Supt., Mrs. H. P. Tull; Ass't. Supt., Dr. B. T. Gadd; Sec., Louise Fintel. Teachers, B. T. Gadd, Rev. H. V.

Tull, Thomas Cessna, Mrs. F. Vanlew Mary Acton, Emma Fintel. Average attendance about 75.

The Presbyterian Church was first organized in 1852, at the residence of the late Mary E. Robison, by James D. Mason. The original members were: James Wilson and wife, Robt. S. Wilson and wife, Robert Humphrey and wife, J. H. Robison and wife, Mary E. Robison. Officers: Elders, Robert S. Wilson, James H. Robison, Robert Humphrey. The first services were held by Rev. Enoch Meade at a school-house which stood on the northwest corner of section 3, Buffalo Township. Pastors: Revs. Enoch Meade, Cleland, George Ray, William Shann, John M. Jones, J. D. Mason, Barclay, Nott, Clark, A. N. Tanner, T. Hench, Williams, William Gay, Haskell. The church now numbers 31 members. The elders are Isaac Barnes, James Van Evera and Cortez Wilson. The trustees are John Barnes, James Van Evera and S. Anderson Robison.

The Baptist Church of Blue Grass was first organized on Aug. 30, 1845, at the house of John Perrin, with the following named persons as charter members: John and Rachel Perrin, William and Catherine Daniels, Lyman and Abigail Carpenter, and Ezra Carpenter. Elder Morey delivered a discourse. Elder Smith then gave the right hand of fellowship and pronounced it the First Baptist Church of Blue Grass. The increase of members of the church soon became so great that the house of John Perrin was too small to hold service in; accordingly the propriety of building a new house of worship was considered, and a committee appointed to raise the necessary funds. After much delay the meeting-house was finished, and in August, 1854, the congregation met for the first time in their new church. As they had had to borrow \$400 to complete their church, an appeal was made to the public for money to pay the debt on the house, and the committee collected what they could from the members, charging each one according to the amount of his property. Until 1849 the church was without a regular pastor. Lyman Carpenter, licensed minister, occasionally spoke words of cheer and comfort to them, while various traveling preachers ministered unto them. The church felt the need of having some one to break the bread of life to them. Accordingly Mr. Lyman Carpenter was asked to accept an ordination, that he might more fully become their spiritual adviser. He did so, and through his influence many souls were added to the church. The statistics of the church for 1858 are as follows: Baptized, 8; received by letter, 7; by experience, 3; excluded, 2. The number of teachers in the Sabbath-school, 17; scholars, 100; volumes in the library, 420; membership of the church, 58. In October, 1860, Mr. Carpenter after 15 years of earnest labor in the church, left there for California, leaving behind him many warm friends and hearty well-wishers. The pastors who have been called to the church since then are Revs. E. M. Miles, G. W. Dowd, A. F. Sharpman, Gilman Parker, Mr. Goodwin, H. Holmes, A. C. Kelley, H. Will-

iams and others. On Aug. 9, 1879, Rev. W. L. Ward was called to the church. He stayed five months, and since that time they have had no preaching. The present membership of the church is 31.

CEMETERY.

The Blue Grass Cemetery is located in section 5, near the village. It was first used as a burial place at the death of Verba A. Burnside, on the 5th day of August, 1840.

It was laid out into lots by J. E. Burnside, who owned the land, about the year 1840, and sold a great many lots to numerous parties. It was organized as the Blue Grass Cemetery in 1872, as the law directs. It is well located, carefully cared for, nicely ornamented, contains many beautiful and costly monuments; in a word, a delightful city of the dead.

VILLAGE OF BLUE GRASS.

Blue Grass was laid out in 1853 by J. E. Burnside, John Perrin and James W. Reynolds, on sections 31 and 32, in Blue Grass Township, and sections 5 and 6 in Buffalo Township. The first postmaster was John Perrin, who held the office from 1849 until he was succeeded by Mr. Calvin in 1853. Present incumbent, Dr. J. Gadd.

The first store was opened by a merchant of Muscatine in 1852, and was succeeded by that of John Baker in the spring of 1853. The first blacksmith was Christ Meeke, in 1852. The first wagon-maker was Henry Greebe, in 1853, who after remaining a few years moved to Nebraska, where he has since been honored with a membership in the Legislature of that State. The first boot and shoe maker was Wm. Souerman, in 1855. The first carpenter shop was opened by Wm. Moss in 1853. The first hotel was built by J. E. Burnside in 1854, and kept by Garret Clawson. The first church was built in 1854 by the Baptist society. The second church was built in 1859 by the First Methodist Episcopal society. This house was moved to Cross Roads in 1879, and rebuilt, and is now used as a church. The society in the same year erected on the same lot the present church, a beautiful specimen of architecture, at a cost of \$4,000. The third church was erected in 1873 by the Presbyterians, an excellent building and well cared for. The first school-house was erected in 1859, at a cost of \$1,050. The first steam flouring mill was erected in 1856 by J. E. Burnside as superintendent, paid for by subscription from farmers, was sold to M. Donahue, who, after it had been run several years by Wm. Neal, removed it to Davenport, and there rebuilt; was afterward sold to Johnston, who sold it to Betty. It was burned several years ago. The second steam flouring mill was erected in 1867 by Mr. Dorman, which is now run by John Greenwald.

The present population is about 350. The first brick in the neighborhood west of Davenport, in the county, was made by Ezra Carpenter in the summer of 1845, in a yard in section 6, now embraced within the town limits. While the hands were digging the clay out of the bank, when about six feet below the surface, they found the fossil remains of a mastodon; the tusks, teeth and some of the other bones were in a good state of preservation. The tusks resembled petrified hickory, and were estimated to be about 11 feet long.

WALCOTT.

Walcott was laid out in 1853, on sections 7 and 8, by Cook & Sargent, and the first passenger train that ever ran over the M. & M. Railroad carried a delegation to attend a sale of lots in the village. The first store was opened by F. W. Keferstein, who removed to Davenport in 1871. The postoffice was established in 1855, and its first postmaster was Mr. Keferstein, who was succeeded by Henry Sutton. Bernhard Schwarting is the incumbent. The first blacksmith was Samuel Benchoff. The first harness shop was by Bock & Sears. A warehouse was built by the railroad company in 1855, and an elevator built by private enterprise in 1867. It is now owned by Stockdale & Dietz. It was originally 22 x 60 feet. It is now 22 x 84. The proprietors handle 400,000 bushels of grain annually. They also ship about 10,000 head of stock annually. The shipments at Walcott annually amount to 650 cars of grain, 500 cars of stock, and 100 cars of flour. There are now two large stores, two wagon shops, three blacksmiths, one agricultural implement, one stove and tin store, one butcher shop, two boot and shoe shops, one steam flouring mill, erected in 1872, at a cost of \$20,000, equipped with the best of machinery, and has a capacity for turning out 150 lbs. of flour each 24 hours.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Henry Bock, Walcott, was born in Holstein, Germany, May 29, 1845. He was educated in the schools of his native place, and emigrated to this county in 1857. From 1860 to 1862 he learned the harness-making trade in Davenport. In 1865 he established a shop in Geneseo, Ill., and in 1867 opened business in the same line in Walcott, where he has since remained, dealing in harness, saddles, whips, etc., doing a good business. He was married in 1871 to Miss Charlotte Stockdale, sister of Alex. and John Stockdale, of Walcott. They have five children, as follows: Ella, Anna, Harry A., Henrietta and Wm. J. Mr. Bock is member of the A. O. U. W. *Hans Brandt* was born in Holstein, Germany, Oct. 8, 1843. He came with his parents to Scott County in 1847. They settled on section 24, Blue Grass Township, and Hans now resides on a

part of the old homestead. He served in the late war, in the 45th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and belonged to the musicians corps. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and many others. His brother, John Brandt, now of Omaha, Neb., also served in the war. Mr. Brandt was married in February, 1873, to Mary T. Cistenmaker. They have five children—Blondina A., Arnold B., Hulda A., Laura A. and Oscar B.

Michael Bittenoh, son of Anton Bittenoh, was born in Holstein, Germany, Feb. 22, 1822. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools there, and emigrated to America and located in Scott County in 1848. He settled on a farm in section 13, Blue Grass Township, where he still resides. He owns 720 acres of land, and is one of the well-to-do representative farmers of the county. He was married in 1853 to Louise Gollinghorst. By this union there were eight children; four survive—Anton, Christoph, George and Maggie. Mr. Bittenoh is a member of the Shooting Society of Davenport, and of Maysville.

Thomas P. Cessna, a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry on the paternal, and of German on the maternal side, was born in Bedford Co., Pa., Oct. 27, 1827, and was a son of William Cessna, of that State. His brothers, John and J. Boon Cessna, are prominent lawyers of Bedford, Pa., the former being the leading member of the bar there; he has been twice elected to Congress, once as Speaker of the House of that body. He was also chosen representative of his district in the Legislature two terms. The subject of this record located in Blue Grass Township in 1858, and settled on a farm in section 29, which he had purchased in the spring of 1857, during a visit to the West. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres here, and one of 120 acres in Union Co., Iowa. He was united in marriage in April, 1848, with Sarah Koerner, of Bedford Co., Pa. They have seven children—Laura, Ellen, Newton, Belle, John, Hattie, and Myrtle. Mr. and Mrs. Cessna are members of the Methodist church. He has held the offices of township trustee, supervisor and school director. His great-grandfather, John Cessna, settled in Pennsylvania during the time of William Penn, and was a soldier in the Revolution, as was his grandfather, Peter Morgret.

Philip Dietz was born in Germany, Jan. 10, 1838, and is a son of John Dietz, who came to America with his family in 1853, and to Walcott, Scott Co., in 1855, but settled soon after in Hickory Grove Township. Philip returned to Walcott in 1872, and engaged in stock-raising here until the fall of 1873, when he bought the elevator, which he still runs in partnership with A. and J. Stockdale, under the firm name of Dietz & Stockdale. He was married Sept. 22, 1859, to Dora T. Reissen. To them were born five children, two living—Louise and Ferdinand. Mr. Deitz is a member of A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. Lodges, and the Shooting Association of Davenport. He is one of the prominent and enterprising men of Scott County.

Henry Gabbert, one of the early settlers of Scott County and the

State of Iowa, was born in Overton Co., Tenn., March 19, 1821. His parents were David and Catharine Gabbert, *nee* Giles, his father, a native of Virginia, and his mother, of North Carolina. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving on the frontiers of Ohio, in General Harrison's brigade, and in Colonel Barber's regiment, in which his brother was an officer. His ancestors were in the Revolutionary war, and took part in forming our free institutions. He had few opportunities for education, as the schools of that day were few, and of an inferior order. Mr. Gabbert has lived successively on the frontiers of Indiana and Illinois, and at five years of age removed with his father's family to the West, and settled in Iowa in the spring of 1835. Here his father had located a claim, on to which he moved, and for the first two years had charge of the ferry boat at Buffalo, owned and run by Captain Clark, of the same place. He has followed farming for years, adopting this calling from the first. Mr. Gabbert was married on the 28th of December, 1848, to Miss Eliza J. McGarvey, of Holmes Co., O. To them have been born six children—William H., born Oct. 12, 1849, is a promising young member of the bar at Davenport, and has been clerk of the District and Circuit Courts of Scott County; Mary Ann, born Aug. 18, 1851, was married Aug. 13, 1872, to John R. Bowman, one of the leading principals in the Davenport schools; Sarah Hellen, May 28, 1856; Cornelia Aetna, Jan. 15, 1865; Eliza Jane, Sept. 14, 1867; and Benjamin, Nov. 5, 1869. Mr. Gabbert in politics is a Democrat. He has never been a candidate for office, and is not active in political matters. He was well acquainted with the great chiefs, Black Hawk and Keokuk, and has lived to see the thousands of Indians, who were here at that early day, fade away before the advance of civilization.

Joseph Gadd, M. D., postmaster at Blue Grass, was born in Woodsfield, Ohio, June 17, 1822. He was a son of David and Elizabeth (Truex) Gadd, natives of Pennsylvania. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker. They had 12 children, 11 living. Dr. Gadd lived with his father, attending school and assisting him in the carpenter's trade, until he was 16 years old, then began the study of medicine. His marriage to Susannah Rush occurred Feb. 5, 1843. She was born in Perry Co., O., of Isaiah and Agnes Rush, *nee* Skinner, Pennsylvanians by birth. After he was married, Dr. Gadd went to Cincinnati, O., and attended Miami University two sessions, and the Eclectic Medical Institution three sessions; then went to New York City and practiced in the Infirmary there seven months. He located, in the practice of his profession, in Brighton, Clarke Co., O., and remained there four years. He came to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1854, and lived there seven years; from there to Davenport, one year; thence to his pleasant home in Blue Grass, Feb. 5, 1862. Dr. Gadd and wife have been blessed with 10 children, five living—Anna J., now Mrs. Samuel Heikes; Nathan T., married Sarah E. Miller, and practices law in Greenfield, Ia.; Joseph P.; Kate F.; wife of James Myers; and J. E.

Dr. Gadd is a member of I. O. O. F., ancient member of Boonsboro Lodge, Iowa, of the Encampment, and has passed the chair in both institutions. Was also a member of Good Templars and Sons of Temperance Lodges. He received his present appointment as postmaster, in May 1862. He and wife are zealous members of the M. E. church, in which he has held the position of Steward since 1864. He is the recipient of a large and lucrative practice in Blue Grass, and is one of the prominent men of the city.

Benjamin T. Gadd, M. D., was born on a farm in Perry Co., O., Sept. 7, 1837. His father died when he was five years old, and he remained on the farm with his mother until his 15th year; he then went to Williamsport, O., and clerked in a store and attended school one year. He came with his mother and her family to Davenport, arriving Oct. 31, 1855. He obtained employment in the grocery store of Burrows & Glasspell, which he retained until 1856, when the family moved to a farm near Ottumwa. He studied medicine here and at Hickory Grove Township until 1860, then came to Davenport and read dentistry under Dr. R. D. Meyers. In October, 1864, he went to the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he graduated Feb. 15, 1865. Upon leaving school he came to Blue Grass, where he now is engaged in active practice; he practiced two years at Boonesboro, Ia. He was married to Emily Coates Feb. 20, 1868. She is a native of Buffalo Township, and was a daughter of Elisha and Mary Coates, *nee* Sexton, born in North Carolina, and at present residents of Davenport. Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Gadd are the parents of four children, viz.: Edson E., Mary E., Harry and Myrtle J. The parents of Dr. Gadd were David and Elixabeth (Truex) Gadd; he was born Dec. 10, 1786, in Pennsylvania, and died May 14, 1847; his wife was born in Ohio, was the mother of 12 children, and died Nov. 29, 1865. Dr. Gadd is a member of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 19, Blue Grass. He has been the recipient of a large and lucrative practice here and is one of the popular and prominent men of the township. He owns a nice residence and four lots in Blue Grass, where he resides.

Henry Gruemmer was born in Holstein, Germany, Feb. 22, 1846, and is a son of Max Gruemmer, also of that country, who came to Scott County in 1869. The subject of this memoir came to this county in 1868, and worked at the wagon-maker's trade in Davenport until 1870. He farmed five years, and in 1877 came to Walcott, where he has been engaged in the saloon and boarding-house business since. He occupies a portion of the Schwarting brick block, and does a good business. He was married Nov. 20, 1870, to Mina Belter, a daughter of Fred Belter, and a native of Hanover, Germany.

Henry G. Goering was born in Prussia, June 11, 1829, and is a son of John Goering, a native of that country. Having a natural and strong love for books, Henry studied during his leisure hours, thereby accruing much useful knowledge, although he never had

a teacher. He came to Scott County and worked on a farm in Blue Grass Township nine months for his board, and the next three years by the month. He rented land some time, then bought a farm in section 10, this township. He owns 640 acres of fine farming land, besides a number of acres of timber. He was married in 1855 to Mary E. Robison. Their union has been blessed with 13 children, seven boys and four girls of whom are living. He has been twice elected township supervisor.

Theodore Hartwell was born in Jennings Co., Ind., April 23, 1835. He came with his widowed mother to Buffalo Township, Scott Co., in 1836. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Hartwell, is a native of New York State; she was married the second time in 1843, to Peter Wilson, and now resides with her son, Theodore Hartwell, on the old homestead. The latter came to Blue Grass Township in 1842, and is the second oldest settler now living in the township. He was married Nov. 21, 1856, to Verronique Pilloud, a native of canton of Friburg, Switzerland, born Aug. 25, 1832. She came to America and located in Ohio in 1849, and to Scott County in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell have had three children—Elmer E.; Peter W., who died in 1874 in his 16th year, and Laurent, died in 1879 at the age of 19 years. The subject of this sketch is engaged in farming 254 acres of rich land in section 32, this township; he also owns 17 acres in Illinois. He now holds the office of township trustee, and is a member of I. O. G. T. Lodge.

Louis Hinz is a son of Hans C. Hinz, of Holstein, Germany, where Louis was also born, June 5, 1844. He emigrated to Scott County in 1866, and resided in Davenport until 1870, when he came to Wolcott, Blue Grass Township, and conducted what is now Sindt's Hotel for four years, when he established a store of general merchandise here, which he still operates. He carries a capital stock of \$5,000, and does an annual business of \$17,000, with a steadily increasing trade. Keeps a full and complete stock of general goods. He was married in September, 1870, to Katie Jordan. They have two children—Bertha and Frida, who attend the English and German school in Wolcott. Mr. Hinz is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge, and of the Maysville Shooting Society, which was established in 1878.

William F. Illian was born in Waldick, Prussia, March 12, 1834. He came to America in 1851, and came at once to Scott County. He worked as a farm hand some 18 months, then worked on his father's farm, on section 26, Blue Grass Township, until his father's death, which occurred May 31, 1856. He remained on this farm until 1876, when he moved on to the farm where he now resides, in section 33, this township. He owns 402 acres of rich land, all under a high state of cultivation. He was married to Henrietta Schumann, in February, 1860. She was born June 21, 1841. They have had seven children—Minnie C., born May 11, 1864; Emma S., May 20, 1866; Frederick W., July 23, 1868; Linne S.,

July 2, 1871; Louisa H., July 13, 1873; William F., Sept. 12, 1875, and Albert L., July 18, 1879. Mr. Illian has held the office of road supervisor. In politics he is a Republican.

Peter H. Jessen was born in Germany, Aug. 12, 1814; was the son of Peter and Margaret (Anderson) Jessen, who both died in Germany. Peter was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. After his mother's death he had to work out from home. In 1839 he was married in Germany, to Anna Matson, and lived there til 1847, when they came to America, and he worked on a farm near Chicago for three years, when he moved to Davenport in 1850. He then made a trip west to California, where he spent two years. He then returned to Scott County, and in 1853 bought 80 acres of land, where he now resides. He was divorced from his first wife while in California, and on his return to Iowa in 1853 was married to Anna Otto. He has three children—William J., Adolph, and Theresa. He now owns 320 acres of land in Blue Grass and Davenport Townships. He is a Republican in politics.

William Johnson, deceased, was born in Jennings Co., Ind., and was a son of James Johnson, who came with his family to Buffalo Township in 1838. The subject of this sketch was married in June, 1846, to Louisa Catlin, whose father was the first settler in Blue Grass Township. They had five children—Laura, Amelia, Rosanna, Albert and Louisa. Mr. Johnson died Dec. 6, 1859, leaving his family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Mrs. Johnson was married again on Aug. 29, 1861, to S. C. Dorsey. He was born in Nicholas Co., Va., Jan. 17, 1835, and came to Scott County in 1855. He has been township trustee, and has held other local offices of trust. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey have had three children—Benjamin R., who is a student in Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Davenport; Annie B. and Charley L.

Henry Karges was born in Germany, Aug. 6, 1831. He emigrated to the United States in 1847, and located at Evansville, Ind., where he followed shoe-making, the grocery business, and conducted a hotel, remaining there 18 years. In 1867 he came to Scott County, and settled in Blue Grass Township, and keeps a store of general merchandise in Blue Grass, and has a good trade. He was married to Carolina Gikeman, in Evansville, Ind., Aug. 15, 1859. They have had 10 children, four living—Henry, born Sept. 8, 1866; William, Jan. 22, 1869; Albert T., Feb. 15, 1873, and Arthur C., May 5, 1881. Mr. Karges is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Hans Kruse, was born in Holstein, Germany, Sept. 7, 1838, and was a son of Joachin Kruse, of German nativity. Hans emigrated to America and located in Scott County in 1854. He worked as a farm laborer four years, and in 1864 bought 80 acres of land on section 4, Blue Grass Township, where he still resides. He now owns 120 acres, all under good cultivation and well stocked. He was married Nov. 12, 1866, to Ida, daughter of Wulf Hahn. She is

a native of Holstein, Germany. They have two children--Charles and Henry; they are twins.

Charles Mast is a native of Brunswick, Germany, born July 9, 1825. His father, Erhart Mast, emigrated to America with his family in 1832, and located in Wheeling, Va.; thence to Monroe Co., O., in 1837, where Charles ran on the river two seasons, and finally located in Blue Grass Township, Scott Co., in 1848. The subject of this biography has been twice married, first in April, 1847, to Kesiah Payne, who died, having been the mother of one child, Hannah; the second time on Oct. 12, 1855, to Minnie C., daughter of Frederick Angel. Mrs. Mast's parents died when she was small, and she came to this country with her sister, Mrs. Charlotte Witenbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Mast have had eight children, six living--August, Louise, George, Tilla, Minnie and Frederick.

Charles Metteer, deceased, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., and was a descendant of Scotch and Irish ancestry. He came to Scott County, and located in Blue Grass Township, in April, 1839, settling on section 33, where he resided until his death, which occurred Nov. 30, 1870. His wife was Zilpah (Whittaker) Metteer, by whom he had 10 children, six living--Maria, Elizabeth, Dorcas, Emily, Loretta and Augusta. Mr. Metteer made Scott County's interests his own immediately on settling here, and was always one of the foremost men in every movement calculated to encourage its growth and increase its prosperity. He was a man of irreproachable character, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends.

Moses E. Moorhead was born in Buffalo Township, Scott County, Aug. 1, 1849. He received his early education here, and attended the college at Davenport three years. He was married to Nannie J. Barnes, Jan. 7, 1874. To them have been born four children--Henry B., born Dec. 28, 1874; Daisy E., Aug. 1, 1876; Charles L., May 25, 1878, and Mary L., June 21, 1880. Mr. Moorhead is a member of the Methodist church, his wife of the Presbyterian. Their farm consists of 120 acres of good land, in section 32. In politics he is a Republican.

Joseph Mounts was born on a farm near Princeton, Ind., May 10, 1810. He was a son of Mathias and Mary (Montgomery) Mounts, natives of Virginia. They had a family of 13 children. She was a cousin of Davy Crockett, also of Gen. Montgomery, who was killed at the battle of Quebec; she died in 1854, her husband in 1814. The subject of this memoir was taken by his parents to Edwards Co., Ill., when he was four years old. He was married here, Nov. 1, 1830, to Elizabeth Stennett, a native of Hardin Co., Ky. Her parents were Charles and Nancy (Short) Stennett; he was a native of Virginia, she of Tennessee. They had a family of 14 children. In June, 1835, Mr. Joseph Mounts came to Scott County, to look at the country, and in August of that year he moved here with his family. He first settled on a claim in Buffalo Township, which he disposed of in April, 1836,

to two men named Brunson, for a town site. They paid him \$800 for the claim, which enabled him to get a start in the world. He rented land one year, then moved on a farm near Buffalo, where he remained five years; subsequently bought a farm of 160 acres in section 7, and from there moved to Blue Grass township, where he now lives. He has fenced 400 acres of land and built six houses, one of them being the finest house in the township at that time, and costing \$3,000. Mr. and Mrs. Mounts are members of the Christian church, and have had 10 children; eight survive, viz.: Sylvester, born in Illinois, married Anna Reynolds; Harriet, born Sept. 2, 1835, the first child born in the county, married Jacob Fridley; Louisa, married James Lyman; Lucy, married Cornelius Boan; Mahala, married Homer Holt; Ellen, married Simeon Meyers; Mary, married Marion Moore; and Charles. Joseph Mounts came to Scott County with but six cents and a quarter in his pocket; he is now one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of the county. He is the only man now living of the men of maturer years, who came here in 1835. The country was then an unbroken prairie, uninhabited save by the Indians. Deer and wolves existed in abundance. To see it in its present prosperous condition needs no further praise of the hardihood and industry of those early settlers. Mr. Mounts served in the Black Hawk war under Capt. Champion Madden and Col. Pearce.

Mrs. Felicity B. Nebergall, nee Van Bibber, was born near Summerville, Nicholas Co., W. Va., Feb. 14, 1836. She was reared and married there to Presly V. Nebergall, now deceased, Jan. 27, 1859. By this union there were six children—John Franklin, born Dec. 15, 1859; Jacob Andrew, Sept. 21, 1861; Lavinia, Oct. 17, 1865; Edward Lee, March 13, 1871; Grace, March 7, 1876; and George, Jan. 1, 1878. The family came to Scott County, March 20, 1859, and have resided on their present farm in Blue Grass Township since. It contains 155 acres of good land. Mrs. Nebergall also owns a fine farm of 240 acres in Jasper Co., Ia., which she rents. She and her sons manage the farm in Blue Grass Township, and raise grain and stock for the market. Mr. Presly Nebergall died Sept. 22, 1878, and in his death Scott County lost one of her most highly esteemed and influential citizens.

Charles and John E. Nelson, twin brothers, were born in Geneva, Ill. Their father, Charles J. Nelson, is a native of Sweden, and now resides in Washington Territory. The boys, Charles and John E., came to Scott County in 1869, and settled in Blue Grass Township, on the farm where they now reside, known as the Hazlewood farm. They have worked together, and rent the farm. Charles E. married Caroline Schupp, April 8, 1880; they have one child, Mary Ann, born Jan. 17, 1881. John E. married Mary L., daughter of John M. Friday, Oct. 27, 1881. The young men are enterprising and industrious, and are doing well.

George E. Peek was born Jan. 9, 1844, in Stark Co., Ohio; and was a son of Martin Peek, of New York. He was reared on a farm, and having an innate love of books, he is principally self educated. He served three years and three months in the Union service, in Company C, 3d Missouri Cavalry. The engagements of the company were mostly in Missouri and Arkansas. Mr. Peek helped to take Little Rock. Upon leaving the service he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago, from which he graduated in 1866, and from the telegraphy department of that institution soon after. He taught a class in bookkeeping in Peoria Ill., six months, then entered into the employ of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., and in 1869 was appointed telegraph operator and station agent at Walcott, a position he still retains. He was married Sept. 4, 1873, to Louise K., daughter of Frederick Keferstein, who settled in Blue Grass Township in 1854. They have had four children—Minnie, Alonzo Devoe, and Rufus K.; Olive is now deceased. Mr. Peek's great-grandfather, Jacob Devoe, settled in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1770. He leased six acres of land there for which he paid six ears of corn annually. He died at the age of 103 years, his wife at 105. They had lived together as husband and wife 83 years.

Clouse F. Petersen was born in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 5, 1832, and emigrated to America in 1866. He landed in New York, and from there went to Muscatine Co., Iowa, where he remained two years, then moved to Blue Grass Township, Scott Co. He moved on to his present farm in 1872, and bought it in 1874. It consists of 120 acres of land, highly cultivated, and thoroughly stocked. He was married in 1856 to Catharine Dose, and by her has had two children—Frederick John, born in Holstein in 1854, and William H., in 1859. Mr. Petersen is a member of the Lutheran Church. He has always been a strong adherent to the Republican party.

James Price is a native of Wales, born Dec. 28, 1805, and is a son of Richard Price. He came to Scott County in the fall of 1842, and conducted a meat market in Davenport nine years. In 1854 came to Blue Grass Township and settled on section 25. He first bought 160 acres of land of Dr. Goldsmith, 40 of which were improved. He now owns 320 acres of the finest land in the county, and rents to tenants. He was married in his native country in 1835, to Mary A. Dyke. They have four children—Eliza A., Sarah J., James S. (deceased) and Mary L. Mr. Price held the office of school director two years.

Bernhard Schwartzing is a native of Oldenburg, Germany. He emigrated to the United States and located in Sheboygan, Wis., in 1858 and remained there four years. Then spent four years in his native country. In 1866 he came to Scott County, resided in Davenport one year, then removed to Walcott, Blue Grass Township, where he still resides. He established a store of general merchandise here, which he still conducts. He carries a capital stock of \$10,000, and his annual sales aggregate \$35,000. He



Claus Rohrer

built a new brick block in the winter of 1880 and '81, at a cost of over \$10,000; it is 50 x 80 feet, and two stories in height. As a business man Mr. Schwarting soon won the confidence of his fellow citizens, and disclosed those qualities which eminently fitted him for official positions. Accordingly, in 1866, he was appointed postmaster, a position he still retains, and has acted as school treasurer here for the past 12 years.

Henry H. Sindt, proprietor of Sindt's Hotel, Walcott, is a native of Davenport, Ia., born Oct. 9, 1850, and is a son of Thies Sindt, Holstein, Germany, who came to Davenport in 1847, and now resides in Davenport Township. Henry H. was educated at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Davenport. He was married Feb. 22, 1873, to Triena Horst. Their union has been blessed with three children—August, Laura (deceased) and Cora. The subject of this sketch became proprietor of Sindt's Hotel in Walcott, in 1865, which he still conducts, and financially the enterprise is a success. He is a member of A. O. U. W. Lodge, and of Walcott and Maysville Shooting Association.

Abraham A. Stapleton, the oldest settler now living in Blue Grass Township, was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Aug. 18, 1837, and was a son of Clayton Stapleton, a native of West Virginia. The family came to Scott County and located in Buffalo Township in 1840. The father died three weeks after their arrival here. His mother was again married on June 1, 1841, to Robert Wilson, and in the fall of that year they located in Blue Grass Township, where they have resided since. Abraham was reared on a farm and attended the first school taught in this township. He was married March 13, 1860, to Mary A. Mathews, daughter of William Mathews, deceased. Their union has been blessed with five children, one living—Ella F. The deceased are—William, Mary, Lucy and Wilber. Mr. Stapleton owns a fine farm on section 31, and is extensively engaged in farming and stock breeding. He has held the office of supervisor of his township three terms.

Ezekiel Steinhilber was born in Mezingan, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 10, 1819, son of Conrad Steinhilber, who went with his family to Wheeling, Va., in 1832; thence to Crawford Co., O., where he died in September, 1855. Ezekiel came to Davenport in 1842. He clerked in the Le Claire House about five years and kept bar four years. In 1848 he established a livery stable, which was the first one in Davenport, and is still standing on Second street. He was also the first ice merchant in this city. He was one of the guards over the murderers of Col. Davenport, being a personal friend of his. He relates the following reminiscence of Col. Davenport: Two or three days before the murder he dreamed of dying and going to join his Maker. "Coming events cast their shadows before." It seemed like a warning of the terrible deed that was to be enacted only a few days later. Mr. Steinhilber located in 1854 in Blue Grass Township, which was at that time a vast, unbroken and pathless prairie. He now

owns 480 acres of finely cultivated land. He was married July 25, 1840, to Minnie Mast, of Brunswick, Germany. Her father, Erhart Mast, was one of the early settlers of Wheeling, Va. This union has been blessed with eight children—Louise, Virginia, Matilda, Agnes, Charles, Edward, Harry and Albert, who is now deceased. Mr. Steinhilber is one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of the county, and makes a specialty of raising fine fruits.

Alexander Stockdale is a native of Washington Co., Pa., born Dec. 12, 1841. His father, John Stockdale, was born in the northern part of Ireland and came to America when a boy. He was married in this country, and went with his family to Jefferson Co., O., about 1844, and removed to Scott Co., Ia., in the spring of 1853. The family settled on the old Newcombe farm in Blue Grass Township. The farm was unbroken prairie, and wood had to be hauled a distance of 10 miles. The subject of this sketch was married in 1876 to Elizabeth Eseke. They have had three children, two living—John B. and James E. Mr. Stockdale is a member of A. O. U. W. Lodge. He is one of the prominent and representative farmers of the county, and has always been foremost in every enterprise to forward the growth and increase the prosperity of Scott County.

John Stockdale was born in Jefferson Co., O., Oct. 28, 1846, and is a son of John and Charlotte (Dickson) Stockdale. The former is a native of Ireland, and came to this country when a small boy. She is a Pennsylvanian. The subject of this record was reared on a farm and received a limited school education, but is mostly self-educated. He came with his parents to Scott County in 1853. In 1866 he engaged in grain and stock speculation at Walecott, which he followed until 1867, when he traveled through Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska on the civil engineers corps; returned to Walecott in 1869, and bought the elevator in company with Philip Dietz and A. Stockdale, which they still operate, deal heavily in grain and live stock and are making a financial success of it. Mr. Stockdale was married Nov. 11, 1879, to Mary L., daughter of John Stouffer, who died of disease contracted in the army, in which he served three years. His widow, Caroline (Hill) Stouffer, has been granted a pension and resides with her daughter, Mrs. J. Stockdale. Mr. and Mrs. Stockdale have had two children—Ray Elmer (deceased) and an infant son.

Hans Stoltenberg is a native of Holstein, Germany, born Sept. 20, 1828. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools of his native country. In 1847 he came to Scott County, and lived on his brother Claus Stoltenberg's land in Davenport Township six years, then fell heir to 80 acres in section 18, where he resided until 1859, when he located on his present farm in section 12, Blue Grass Township. He is one of the largest land owners in this county and owns 1,225 acres in Scott, and 154 in Muscatine counties. He is extensively engaged in raising grain, and

breeds some stock. He was married in 1853 to Liese Wiese. They had seven children—Mina, Henry, William, Theresa, Lui, Edward and Caroline. Mrs. Liese Stotlenberg died, and in April, 1875, he married his present wife, Mrs. Elsabe Heiss, *nee* Lemke. She had three children by her first husband, viz.: Henry, Agnes and John.

James Van Evera, son of John Van Evera, was born Oct. 2, 1828, in Montgomery Co., N. Y. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native place. He became a resident of Blue Grass Township in 1851, and was married here May 31, 1853, to Phoebe O., daughter of Charles Metteer. Their union was blessed with five children—Clara, Jennie, George, Foster and Alva. Mrs. Phoebe Van Evera died March 26, 1872, and he was again married, Jan. 23, 1873, to Lorretta Metteer, a sister of his first wife, by whom he has had three children, one living, Henry H.

Claus Henry Wishmann was born in Holstein, Germany, Dec. 2, 1845, and is a son of Claus Wishmann of that place, who came to Davenport, Iowa, in 1868. Claus H. emigrated to Scott County in 1866, and spent the time from 1867 to 1869 in Omaha, Neb., then returned to Scott County. He farmed until March, 1879, when he came to Walcott, Blue Grass Township, and established a saloon and boarding house, which he still conducts, and does a profitable business. He was married in 1872 to Katie Lahan. They have five children—Annie, Clara, Tillie, Frid and John. Mr. Wishmann is a member of the Maysville Shooting Society, and of the Walcott A. O. U. W. Lodge.

TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE OF BUFFALO.

In December, 1833, the first settlement in what is now Scott County was made by Captain Benjamin W. Clark, who some years previously had made some improvements on the Illinois shore where the town of Andalusia was subsequently laid out, and who moved over the river shortly after the Indian claim was extinguished, raised a cabin and planted a crop. His nearest neighbor at this time upon the Iowa shore were at Burlington and Dubuque

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of what is now Buffalo Township were Capt. Benjamin W. Clark, Smith Mounts, Andrew Moats, Henry Binckley, Mr. Lyon, Wm. H. and R. S. Baker, Jas. M. Bowling, Orange Babbett, Dr. A. C. Donaldson, Joseph and Mathias Mounts, Elias Moore, Andrew W. Campbell, Jas. Wilkinson, John L. Sry, Jas. E. Burnside, Wallace Pence, Michael Shelley, Wm. H. Gabbert, Mr. Sprout, Elias Moore and others. Capt. Benjamin W. Clark was born on his father's farm in Wythe Co., Va., in 1791. His education was limited, as the only schools were taught by men who roved about, picking up a few dollars to assist them until something better offered. He volunteered in 1812, went to New Orleans, where he served during the war, in payment for which service his heirs received a "land warrant." Young Clark went at the close of the war to Wabash County, near Mt. Carmel, on the Wabash River, where he married, in 1818, Miss Mary Beard, by whom he had two children—John P., who was born in Wabash County, December, 1820, and Warner Lewis, born at same place Nov. 14, 1822, at whose birth Mrs. Clark died. In 1824 Benj. Clark was again married, this time to Miss Celia Gabbert, of Kentucky. They removed soon after the marriage to Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill. Purchasing a half interest in a herd of cattle owned by Major Maston, of the U. S. A., Mr. Clark took charge of the cattle, keeping them in the large low lands below where Warsaw now stands, on the Mississippi River, remaining there until the summer of 1827, when he divided the cattle with Major Maston and removed to Rock Island, where he found Black Hawk, Keokuk, and their tribes, numbering several thousands. He built a log cabin below, but within a few rods of where the present wagon bridge joins the Illinois shore. He fenced a piece of land and sowed turnips where the residence of Hon. Bailey Davenport now stands, afterward laying what is called "the worm of a fence" around his entire claims. During the first winter (1827 and '28) the traders refused to sell supplies to Mr. Clark, they wishing to prevent the whites from

settling (the Indians being the more profitable customers). The family would have suffered had not the soldiers, learning that Capt. Reynolds, of the steamer "Black Rover," had left a barrel of whisky with Mr. Clark, stole out at night carrying food, clothes, and shoes, to exchange for whisky, thus enabling the family to live comfortably until boats arrived in the spring. In the spring of 1828, Geo. Davenport, who had a trading house at Rock Island, bought the claim owned by Benj. Clark, making payment in silver, which filled a small tin trunk level full. Possession being given next day, Mr. Clark removed a few rods west, where he erected a double log cabin which stood until after the completion of the C. & R. I. R. R. in 1854. During the spring of 1828 several families came in, and Black Hawk saw that his days were numbered as a resident of Rock River country. Capt. Clark, Black Hawk and Keokuk were warm personal friends, this friendship continuing until after the treaty, when the latter were exiled with their tribes to the Far West, where they died. Mr. Clark next removed to White Oak Springs, Wis., where he purchased a large hotel and smelting furnaces connected therewith. In the spring of 1832, at the commencement of the Black Hawk war, settlers within a radius of miles collected and built a fort around the hotel, organized a company to protect the fort, electing Harry Smith, captain, who (if living) now resides at Elk Horn Grove, Ill. Capt. Clark raised a company of mounted rangers (from whence he derived his title) tendering his services to Gen. Henry Dodge. He was in many skirmishes and in the forward company when the Indians made the attack at the battle of Wisconsin Heights.

Capt. Clark furnished supplies for nearly two months to all in the fort at the springs, as well as to his command for which neither he, nor his heirs, have ever received compensation. After the close of Black Hawk war, Capt. Clark went to Andalusia, Ill., and made a claim. In 1833, removed his family to that place; then established the ferry which became so noted in the first settlement of the central part of Black Hawk's purchase. At the same time he "took up" and purchased claims on the river at Buffalo, Iowa, comprising two and one-half miles of river frontage, together with timber land, amounting to about 2,000 acres, and in December, 1833, removed his family to the Iowa side, finding at last, after many wanderings, the spot upon which he wished to live and die. His was the only white family between Dubuque and Flint Hills (now Burlington).

In the summer of 1833 Capt. Clark raised corn, beans, peas and other vegetables, the first produce raised in Scott County, and in 1834 had 100 acres of wild land broken, by Andrew Robison, of Warren Co., Ill., who was uncle to James H. Robison, of Blue Grass. The ground was broken as follows: 10 acres on the lower end of farm now owned by his son, Capt. W. L. Clark; 40 acres where the town of Buffalo now stands; 10 acres north of where

the new railroad depot stands; 40 acres above where Mrs. Capt. Dodge's orchard is situated. The writer particularizes because others claim to have done the first breaking in Buffalo Township. He built, in 1835, a comfortable log house, a story and a half high, glazed with glass brought from St. Louis; lumber for windows, facings, trimmings, etc., was of old dry-goods boxes broken up; flooring from Duck Creek Mill. He put into it the first cook stove ever brought to Iowa, a great curiosity then for novelty, as it would be now behind this progressive age. He brought also the first carriage and two Peacock plows from St. Louis, which latter were a great improvement over those then in use. Later, stores came in, and the necessity for making long journeys to obtain household supplies was done away. His children attended school at Blue Grass, three miles from home, thus obtaining knowledge under difficulties.

Capt. Clark purchased, in 1834, of Hon. John Spencer, late of Rock Island, a large tract of land at the mouth of Duck Creek, where he erected the first saw-mill in (now) Scott County. After reserving a few lots and the ferry franchise, he sold his Andalusia property to Col. —. Stevenson, Whiteside and others, upon which they afterward laid out the town of Rockport, now Andalusia. The sale of this land brought \$17,000 in specie.

Capt. Clark, in 1836, disposed of a two-thirds interest in 90 acres of land to Capt. E. A. Mix and Dr. Pillsbury, of Buffalo, N. Y., for \$30,000, part cash payment. The three men above named at once laid out the town of Buffalo, naming it in honor of Buffalo, N. Y. This was the *first town* laid out in what is now Scott County. About the same time a man named John Vanata and Capt. Clark bought the claim and laid out the town of Bloomington, now Muscatine. Lots were in demand in Buffalo, and all went smoothly until the county lines were formed, which threw the new town so near the Muscatine line as to kill its prospects for a county seat. Other towns were included in this disappointment, as they were also desirous of obtaining the same object.

Up to this time there had been only two divisions in the territory of Black Hawk's purchase, Des Moines and Dubuque, the line running through the west end of Davenport, the glucose works being in the latter, and the site of school No. 2, in the lower end of town, in the former. In 1838 Capt. Clark sold his Duck Creek property to Messrs. Dolittle & Moss; the price received was \$8,000. One barn was taken in part payment—price, \$500—which still stands on the Dodge farm, at Buffalo. The barn was of unusual dimensions for the times, being 30 x 40 feet.

In the season of 1835-'36 Capt. Clark erected a hotel at Buffalo, dimensions being 40 x 50, two stories high, the pine lumber for finishing being brought by steamer from Cincinnati, Ohio, at the expense of \$60 per thousand feet. During the winter of 1838-'39 Capt. C. was robbed of a large sum of money, the robbers carrying the secretary containing the money out of the house, down under

the shadow of the river bank, and forcing the locks. This was the first occurrence of that nature in the county. No positive clue was ever obtained of the perpetrators. The lands of this district were advertised for sale in the fall of 1839, at Burlington. Capt. Clark went in a canoe, taking a large amount of money in silver; the writer remembers that it almost filled a wash-tub (a barrel sawed in halves), the only tub then in use. Upon arrival at Burlington he found that the sales were postponed; thereupon he took a steamboat for home. He was feeling quite unwell when he reached home, and within a few days died of inflammation of the brain, on Oct. 25, 1839. Before his death Capt. Clark requested that Hon. James H. Davenport should administer upon his estate which he promised to do, providing he was allowed to have the assistance of Judge James Grant. They jointly settled the estate. Capt. Clark at death left a widow and six children. Mrs. Clark only survived her husband one month, her death occurring Nov. 25, 1839. Capt. Clark died surrounded by his family, thus ending the life of one of the most energetic and enterprising men that ever resided in Scott County, regretted by all who were associated with him. He and wife were interred upon ground that he had donated for a cemetery for the future city of Buffalo, commanding a fine view of the river and of the home that he had created. W. L. C.

James M. Bowling, from Virginia, settled in Buffalo Township, the 4th of July, 1835, at the mouth of Bowling's Creek. He purchased the "claim" of one Orange Babbett, the quit-claim deed to which was presented to the State Historical Society by Mr. Bowling. Mr. Bowling commenced farming in 1835. That fall he went back to Virginia, married, and returned in 1836 with his wife and two sisters. In 1837 he had the prospect of a fine crop, but the Indians, who still loitered about the country, were encamped upon this creek. In June there were some 500 Indians living near him, and very troublesome. They set fire to the prairie and burned up the fence surrounding his corn, which was at the time six inches high. The Indian horses then ate much of it, and he was compelled in the heat of summer to cut timber and make rails to enclose his field again; but, notwithstanding all his misfortunes, he succeeded in raising a very good crop.

Leroy Dodge emigrated to Iowa in 1836, from the State of New York. He was for many years, a pilot on the Mississippi, and then commander of steamboats. Having secured some 400 acres of land along the river and bluff above Buffalo, he built a pleasant cottage on the banks of the river and turned his attention to agriculture, principally to stock-raising, a business in which he was quite successful. In 1852 he represented Scott County in the Legislature. He was an unflinching Democrat.

Andrew W. Campbell was among the most enterprising of the early settlers, having opened a large farm on the bottom land of the river. He sold it to Henry C. Morehead, at an early day, and removed to the prairie, near where the town of Blue Grass now is,

where he opened another large farm. He was elected, in February, 1838, one of the county commissioners, it being the first election ever held for officers under the county organization. He also filled other places of responsibility and trust.

EDUCATIONAL.

Erastus H. Bassett, as already stated, taught a few months' school in the village, in the winter of 1836-'37, being the first in the place. Mr. Bassett was engaged in the mercantile business, but trade not being brisk gave him leisure to teach the few present the common branches of an English education.

For some years a graded school has been held in the place. In 1865 a frame school-house, two stories high, was erected at a cost of \$7,000. School is taught therein nine and ten months each year. The present principal is William Webster.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was in the winter of 1836-'37, and taught by Erastus H. Bassett, in the village of Buffalo. Mr. Bassett held a three months' school in a log cabin erected as a dwelling-house. The first house built for school purposes was on section 16, in 1839. This was before the public school system was originated, and the neighbors for some miles gathered together and erected a rude log cabin, where many were inducted into the mysteries of the English language. Many changes have been made since that day, changes, too, for the better, and in educational progress the township of Buffalo has kept pace with other parts of the county.

Buffalo Township has been divided into independent districts, the town of Buffalo being one, with a graded school, in which two teachers are employed. There are six other districts known as Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. The value of the school property is estimated at \$9,800, of which amount \$2,400 is credited to the town of Buffalo.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in the township were in 1836, in the village of Buffalo, by Rev. Mr. McMurtry, a pioneer Methodist Episcopal preacher, then living on the opposite shore in Illinois. Rev. Martin Baker, a Christian or Newlight preacher, was next, in 1837. Rev. Enoch Mead was also among the early preachers, and preached in the township for many years.

There are now in the township seven church organizations, four of which are in the village of Buffalo, one in Blue Grass Village and two in the country. In Buffalo, the Methodist Episcopal,

Christian, Catholic and Episcopal denominations are represented. The Methodists have a church in Blue Grass, one at the Cross Roads, and one in the northeast part of the township, known as the Asbury Chapel.

COAL.

Coal was first discovered here in 1834, on the farm of Capt. Benjamin W. Clark, and as early as 1835 and 1836 was dug out and sold to steamboats at the mouth of Bowling's Creek, which empties into the Mississippi, about half way between Buffalo and Rockingham. The first bank opened was about half a mile up this creek, and was worked to a considerable extent by Dr. A. C. Donaldson, who settled in 1837 near its mouth. Still higher up this creek, some three miles, Benjamin Wright and E. Murray, from Zanesville, Ohio, opened a bank in 1837, and furnished coal to Davenport and Rockingham for 15 cents a bushel.

FIRST THINGS.

The first hotel in the township was built by Benjamin W. Clark, at Buffalo, in 1836. The first couple, residents of this township, united in marriage, were John P. Cooper and Jane Pace. The distance being so great to Burlington for the purpose of obtaining licenses, the couple crossed the river, and were married by Daniel Edgington, a justice of the peace, Oct. 9, 1836. The first couple married, the services being performed in the township, were Matthias Mounts and Susan Daniels, in 1837. The first birth was that of David H. Clark, son of Benjamin W. Clark, born April 21, 1834. This was likewise the first in the county. The first physician in the township was Dr. Moss, who spent here the winter of 1835-'6. He then left, his whereabouts being unknown. The first school was in the winter of 1836-'7. The first death was that of Henry Binckley, a discharged soldier, who died in 1836 at the house of Capt. B. W. Clark. The first ground set aside for burying purposes was about one-half mile from Buffalo, and donated by Capt. Clark. The first postoffice was that of Buffalo, established in 1836. The first merchandise sold in the township and county was in Buffalo in 1834, by Mr. Lynde. The first coal was discovered in 1834, on section 21, now the farm of Capt. W. L. Clark. The first coal marketed was taken from the farm of Mr. Wright.

VILLAGE OF BUFFALO.

The village of Buffalo was originally laid out in 1836, by Clark, Mix & Pillsbury, who, in the summer of 1836, opened a stock of goods in the place, which they placed in charge of Erastus H. Bassett. Previous to this time, and as early as 1834, a Mr. Lynd then living in the present city of Rock Island, commenced the sa

of merchandise in the place, and sold not only the first goods in Buffalo, but in the entire county of Scott, by a regular merchant.

The first public ferry across the Mississippi, between Burlington and Dubuque, was established by Captain Clark in 1833, or as soon as emigrants began to cross the river, at Buffalo, and Clark's ferry was the only regular place of crossing in all this region of country. In 1835 he commenced the erection of a public house, a large frame two-story building, which at that time was considered a great enterprise. The house was completed in 1836. He brought the lumber from Cincinnati at a cost of \$60.00 per 1,000 feet. Says Willard Barrows :

"For many years the town of Buffalo attracted much attention, and bid fair to become a serious rival to Stephenson, then just merging into existence. But Davenport and Rockingham were soon laid off, and a ferry being established between Davenport and Stephenson, by Mr. Le Claire, travel was directed to that point, and the division of the country into counties left Buffalo in no enviable situation. It had been the most prosperous town in this region of country, doing a large business with the emigrants to the Territory, who were then beginning to settle up and down the river and along the Cedar Valley, furnishing grain and provisions of all kinds to the new comers. Capt. Clark spent much time in showing emigrants the country and assisting them in making claims, and probably did more toward the early settlement of this country than any other man that ever came into it. He died at Buffalo, Oct. 25, 1839.

"To show the prospects of Buffalo, as a point of interest at that day, we might relate a circumstance that occurred in reference to the value of town lots. After Davenport was laid out, Maj. Wm. Gordon and some others, proprietors, called on Capt. Clark and offered him an even exchange of 40 or 60 lots in Davenport for an equal number in Buffalo. But the Captain declined, regarding it as a poor offer, as it probably looked to be at that time.

"Buffalo, with all her just claims, was sacrificed by placing her in the lower end of the county. Davenport and Rockingham 'doubled teams' on Buffalo and got the county seat, and then fought for choice of location. This was the killing stroke to Buffalo. Davenport ultimately received all the benefits derived from the trickery and corruption of legislative enactments, while Geneva, Montpelier, Salem, Fairport, Mouth of Pine, and some half dozen other towns that were laid out along the Mississippi River from Muscatine Island to Davenport, 'went under,' carrying with them all their visionary schemes for greatness and power."

HOTEL.

In 1835 Benjamin W. Clark erected a public house, to be used for the accommodation of the traveling public. It was a large frame building, two stories high, and at the time was considered a

great enterprise. Capt. Clark brought the finishing lumber from Cincinnati. The building is yet standing. This hotel was the first in the place. There are now three places of entertainment—the Washington House, Mississippi House and Nickle House.

MANUFACTORIES.

In the spring of 1854 Shoe Brothers erected a steam saw-mill in the place, with a capacity for sawing 30,000 feet each day. A planing and lath and shingle mill was attached. The mill was used till the summer of 1881, when it was torn away to make room for the railroad.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established at Buffalo in 1836, and Benjamin W. Clark received the appointment of postmaster. Mr. Clark did not care for the office, but suffered himself to be appointed in order to have the office established, and as soon as it could be done he resigned, and M. W. Bosworth was appointed. Mr. Bosworth held the office at Buffalo for a time, and removing down the river he took the office with him, and there retained it until the post-office authorities at Washington could ascertain the facts in the case, when he was removed, and Philip Maskell was appointed. Mr. Maskell was succeeded by Elijah Bailey, who in turn was succeeded by Caleb H. Gardner. The latter gentleman was appointed by the Whig administration of Gen. Taylor. Before the expiration of his term he went to California, and there died in 1854 and was buried near Sacramento. Henry Dorman was next appointed, in 1854, and served until 1878, when he was succeeded by William Karges, the present postmaster.

CRIMINAL.

The first criminal trial in Scott County took place in Buffalo early in 1836. A young man was arrested for stealing a small amount from a store, and was taken before S. E. Hastings, a justice of the peace, with a commission signed by the Governor of Michigan and subsequently chief justice of the State of California. The justice could find no law with which to convict, but as the fact was clearly established to his mind, and the further fact being known that the prisoner had stolen the sum of four dollars from himself, he sentenced him to return the four dollars and to receive 20 lashes on his bare back. It was a bright moonlight night, and the prisoner was taken to the woods near by and the lashes were well laid on by each of the spectators to the number of 10, giving each two blows. After the whipping they took him to

the river, and placed him in a canoe without oars, shoved him off, and that was the last ever seen of him in these parts. Some years after, when Judge Hastings was on his way to California, at a small town on the Mississippi River, a man got on board that he at once recognized as the one he had punished for theft. Approaching the Judge, the man asked him if he recognized him, and on being informed that he did, he said: "For God's sake don't tell any one. That theft was my first and last. I was in great want, and have been sufficiently punished. Since that day I have lived an honest man; have married and have a family, and I would not for the world they should know that one great sin." Although unused to weeping, the Judge says that he felt the tears trickling down his cheeks, and he quickly promised that he would not betray him.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thomas C. Beamer is a native of Gurnsey Co., O., born Sept. 5, 1841, son of Simon and Anna (Cooper) Beamer, natives of Ohio. The former died in July, 1873; the latter Sept. 24, 1856. Thomas C. was adopted by his grandfather, Thomas Cooper, when very young. The family came to Scott County, arriving here Oct. 1, 1845. They resided in Rockingham about six months, then moved onto the grandfather's farm in section 12, Buffalo Township, where our subject still resides. Thomas Cooper was a minister in the Methodist church for nearly 40 years. He died at the ripe old age of 80 years. The subject of this sketch was married Oct. 1, 1863, to Phebe A. Conley, a native of Hancock Co., Ill. Her parents were Joel and Rebecca Conley, *nee* Edwards. He is an engineer, and resides in St. Louis, Mo. She died in March, 1864. Mr. Thomas Beamer enlisted Sept. 1, 1864, in Company C, 14th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served until May 28, 1865, when he was mustered out at Camp McClelland, near Davenport. Mr. and Mrs. Beamer have had two children—Ella M. and Charles A. Mr. Beamer owns a fine farm of 80 acres in Buffalo Township, which he has under good cultivation and well stocked. He is a member of the K. P., Lodge No. 10, and of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 7, at Davenport. He is classed with the prominent farmers of the county, and is an enterprising and honored citizen of Buffalo Township.

F. X. Beh was born in the village of Oberbergen, Alt Brusach, Baden, Germany, Dec. 9, 1827, son of Francis S. and Barbara (Baumgardner) Beh, natives of Germany, where he died; she is still living with the subject of this sketch. F. X. Beh served three years in the German army; the State of Baden declared itself a republic, and the King of Prussia with his army defeated them in their attempt to assert their rights. Mr. Beh was married Jan. 3, 1853, to Caroline, daughter of Theo. and Mary (Meyer) Heckle, who came to Scott County in 1855. Mrs. Heckle is now deceased;

he is living at Quincy, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Beh came to America and landed in New York City, Jan. 14, 1854. From there they went to Detroit, Mich., where they remained until June 22, 1855, thence to Scott County, and located in Buffalo, where he engaged in dressing stone until the spring of 1868, when he bought a farm of 120 acres in section 18, this township, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Beh have had nine children, eight living—Henry, married Mary Stretcher; Anna M., now Mrs. Moritze Bernick; Joseph, Frank, Katy B., Charlie, Benjamin and Mary. Mr Beh owns 160 acres in sections 17 and 18, Buffalo Township, 110 in Montpelier and 160 in Fulton Township, almost all under good cultivation. He is classed with the prominent men of the county, and is an enterprising citizen of Buffalo Township.

Edwin A. Blackman was born on the farm where he now resides, in Buffalo Township, Dec. 19, 1844. He was a son of Levi S. and Susan (Hull) Blackman, of Canada. Mrs. Susan Blackman died in 1854. He was again married to Elizabeth Evans. They reside in Rockingham Township. The subject of this memoir enlisted in Company E, 20th Iowa Infantry, in September, 1864. He participated in the Battle of Fort Blakeslee, Ala., and numerous other skirmishes. He was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., and discharged at Clinton, Ia., in July, 1865. After leaving the service he worked on the farm in Buffalo Township until 1870, teaming some eight months in Davenport in the meantime, then worked in a saw-mill one season, when he was appointed carrier of the city postoffice division, and held that position until March, 1879. He then returned to the old homestead, where he has since resided. His marriage with Maria J. Pester occurred in Davenport, Sept. 2, 1868. She was born in England, of Edwin and Sarah J. (Harrison) Pester, who came to America in 1841, and are now residents of 1320 Second Avenue, Davenport, Ia. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Blackman have had seven children, three living—Jennie R., Harrison S. and Levi R. Mr. Blackman farms 160 acres of land, which he has under good cultivation and thoroughly stocked. He is classed with the enterprising farmers of Scott County, with which he has been identified all his life.

John Bohl, owner of the Buffalo feed-store, was born in Woldz-garden, State of Mecklenburg, Schwerin, April 27, 1828. He remained there attending school and engaged in training horses until his 21st year, then served in the German army three years. He was married in his native country to Maria Junker in August, 1857. She was born in Roebel, Mecklenburg, Schwerin, of Frederic and Eliza (Fanger) Junker, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bohl immigrated to the United States in November, 1867, making the trip in 12 days. They came to Scott County, and located in Buffalo Township soon after. He worked in a lumber-yard and saw-mill until October, 1879, when he established his present store, which is the only one of the kind in Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Bohl have had five children, two living—Anna S., born in Germany, July 21,

1864, and Hattie M., born in Buffalo, Aug. 29, 1869. The parents of our subject were Ludwick and Maria (Schnell) Bohl, natives of Germany. The subject of this sketch is a member of Buffalo Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 72. In politics he is a Republican.

Jacob Boice, painter, was born on a farm in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1807, son of Phillip H. and Catharine (Sism) Boice, natives of New York. When Jacob was 12 years old his parents moved to Otsego Co., N. Y., where he remained until he was 15 years of age, when he became self-supporting. He worked on farms in various counties in New York, worked one year at the tanner's and currier's trade, and when 18 years old he went to Canajoharie, N. Y., to learn the painter's trade. He was married there Feb. 14, 1828, to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Catherine Carr. Their union has been blessed with 10 children, three living—Sarah C., now Mrs. B. F. Johnson; Elizabeth L., wife of Harvey Snow, and Margaret, who married William Smith. In the fall of 1846, Mr. Boice moved to Rock Island, Ill., where he followed his trade until 1850, when he formed a partnership with Henry Houstin in a stove and tinware store. In 1854, he went to Michigan and settled in Lawton, Van Buren Co., and followed the painter's trade there, until 1860 when he went to Chicago; remained there three years, then to Jackson Co., Wis., three years, locating in Scott County in 1870. He conducted a farm in Buffalo Township for his son-in-law one year, then came to Buffalo, and bought a house and four lots, where he now resides. Mr. Boice was a member of the Sons of Temperance in Rock Island eight years, also of the Washington Lodge, No. 1, American Protestant Association at Chicago, Ill. He owns two lots and two houses on the corner of Third and Franklin streets, Buffalo.

Jacob Brus is a native of Prussia, Germany, born Nov. 29, 1829. He came with his parents to the United States when 18 years of age, arriving in January, 1848. Jacob came to Scott County, in 1850, and worked in a saw-mill and as a farm laborer until 1856. He then purchased a threshing-machine, which he ran until 1861, and engaged in farming. He was married Jan. 7, 1861, to Eliza J. Robinson; she was born on the farm where she now lives, and was a daughter of John H. and Mary E. (Oswald) Robinson; he was born in Indiana and was killed Aug. 15, 1850, by falling from a loaded wagon and having the wheels pass over him. She died May 31, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Brus have had 11 children—John H., Anna M., Charley H., Rosa A., Willie, Edwin T., Ella E., Ida J., Flora M. (died Feb. 3, 1878), Theodore J. and Lena E. The parents of our subject were John H. and Mary A. (Schluter) Brus, natives of Germany, where she died. He was again married, to Beatrix Clausen, who died in 1863. John Brus died July 21, 1879. Mr. Jacob Brus owns a farm of 560 acres in Buffalo Township, and one of 320 acres in Blue Grass Township, making a fine farm of 880 acres, 800 under cultivation. Mr. Brus

came to this county a poor man, but went bravely to work and has accumulated a fine property, and the name of being one of Scott County's most enterprising men. He has been trustee three years, school director for the past 15 years, and has held the office of supervisor.

James E. Burnside was born on a farm near Sulphur Springs, Green Briar Co., Va. When he was three years old his parents moved to Logan Co., Ohio, and settled on a farm near Bellefontaine; they moved on pack horses across the mountains. In 1833 James E. went to La Grange Co., Ind., and located on English Prairie. He was married here to Elizabeth Barr, April 9, 1835. She was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, and was a daughter of Amos and Fairby Barr, *nee* Blocksom; he was a native of Ireland and was brought by his parents to this country when 18 months old; his wife was born in Maryland. They had a family of nine children. After Mr Burnside was married he remained on his farm in Indiana and ran a saw and grist mill there until May 18, 1836, when he started on horseback across the flint hills for Iowa. He traveled 10 days looking for a good place to establish a home. He crossed the river on a ferry-boat made of hewn timbers and rowed by oars; the boat was owned by Capt. B. W. Clark. He returned to Indiana, disposed of his property there, and brought his family to this State and located in Cedar County on a farm. April 1, 1837, he settled on a claim in Buffalo Township, which he afterward entered and now resides upon. His farm contains 100 acres of rich land, conducted entirely by his sons. He has been a member of the Methodist church since 1840, his wife since 1856. Alexander Burnside, father of James E., was born in Virginia, and died in February, 1874. His wife, Elizabeth (Gil-land) Burnside, was also a native of Virginia, and the mother of 11 children. She died in 1860, aged 99 years, 10 months. In the spring of 1850 James E. Burnside went overland with horse teams to California. He took out \$7,000, then returned home. The journey occupied 75 days each way. He returned by water route. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Burnside has been blessed with nine children, five living—Alexander, born in La Grange Co., Indiana, April 29, 1836. In April, 1837, he came with his parents to Scott County and located in Buffalo Township, on a farm, where he remained until his marriage to Rhoda A. Parker, Sept. 9, 1858. She was born in Kentucky, and was a daughter of Stephen H. and Eliza A. Parker. Some time after his marriage Mr. Alexander Burnside moved to Taylor Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming. Also conducted the Farmers' Hotel there until 1862, then returned to Scott County and settled on a farm in Buffalo Township. Two years later he purchased his present farm of 213½ acres in section 7. He is one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of Scott County, and is one of the early settlers, having been a resident of this county 44 years. Mr. and Mrs. A. Burnside are members of the Method-

ist church, and have seven children, viz.: James E., who married Minerva Fonday; Eliza A., married Robert Van Renau; Stephen A. D., John, Amos, Alexander, Jr., and Benny. Amos Burnside was born on the old homestead in Buffalo Township, Feb. 28, 1843. He lived here until his marriage to Carrie Friday, Dec. 30, 1869. She was born in Rockingham Township, Scott County and was a daughter of John M. and Elizabeth (Forgey) Friday. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1819, and came to Scott County in 1836. She was born in Indiana. They had a family of eight children; he is now a resident of Rockingham Township. After Mr. and Mrs. Amos Burnside were married they moved on the farm where they now reside, in section 6. He is an extensive farmer and stock-breeder. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Lincoln's opponent, S. A. Douglas, in 1864. The subject of this memoir and wife have had three children, viz.: Minerva E., Charley I. and Jennie C. Samuel Burnside was born near Lexington, Ind., Jan. 28, 1846, while his father and mother were there visiting. Soon after his birth they returned to their home in Buffalo Township, where he remained until his marriage to Laura Cessna, Nov. 25, 1868. She is a native of Bedford Co., Pa., and a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Cessna, *nee* Koer, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Scott County in 1859, and are now residents of Blue Grass Township. They were the parents of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Burnside resided on the farm with her parents in Blue Grass Township until 1871 when they removed to their present home in section 6, this township. They are members of the Methodist church and have had four children, two living, viz.: James C. and Thomas C., born Sept. 14, 1879. Mr. Burnside has 96 of his 117 acres of land under good cultivation and well stocked, and is one of the representative farmers of Scott County. He was elected township supervisor two terms. He affiliates with the Democratic party. Elizabeth G. Burnside married Frederic Johnson and resides in Blue Grass Township, and Rhoda A. II., who married Clarence Barr, resides in Davenport Township. John married Nancy Friday. He died in November, 1880. His widow and two children live with their grandfather in Rockingham Township. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Burnside adopted Ella Powell, March 1, 1877. Her parents were Norval and Margaret (Crossing) Powell. This closes the interesting sketch of James E. Burnside and family.

W. L. Clark.—Capt. Warner Lewis Clark, whose parents were Benjamin Warren Clark, of Virginia, and Mary Beard Clark, of Kentucky, was born on the Wabash River near Mount Carmel, Wabash Co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1822. At his birth, his mother died, and he was cared for by his Grandmother Beard. During the year 1824 his father married Miss Celia Gabbert, of Kentucky. W. L. was then taken home. His father soon afterward removed to Fort Edwards, Hancock Co., Ill., there being no settlement outside the fort.



J E Burnside

During the summer of 1827 W. L. Clark's father removed to Rock Island, and settled on the banks of the slough, near where the wagon bridge strikes the shore in the now city of Rock Island. At that time Black Hawk, Keokuk and their tribes, namely the Sacs and Foxes, were living there, the main town being on the north side of Rock River, half a mile below Milan bridge. The side of the bluff south of the residence of Hon. P. L. Cable, to Rock River or Black Hawk's Tower, was one of the continuous cornfield, fenced in with brush the entire distance to keep ponies from the growing crops. He thinks you will find some of the old corn-hills still standing, with large trees growing out of them.

The Indians were friendly in the main; but, like all nations, had some restless bold spirits, and as boys W. L. Clark and his brother John P. had many pleasant hours with the young Indians, playing ball, running foot-races, and shooting bows and arrows. W. L. was familiar with the language of these tribes, speaking their dialects as well as the natives.

Their nearest neighbors were an Indian family, who lived about five rods east of their house in their wick-a-up, living harmoniously until one day the Indian head of the household came from the island with just enough "fire-water" to make him vicious. He came to the house of Mr. Clark's father and threatened to strike him with a war club. Mr. Clark's father took a good-sized switch, and gave him a thorough whipping, and Mr. W. L. Clark relates that an Indian will bare his breast and dare one to shoot, when he will seemingly run for dear life when threatened with a switch, as it is considered a great indignity to be switched.

The Indian was forgotten, until upon one occasion Mr. Clark, Sr., was returning from Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, traveling upon the ice, which was covered with snow, when about where Fort Madison now stands he noticed this Indian running upon the shore near by to get behind a tree; suspecting from the Indian's actions that all was not right, he covered the skulking warrior with his gun, commanding him to "come to him," which the Indian immediately obeyed. He then marched the Indian further out upon the ice, when he compelled him to lay down his gun, tomahawk and scalping knife in the snow. He then walked the Indian ahead of him for several hours, when he released him, knowing that it would be impossible for the Indian to return for his weapons and over take him before he reached home. Black Hawk was then informed of the affair and interfered to prevent further difficulty. In the spring of 1838, having put in a crop, the family had difficulty in preventing the Indians from stealing and destroying it. The principal or summer home of the Indians was on Rock River as well as where Rock Island is now situated. When they prepared for the winter hunt, they put stones in their canoes to sink them in the river, until their return in the spring. They also dug holes in the ground and put in the sacks of dried corn and beans, covering the sacks with leaves and brush, then filling carefully with dirt, and over this

covering again with leaves and brush, to hide from view. Soon after they left, their enemies the Winnebagoes, who were a thieving, troublesome race, would come, and with iron spears would prod about searching for the hidden corn. Upon finding it they would carry it away. This petty thieving kept up a continuous feud between the tribes. In one instance three Winnebagoes stole some ponies from the Sacs; they were caught by the Sacs who took them to their village. To punish the thieves, the Sacs formed a ring, about the size of a circus ring, in which the three Winnebagoes were placed. They were made to ride and walk about the inclosure while the squaws and young Indians amused themselves throwing sharp missiles at them. After they had thoroughly frightened the captives the ring was opened and they were allowed to escape.

The subject of this sketch remained at Rock Island until December, 1833, when he removed with his father's family to Black Hawk's purchase, where they made the first settlement in what is now Buffalo, Scott Co., Iowa. Being 11 years of age at that time, he assisted a hired man to haul logs to erect the first cabin county. He had attended school six months up to this time, three months at White Oak Springs, Wis., and three more at Oquawka. In the spring of 1836 the town of Buffalo was laid out, and young W. L. took the contract for putting up the first storehouse, for Jacob Pelien, and took S. C. Hastings, who was afterward judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and member of Congress, also chief justice of California, as a partner, they doing the scoring and hiring S. Gillet to do the hewing. The party cleared about \$80. W. L. Clark had also the management of the noted "Clark's ferry," and is now residing upon the tract of land that he "claimed" at that time. He attended a school taught by Erastus Basset, which was the first school in Buffalo township. In 1838, when 16 years of age, his father sent him to Wabash Co., Ill., to sell two farms he owned there, and to return through the State and buy 50 cows. W. L. employed Daniel Stennate (father of Hon. Wayne Stennate, of this State) to accompany him and assist in driving. Strange to relate, Mr. Clark came through the entire State of Illinois with \$3,000, going from grove to grove telling his business, with greater safety from robbery than one could go now from Buffalo to Davenport with 75 cents in money.

During the winter of 1838, Mr. Clark received his last schooling. Upon Oct. 25, 1839, occurred the death of his father, the saddest event of his life, and one month later the death of his mother, leaving eight children, most of whom were young and helpless. Never before in their young lives being accustomed to lack for anything, he and his brother found themselves without a change of clothing, all having been stolen while they were absent at the funeral of their mother. He states that even now, after the lapse of 49 years, he cannot refrain from shedding tears at the recall of those dark, dreary days. No human being who has never experienced such an event can feel as he felt. And to further discourage the

young lad, a friend (?) of the family predicted that "Lewis would come to some bad end, because he had never been accustomed to labor." As cruel as the prophecy seemed, he is now very thankful for it; for he determined to convince that friend "that he would be a man," and states that within 15 years, she could have purchased the friend's farm and several others and had money to spare, besides having the confidence of those who knew him. He began by cutting wood for 50 cents per cord, broke prairie for \$2.00 per acre, raised and sold winter wheat for 20 to 22 cents per bushel. W. L. Clark married Harriet Baker, daughter of Maurice Baker, of Maryland, and Margaret Waters Baker, of Kentucky, Dec. 9, 1841. They immediately started to housekeeping with a family of six of his brothers and sisters, he being but 19 and his wife 18 years of age. They now have a family of eight children—Benjamin Warren, who was born December, 1842, married Miss Lizzie Evans, of St. Louis, where he is engaged in the wholesale grocery trade; Emma M., who married Gen. Jesse M. Harrison, of Dubuque, Iowa; Clara M., who married Chas. F. Elmes, of Chicago; Florence L., who married Mr. W. L. Orrick, of Dubuque; Lincoln L., who is unmarried; Kate M. and Anna M. still reside with their parents at Buffalo. Chas. C. is with his eldest brother engaged in business in St. Louis, Mo. In the fall of 1846, W. L. Clark took several men and an outfit and went to the pineries on Black River, Wis. In 1847 he removed to Davenport. In 1848 he and W. H. Baker erected a double saw-mill on Black River, above the fall; soon after stocked a lumber yard in Davenport, the firm being Clark & Hamilton. In 1850, Capt. Clark sold out the yard and purchased a one-quarter interest in the steamer "Uncle Toby" and two barges, taking possession and running the boat until 1853. Capt. W. L. Clark and the late Capt. Leroy Dodge, in the year 1854, purchased a half interest in a line of packets running between Keokuk, Davenport and Rock Island, Capt. Clark taking command of one steamer and Capt. Dodge of the other. They made money very rapidly, and in 1856 the two gentlemen bought the entire line paying the Keokuk company \$40,000 for their interest, adding the "Ben Campbell," a very fine boat at that day, which was afterward burned at Buffalo. Capt. Clark received the United States mail contract for carrying mails over his line through the kindness of his staunch friends, Genls. Dodge and Jones, Senators from Iowa, which was a valuable acquisition. During the summer of 1865, Capts. Clark and Dodge laid out an addition to the city of Buffalo, which still bears their name. In 1857 Capt. Clark removed from Davenport to Buffalo, opening his coal mines to supply the packet line with coal. At that time he had become quite wealthy but in 1859 the financial crisis came upon the land like a northern blizzard, sweeping every one before it, Capt. Clark not being an exception. The most secure banks crumbled to invisible fragments, leaving nothing but wild-cat swindles, from which sprang many fine buildings for the unfortunate creditors to gaze upon while

grieving over their misplaced confidence. During those dark hours that tried men's souls, many noble-hearted, honest men fell to rise no more financially. A few withstood the blast; though they lost money, they came forth with honor brightened by the rough usage they had received. Capt. Clark had sufficient left to supply a comfortable home in his old age, and grant a few luxuries. In principle Capt. Clark has been a life-long Democrat, but without desire for political honors, he has always sacrificed his own advancement for the preferment of others. Never was a man who was more keenly sensitive to the ingratitude of those whom he had befriended. He is generous to the poor and has a kindly sympathy for the unfortunate. Temperate in his habits in every respect. Though not a member of any church, is a staunch defender and supporter of religion. He expresses keen regret at having been unable to do more to advance the cause of justice, truth and temperance. He has great decision of character when sure of his position, nothing can change his opinion, neither men nor corporations. He still resides on the homestead farm where he hopes to remain until taken to his final resting place.

John L. Coates was born in Buffalo Township May 11, 1842. He lived on the farm there until his marriage to Helen Mc Garvey, Sept. 15, 1869. She was born in Holmes Co., O. Her father, William Mc Garvey, was born in Pennsylvania; his wife, Mary A. Graham, was of Irish nativity. He died in July, 1873. She is a resident of Rock Island. They had a family of 11 children. In the fall of 1877 Mr. John Coates bought his present farm of 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, in section 28. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist church, and have had three children— Mary L., who died July 15, 1873; Pearl W. B., and Lula F. The parents of our subject were Elisha and Mary (Sexton) Coates, natives of North Carolina. They were members of the Methodist church and had eight children. They were among the early pioneers of Scott County, having come here in 1839. Mr John L. Coates has his farm all under cultivation except 14 acres of timber land. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for A. Lincoln.

John P. Cooper, farmer, Muscatine County, but formerly of Buffalo Township, was born near Mt. Pleasant, Murray Co., Tenn., March 25, 1812. His parents were John L., and Nellie Cooper, *nee* Mc Adams, natives of Tennessee. They had 10 children, two living— John P. and Samuel. The subject of this memoir worked on his father's farm and in a saw-mill until he was 20 years old, when he became self supporting. He left his home with a good mare, a shot-gun and \$15, as the foundation for a fortune. He went to La Salle, Ill., thence to Scott County, in July, 1832. He was employed in building a mill-dam for one month, was then taken with the ague, to which he was a victim one whole summer, being unconscious with the fever every other day. He split rails for seven months, walking one mile to his work, and would cut and split 150 rails

per day. In partnership with a young man named Allen Olmstead he put in a crop near La Salle, and later one in Buffalo Township, on a claim which they had entered in 1833. Mr. Olmstead and Mr. Cooper made an agreement that the one who married first should have the crop and cabin on the claim in Buffalo Township, this being Mr. Olmstead's proposition. Mr. Cooper was not aware of the fact that his friend was engaged to a Miss Bailey in La Salle, but such was the case. Accordingly Mr. O. returned to that place to marry her, but finding her sister much handsomer he proposed to her, and was refused. Thinking his former betrothed was only waiting to be asked, he proposed marriage to her, but she declined the honor. Sufficient to add, he left her, a sadder but a wiser man, and is now living unmarried in Illinois. Mr. Cooper was married in Illinois to Winnie Jane Pace. They were compelled to come to Illinois to be married as there was no law authorizing marriage in Iowa at that time; accordingly a party of wedding guests went over to Andalusia with them and they were married by a young justice of the peace, Daniel Edgington. He was very bashful, and after getting Mrs. Cooper married, broke down completely, and Uncle John jokingly says that his wife was married but he was not. Mrs. Cooper was a daughter of Michael and Nancy Pace, *nee* Richards, natives of Virginia. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper remained on their claim in Buffalo Township until 1870 when they moved into Muscatine County, Montpelier Township. She died here Dec. 4, 1877, having been the mother of 12 children, 10 living—Robert M., married Magdalena Friday; Mary E., wife of A. J. Hyatt; John P., married Powemne Actions; Eliza, wife of William Benshoff; Catherine I., wife of Charles T. Wineman; Harriet C., married La Fayette Swinnet; William, married Mary Evers; Emma, married John Mallicoat; Josephine, married George W. Abbee; Wenona, wife of John P. Logan, and Viola L., married B. F. Craig and died in September, 1879. Mr. John Cooper owns a fine farm of 80 acres, and is one of the pioneers of 1836, and is one of the representative men of the county.

John Daurer is a native of Wedenburg, Nawstellam, Germany, born May 10, 1824. His parents died here when he was but a boy. He was thrown on his own resources when quite young, and worked on a farm and in hotels until 25 years of age, when he came alone to the United States, and located in Davenport. He was married here to Johanna Swenstz, Dec. 12, 1857. She was born in Oldenberg, Holstein, Germany, and was a daughter of Godlieb and Henrietta (Steiger) Swenstz. After his marriage Mr. Daurer rented land nine years, then bought a farm of 240 acres in section 8, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Daurer have one child, Louie. They adopted Charles Swenstz in 1860 and Bertha Schraeder in 1875. Mr. Daurer has 110 acres of his farm under cultivation and well stocked. In politics he is a Republican.

Henry H. De Santo, druggist, is a native of Dorpat, Russia, born

Oct. 3, 1840. His parents were Gustav and Matilda (Franke) De Santo, natives of Russia. He was professor of the University at Dorpat, and died in St. Petersburg in July, 1856; his wife died in Carlsburg, Germany, in 1864. Henry De Santo studied medicine and chemistry in the University at Dorpat, until 23 years of age, then came to the United States; landed Oct. 8, 1862. He enlisted at Cincinnati in Company I, Second Ohio Cavalry. He was wounded in the right leg by a piece of shell at the battle of Winchester, Va., and was sent to the Baltimore hospital, where he remained in the dispensary department until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. He was married in Baltimore to Louisa Bass, a native of that place, Oct. 15, 1865. Her father, Fred Bass, was born in Germany and died in March, 1869; his wife Mary (Bunz) Bass, died in September, 1874. After Mr. De Santo was married he clerked in the city drug store at Rock Island until 1867, when he went to Andalusia, Ill., and opened a drug store. In 1879 he established his present store at Buffalo. He carries a stock of \$1,000 and has a thriving trade. Mr. and Mrs. De Santo have had five children, one living—Emilie. The subject of this memoir is a Mason and a member of Barrett Chapter, No. 18, in Rock Island, and of Andalusia Blue Lodge, No. 516. His grandfather was one of the prisoners taken at Napoleon's defeat in Russia, in 1812.

Erie Dodge, son of Daniel and Mary (Stephenson) Dodge, was born on a farm in Russia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 10, 1805, where he attended school and worked on the farm until March 27, 1829, when he was married to Evaline Buskirk, who was born Oct. 3, 1812, in Oneida Co., N. Y., and was a daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth Buskirk, natives of New York, where they died. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Dodge lived on the old homestead in Russia, N. Y., until October, 1834, when they removed to Joliet, Ill., where he was engaged in blasting and hauling rock for the locks on the canal. In 1836 he was elected constable and deputy sheriff, which office he held for four years. After the expiration of that time he worked at farming. His wife died here March 27, 1839, having been the mother of five children, one deceased. He was again married, to Mary J. Harrington, July 23, 1843. She was born at Hogensburg, N. Y., on the St. Lawrence River, Sept. 16, 1823. Her parents were Benjamin O. and Harriet E. (Langdon) Harrington, natives of Vermont, and the parents of seven children. One year after his marriage Mr. Dodge moved from Joliet to Iowa, and settled in Buffalo Township, March 27, 1845. He bought a farm of 352 acres March 28, 1853, and has since sold all except 20 acres in section 15, on which he resides. He and wife have had four children, viz.: William L., who married Sarah Fraser, and resides on a farm in Blue Grass Township. He is a school-teacher, and is at present teaching near Eldridge, this county. Daniel C. married Hattie Harrington; they reside in Buffalo Township; he is an engineer. Rosie D. married Edward Gif-

ford, and resides on the farm in Buffalo Township; and Clara B., who married Samuel James; he owns the James coal banks in Buffalo Township. Mr. Eric Dodge has his farm under good cultivation, and is chiefly engaged in raising fruits. He has held various offices of trust in his township. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for "Old Hickory" Jackson.

Benjamin F. Du Bois was born near Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1812. He was a son of Matthew and Sarah (Flagler) Du Bois, natives of New York State. Benjamin F. attended school at Belleville and Poughkeepsie, graduating in the latter place in 1831. He then commenced the study of medicine, but finally abandoned that and engaged in teaching. He taught 10 years in the city schools. He was married in Belleville to Clementine Walker, March 24, 1842. She was a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Leslie) Walker, of Scotch nativity. He died in Scotland in 1822; she died in 1852, in Buffalo Township. Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois came to Scott County in 1843; he bought a farm of 120 acres in sections 17 and 18, where he now resides. He taught school for five years after coming here, since then has devoted his whole time and attention to farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois were born two children, viz.: William L., who married Ellen Heron and resides at Dalton, Ga., and Darwin C., married Mary Brownawell and lives in Ottumwa, Iowa. Mrs. Du Bois died in 1845 and Mr. Du Bois married Mary Walker, a sister of his first wife. She taught the first school in District No. 5 in 1843 or '44. They are the parents of the following named children: Clementina now the wife of Albert Berryman; Margaret E.; Joseph E., who married Elizabeth Rowan; and Edith L., now the wife of Chas. F. Sparrow. Mr. Du Bois was elected township inspector of schools in 1847 and held that position until the election of a county superintendent. He laid out the school district of the township, which at that time consisted of four districts. He held the office of township clerk over 20 years. He has been president, secretary and treasurer of the School Board.

Davis C. Dutcher, postmaster, farmer, and owner of the White Sulphur Springs, was born near Otsego Lake, near Cooperstown, Nov. 10, 1820. He lived here, working on his father's farm and attending school until 23 years of age, when he married Miss Fanny E. Wagner, February, 1844; she was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., and was a daughter of Abraham Wagner, and Maria Keller; they were among the first settlers on the Mohawk River in New York State; he was a farmer, and is still living at Linwood, in his 85th year, a hale, hearty old gentleman. She died in February, 1851. After Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher were married, he opened a store of general merchandise, and was appointed postmaster at East Springfield, N. Y., where he remained some seven years, until the fall of 1854, when he went to Illinois and settled on a farm on Rock River, five miles south of Rock Island, where he remained until April, 1858, when he came to Scott Co., Iowa,

and, on the Hazelwood farm in Blue Grass Township; remained here four years, when he bought the farm where he now lives, at Linwood, section 24, Buffalo Township. He and wife have had two children, viz.: John G., who married Josie Mosdorf, and Jerome E., who married Mary Mitsch; they reside on the old homestead in section 24, with their parents. The parents of Mr. Davis C. Dutcher were Gabriell Dutcher and Margaret McKellop. They were members of the German Reform Presbyterian church, and had a family of three children, all living. He was a farmer, born in New York and died in 1850. She was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., near where the great Indian massacre of 1812 was. She died in May, 1874. Her father, Archie McKellop, was chased by the Indians at the massacre of 1812, and he hid in a hollow log and thus saved his life. The Indians sat down on the log, and even struck their tomahawks in it, and were wondering where he had gone. The subject of this sketch, Mr. Davis C. Dutcher, has his farm of 117½ acres, most all under cultivation, and well stocked. He is one of the well-to-do representative farmers of Scott County. On his farm at Linwood, situated seven miles below Davenport, on the Mississippi River, is the White Sulphur Springs, noted for its healthful qualities. The following is an analysis by Professor Rush Emery, of Albany, N. Y. Grains in one U. S. S. Gallon, 231 cubic inches.

Sodium Chloride.....	92.7995	Iron Bicarbonate.....	27.3796
Calcium Chloride.....	33.5699	Potassium Sulphate.....	6.1300
Magnesia Chloride.....	23.2687	Sodium Phosphate.....	5.000
Carbonic Acid.....	31.5700	Silica.....	30.5601
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	40.5715	Sulphate Magnesia.....	16.2350

Total solids upon evaporation..... 296.4893

Density of water is 10,000; temperature, 56° Fahrenheit. The Spring is quite a resort during the summer seasons. Hundreds come here to drink its healthful waters, which are free to all. Mr. Davis C. Dutcher was formerly a member of Springfield, N. Y., I. O. O. F., Fountain Lodge, No. 777. He has held various local offices of trust in Buffalo Township, and has been postmaster at Linwood since that office was established, some 12 years ago. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Taylor, being only four days too young to vote for Harrison, and he has been identified with Scott County, Iowa, since 1858.

Jacob Friday was born in Wittenberg, Germany, near the village of Grossbach, Feb. 12, 1830. He was a son of Charles J. and Dorathy (Fisher) Friday, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1832. In 1836 they came overland to Davenport, Iowa, arriving May 15, 1836. They were the first German family to settle in Scott County, and located on the farm now owned by their grandson, J. J. Friday, in section 1, Buffalo Township, where they remained until their death. He died June 10, 1860; she died June 29, 1851. Their daughter, Caroline, now Mrs. George Wright,

was born in a wagon, three days after their arrival. She was the first white child born in the county. Jacob Friday remained on the farm with his father until he was 19 years old, when, in company with five others, he started overland to California with cattle. They were 140 days making the journey. They arrived at Bear River, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, Aug. 22, 1849. They mined at this place about two weeks and cleared \$200 apiece; then went to Jackson's Creek, where they put up shanties, and engaged in mining there from Nov. 1, 1849, until Dec. 15, 1850, and made about \$2,800 apiece. They then returned to Scott County, arriving home April 15, 1851. Mr. Friday then purchased 160 acres of land in sections 1 and 2, Buffalo Township, for which he paid \$1,100 in gold. He was married to Sarah Brumbaugh, Sept. 11, 1851. She was born in Portage Co., O., and was a daughter of Samuel and Magdalena Brumbaugh. He was born in Pennsylvania and died Jan. 2, 1880. Sae is still living in Buffalo Township. Mr. and Mrs. Friday have had three children—John J., married Ella Jones; Samuel, married Sallie O. Page; and Mary, wife of Alexander M. Stutsman. Mr. Friday owns a finely cultivated farm of 240 acres, and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has held various local offices of trust in his township, and has been township treasurer since 1868. He is now enjoying the results of a well-spent life, respected and esteemed in the community in which he lives.

John Gold, Sr., farmer, section 14, Buffalo Township, was born in Neustadt, on the Main River, Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 15, 1822, where he worked in his father's water-mill and attended school until nearly 18 years of age, when he came with his parents to the United States. They landed in Baltimore, Md., after being at sea 73 days; came direct to Scott Co., Iowa, arriving here in September, 1840. The family settled on a farm in section 14, Buffalo Township. The parents were Michael Gold and Anna Gruce. They were natives of Germany; were members of the Catholic church, and had a family of six children, five living. He was a miller in Germany, but followed farming in America. He died on his farm in Buffalo Township, in September, 1862, and she died in January, 1879. Their son, John Gold, Sr., the subject of this sketch, lived with his father on the farm until his marriage to Miss Henrietta Friericks, May 13, 1851. She was born in Prussia, Germany, and was a daughter of John Friericks and Elizabeth Messing, who were natives of Germany. Soon after Mr. and Mrs. John Gold were married he bought 40 acres of land in sections 14 and 15, Buffalo Township, where he resides, and to which he has added 40 acres more, making a fine farm of 80 acres. He and his wife have had seven children, six living, viz: John Gold, who resides on the farm with his father, was born on this farm June 30, 1853. He has a good common-school education, and at present is engaged in farming and stock raising. In politics he is a Greenback-Democrat, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant, for President. Miss

Anna T. resides with her parents; Johanna A. E., married John Cawiezell. They reside on a farm in Davenport Township. He was born in Davenport, Ia., March 3, 1852. He was a son of Christian and Mary (Willie) Cawiezell, natives of Germany. John and wife are members of the Catholic church, and have three children—Frank J. M., Michael H. T. and Mary C. Gold; reside with their father on the old homestead. He has his farm of 80 acres all under good cultivation, and is one of the well-to-do representative farmers of Scott County, and has been identified with it since 1840. Has held various local offices of trust in his township. In politics is rather independent, and votes for the best man. He cast his first vote for Zach. Taylor for President of the United States.

Thomas J. Halbert, of the firm of Halbert & Crawford, proprietors of the Buffalo quarry, was born in Le Roy, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1831. He lived there and attended school until he was 13 years old, when he went with his parents to Clinton Co., Mich., and settled on a farm there. He was married, March 30, 1852, to Elmina M. Badgerow; she was born in Markham, Upper Canada. Her parents were William H. and Mary Badgerow, *nee* Wittacker, the former a native of N. Y., and of French descent, and the latter of Maryland. Thomas J. Halbert is a son of Walter and Clarissa A. Halbert, *nee* Havens, natives of New York. Mr. T. J. Halbert engaged in various occupations from the time of his marriage until he came to Buffalo, where he now resides. He enlisted in June, 1862, in Company H, 70th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and served until November of that year, when he was discharged on account of expiration of service. Mr. and Mrs. Halbert have had seven children, four living, viz.: Franklin B., William J., Fidelia M. and Hettie B. Mrs. H. has been a member of the M. E. church for 25 years. Mr. Halbert is a member of the U. O. A. T., Lodge No. 15, at Buffalo; he owns a fine residence and two lots on Fourth St. He has been elected constable four terms.

Emmanuel Harsch, farmer, section 16, Buffalo Township, was born in the city of Mondelshaien, Wittenburg, Germany, Nov. 7, 1823. He remained here on his father's farm, attending school until 22 years of age, when he struck out for himself, and came to the United States, was 46 days at sea, and when he landed in New York City he had only \$2 in his pocket. He went to Ohio and worked on a farm near Cincinnati five years, when he came to Scott Co., Iowa, and worked in a nursery near Davenport; was married here to Miss Margaret Karman, Nov. 23, 1852; she was born in Biron, near the river Rhine, Germany, and was a daughter of Michael Karman and Anna (Hartz) Karman. They were natives of Germany, members of the Catholic church, and had a family of 11 children, four living. He was a carpenter and also followed farming. He died in 1826, and she died in 1830. After Mr. and Mrs. Harsch were married, he worked in the nursery two years, then moved on the farm where he now resides, in section 16, Buffalo Township.

He and wife are members of the M. E. church, and have had a family of four children; two are living, viz.: Rosanna, who married Fritz Kontz; they reside on a farm in Blue Grass Township; and Malinda, who married Fritz Bernick; they reside in Buffalo township. Henry Harsch died Jan. 17, 1872. The parents of Mr. Emmanuel Harsch were Ernst F. Harsch and Elizabeth Kriegler, natives of Germany; he was a farmer and died in 1830; she died in America in 1876. She and husband were members of the German Lutheran Church, and had a family of eight children, three living. The subject of this sketch, Emmanuel Harsch, has his farm of 200 acres in section 16, Buffalo Township, where he resides most all under good cultivation, he also owns 216 acres in Blue Grass Township, all of which is under good cultivation. His farms are well stocked, and he is one of the well-to-do representative farmers of Scott County. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for Buchanan for President of the United States, and he has been identified with Scott County since 1852.

Sebastian Heckle is a son of Theo. Heckle, a retired capitalist, residing in Quincy, Ill., and Anna Heckle, *nee* Meyers, who died in September, 1863, having been the mother of 14 children. They were of German birth. Sebastian Heckle is a native of Baden, Germany, born Jan. 20, 1836. When he was 10 years of age he went to Oberbergen to take lessons in music. He learned to play the cornet, violin and other instruments, especially excelling in violin playing. He came with his parents to the United States when 18 years old, arriving in Iowa in April, 1855. His father bought a farm of 255 acres in Buffalo Township. In 1858 Sebastian opened a saloon in Buffalo, which business he followed until 1881, when he rented the saloon. He was married March 19, 1863, to Mary Beales, born in North Carolina and a daughter of John and Abigail (Farber) Beales, natives also of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Heckle have had five children, two living, viz.: Katherine and Cordelia. In 1860 Mr. Heckle began to run on the river as a musician. He followed that five seasons. He is now the owner and proprietor of the Heckle Hotel in Buffalo. He was township clerk of Buffalo 14 years successively.

Hugo Hoffbaner, owner and proprietor of the Buffalo City Brewery, is a native of Prussia, Germany, born March 3, 1836. He came with his parents Fritz and Matilda (Schmidewidt) Hoffbaner to the United States in about 1847; father died in February, 1879; his mother Dec. 17, 1865. Hugo Hoffbaner enlisted in Co. A, 14th Iowa Inf. Vols., as a private. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant, and promoted to 1st Lieutenant, in which position he was mustered out. He re-enlisted in 1864, and was promoted to major; he served from the beginning until the close of the war. Upon retiring from the service he came to Buffalo, and went into the brewery business with his father and brother. Since 1872 he has been sole owner. The brewery has a capacity of 5,000 barrels of beer; he manufactures his own malt. This

building was erected in 1864, and was destroyed by fire Nov. 10, 1878, but was immediately rebuilt. Mr. Hoffbaner was married July 9, 1859, to Virginia Meyers, a native of Wheeling, Va., and a daughter of Jacob and Lucinda (Livergood) Meyers. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffbaner have had a family of nine children, six living, viz.: Edward, who is in partnership with his father in the soda-water factory; this factory has a capacity of 100 boxes or 2,400 bottles per day; Hugo, Jr., William, Louisa, Maximillian and Louis. Mr. Hoffbaner and son Edward are members of the Turner Association; the former was president of this association nine years. He is also a member of A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 72, at Buffalo. He was mayor of Buffalo two years, and has been justice of the peace for the past seven years. In 1865 he ran for sheriff of the county.

John K. James was born on a farm near Middlebury, Vt., April 14, 1817, son of Samuel James, of Vermont, and Prudence (Kellogg) James, a native of Massachusetts. When John K. was 19 years old he left the farm and went to Alton, Ill., where he remained some 18 months, then came to Scott Co., Iowa; arrived here in May, 1838, and entered a farm of 320 acres in section 3, Buffalo Township. He was married here to Harriet E. Ricker, Nov. 30, 1843. She was born at Salem, Ill., and was a daughter of Rufus and Lydia (Chipman) Ricker, natives of Maine. After Mr. and Mrs. James were married they lived on the old homestead for 12 years; thence to Rockingham Township four years; then returned to the old farm in Buffalo Township, where they remained until 1867, when they removed to Grinnell, Iowa, where he bought property and now resides. He owns 320 acres of land and is a prominent citizen of that place. Mr. and Mrs. J. K. James have had eight children—Edwin, John F., Samuel, Hattie E. (who is engaged in teaching school at Cross Roads, Buffalo Township), Henry (editor of the *Daily News* at Denver Col.), and Julia. Two are deceased: Lydia P., who died in infancy, Rufus Ricker, who died at the age of 21; he was attending college at Cornell, Iowa; and was to graduate the same year, a very promising young man, and was fitting himself for a professor of the languages. In politics, Mr. James is a Republican. He was one of the pioneers of Scott County, having settled here in 1838, and moved to Grinnell in order that his children might have better educational advantages.

John F. James was born in Buffalo Township, Dec. 30, 1850. His parents were John K. and Harriett (Ricker) James, who settled in Scott County, in May, 1838. John F. lived on his father's farm until his marriage to Josie Walker, Dec. 24, 1875. She was born in Pontiosue, Ill., and was a daughter of T. J. and Margaret (Burns) Walker. The former was a native of Virginia, and died Aug. 14, 1856; the latter was born in Pennsylvania, and is now a resident of Independence, Kansas. She has had 13 children, nine living. Mr. and Mrs. John F. James have had two children, Ivan

K. and Henry Le Roy. Mrs. James is a member of the Christian church at Davenport. They reside on the old homestead in Buffalo Township.

Samuel James was born in Scott County, Buffalo Township, March 17, 1853. He remained on his father's farm until 1867, when he went to Grinnell, Iowa, where he attended school five or six years, then returned to Buffalo Township. He was married here to Belle Dodge, Nov. 14, 1877. She was born in Scott Co., Iowa, and was a daughter of Eric and Mary J. Dodge *nee* Harrington, natives of New York, and now reside on their farm, in section 15, Buffalo Township. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel James have two children—John K. and Mary. In 1875 the subject of this sketch went into partnership with John D. Maurice in a coal-mine on the James homestead. This was one of the first in the county. In 1878 Mr. Daniel Dodge bought Mr. Maurice's share, and the mine was operated by James & Dodge until December, 1881, when Mr. Dodge disposed of his stock to Mr. James, who still runs the mine. He is a member of A. O. U. W., Buffalo Lodge, No. 72. In politics is a Republican. The family reside on the old homestead in Buffalo Township.

Fred Kautz was born Oct. 21, 1821, in Baden, Germany. He entered the German army when 20 years of age and served six years. Receiving his discharge, he came to America, arriving Sept. 15, 1848. He remained in New York three weeks, then went to Milton, Mass., and worked on a farm there three years. He went to Germany on a visit, returning to this country in 1853. He went to Detroit, Mich., and obtained employment in a wholesale queen's ware store for two years. He was married May 17, 1853, to Barbara Lutz, a native of Baden, Germany. Her parents were Nicholas and Victoria Heckle Lutz. April 9, 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Kautz came to Buffalo, where he bought 250 acres of land in partnership with Theo. Heckle, 40 of which they laid out in town lots. Mr. and Mrs. Kautz have had 12 children, nine living, viz.: Theodore, who married Caroline Bartberger; William F., Minnie, Mack, Susannah, Mary, Bernard, Sophia and George W. Mr. Kautz owns a farm of 320 acres in Buffalo Township, which is under good cultivation. His parents were Jacob and Julia Kautz; they were of a very old German family. Jacob Kautz died in America in November, 1869; his wife died in Germany, Aug. 13, 1839. Mr. Kautz' success in a financial way is due entirely to his own personal efforts, as he came to America with but two dollars to call his own. He has held the offices of county supervisor three years, school director and township trustee a number of years.

Christian Kautz was a son of Jacob and Julia Kautz, natives of Germany, where she died; he came to this country in 1856, and died here in 1861. The subject of this memoir was born in Schaembeau, Baden, June 22, 1829. He joined the German army when 20 years of age, served four years, then ran away and went to Strasburg, thence to New York. He landed here with \$150.

He went to Detroit, Mich., and worked there in the car-shops of the M. C. R. R. He was married here to Christina Bressler, April 29, 1855. She was born in Germany, and was a daughter of Michael and Magdalena Bressler, *nee* Geider. Soon after his marriage Mr. Kautz went to Gale-burg and obtained employment in the car-shop of the C., B. & Q. R. R. In 1859 he came to Buffalo Township, and purchased 40 acres in section 17; he bought 120 acres more in section 18, in 1864, where he now resides. He owns 491 acres in Buffalo Township and 107 in Fulton Township, all under cultivation. He is engaged in raising grain and stock for the market. Mr. and Mrs. Kautz are members of the Lutheran church, and the parents of nine children, eight survive, viz.: John F., who married Elizabeth Pahl; Christian, Magdalena J., Frank W., Emma C., Mary A. E., Edward and Ida L. Christian Kautz has held various township offices; has been township trustee for the past four years.

Theodore Kautz was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 1, 1854. When some six months old he came with his father to Buffalo. He attended school here and the business college in Davenport. He was married Sept. 26, 1876, to Caroline Bartberger; she was born in Buffalo, and is a daughter of John and Frances Bartberger, residents of Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Kautz have had three children, two living, viz.: Francis and John F. They are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Kautz owns 160 acres in sections 20 and 21, Buffalo Township, and 11 acres in section 9, mostly under good cultivation and well stocked. In 1876 he began to work for his father-in-law in the Buffalo Brewery. He ran the brewery for him two years. It burned down May 15, 1881.

Edward H. Ladner was born in Wingar Parish, England, Aug. 30, 1830. His parents were James and Catherine (Hampton) Ladner, natives of England. He died in America of cholera, on the Ohio River, while on his way to Kingston, Ill., July 20, 1850. She died in 1870. The subject of this sketch came to America with his father when 18 years of age. He followed mining in various places until 1856, when he came to Scott County and located in Buffalo Township. He worked in the coal mine of Capt. W. L. Clark and LeRoy Dodge until 1858, then took a contract to furnish coal for the Clark & Dodge packets on the Mississippi River. He was married to Margaret Finnigan June 28, 1858. She was born in Ireland. She died in June, 1863, having been the mother of two children, both deceased. Mr. Ladner was again married, Jan. 3, 1864, to Mrs. Eliza Alford, *nee* Jago. She was born in Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, and was a daughter of Edward and Eliza (Hawson) Jago, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ladner have one son, Hampton J. Mr. Ladner is a member of Buffalo Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 72. In politics is a Prohibitionist, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan.

William Lee, proprietor and owner of the Buffalo Pottery, was born in Washington Co., Pa., July 24, 1823. He attended school at this place until he was 16 years of age, when he moved to Sum-

mit Co., Ohio, with his parents, who located on a farm there. When he was 18 years old he went to Mogadore, Ohio, to learn the potter's trade. He was married here to Harriet Tucker, March 5, 1846. She was born in Ohio, and was a daughter of John and Catharine (Hyman) Tucker, natives of the Buckeye State. Mr. and Mrs. Lee had one child, Harriet, who married Amos Wiley, and resides at Buffalo. Mrs. Lee died Jan. 16, 1847. Soon after her death Mr. Lee went to Indiana, and after making several moves, he established a pottery at Muscatine, Iowa, in company with his brother. He remained there until 1870, when he came to Buffalo and established his present business. During this time he was married to Priscilla A. Dowell, Sept. 3, 1854. She is a native of McDonough Co., Ill., and a daughter of George and Mary (Vincent) Dowell, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of Virginia. The parents of William Lee were John and Susanna (Warfield) Lee, natives of Baltimore, Md. He was a stock dealer, and died in 1844; she died in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. William Lee have had 10 children, five living, viz.: William L., Fostina B. (married Edward Strohmier), Clayton E., Allie A. and Joseph E. Mr. Lee has his pottery in good order, and has a 14 foot kiln. This kiln was the first one in the town. Mr. Lee is a member of the United Order of Ancient Templars, Lodge No. 15, Buffalo. Holds the offices of councilman and school director.

Anthony McGarvey, farmer, sections 3 and 10, Buffalo Township, was born near Millersburg, Holmes Co., Ohio, Sept. 19, 1826. His parents were William and Mary A. (Graham) McGarvey, members of the M. E. church. They had a family of 12 children, nine living. Anthony, the subject of this sketch, attended school until 15 or 16, and in the spring of 1848 came with his parents to Iowa. They settled in Blue Grass Township, Scott Co., where Anthony remained until his marriage to Miss Mary A. Morgan, Feb. 20, 1851. She was born in New York State Oct. 9, 1833, and was a daughter of James Morgan and Margaret (Boyd) Morgan, who were members of the M. E. church, and had a family of four children. After Mr. and Mrs. McGarvey were married he bought his present farm in Buffalo Township, where he has since resided. He and wife have had eight children, viz.: Margaret J. wife of Joseph Gatten; Geneva H., wife of William Dyer; Sarah A., wife of John Wilson; Mary E., wife of Colen Gettens; Alice, married William Benshoff; and William A., Miss Eva M., Miss Clara E., who reside on the old homestead with their parents. Mr. Anthony McGarvey owns a fine farm of 90 acres, most all under good cultivation and well stocked. He is one of the enterprising representative farmers of Scott County, where he has lived since the spring of 1848.

Christian Metzger, a son of Christian and Mary (Hertenstein) Metzger, of German nativity, was born in Baden, Kippenheim, Germany. He came to the United States in company with his parents, when 22 years of age. After remaining in Baltimore about

six months, Christian went to Cincinnati, O., where he followed the cooper's trade. He was married here to Mary Barth Sept. 5, 1853. She is a native of Germany, where her parents, John and Katherina (Sig) Barth, were also born. In July, 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Metzger came to Davenport. He worked at the cooper's trade in Maquoketa six months, then worked in Rock Island 18 months, after which he opened a shop in Buffalo. He remained here until 1875, when he engaged in farming. He owns a nice residence on Heckel street, where he resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Metzger have been born 11 children, six living, viz.: Christian J., Fritz A., Henry, Theodore, Joseph and Kate. The subject of this memoir is a member of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 61, Buffalo. In politics he is rather independent, voting for the best man.

Louis W. and William L. Miller, of River View Farm, sections 18 and 10, Buffalo Township, were born in New York City, April 21, 1849. They were sons of Hiram and Mary A. (McPherson) Miller, natives of New York; they were members of the Presbyterian church, and had seven children: six lived to be men and women. Louis W. and William L. attended school until 16, and when 19 and 20 years of age they engaged in the mercantile trade in New York City, where they remained in business until 1862, when they came with their parents to Iowa. They settled in Buffalo Township, Scott County, where they bought a farm. The father died here Aug. 11, 1873, and the mother died in New York City, September, 1875. The sons, Louis W. and William, still reside on the old homestead, where they have a fine farm of 400 acres, all under good cultivation and well stocked. Louis W. married Miss Mary Allen, Sept. 14, 1870; she was born in Ohio and was a daughter of Smith Allen and Nancy (Sherwood) Allen. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Episcopal church. William L. married Miss Mary Holmes, June 24, 1874. She was born in Newark, Ohio, and was a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Moore) Holmes. Mr. and Mrs. William L. Miller have had two children, viz.: George H. and Hiram Miller. Mrs. Louis W. and William L. Miller are enterprising, representative farmers of Scott County, and are both members of A. O. U. W., Buffalo Lodge, No. 72. In politics they are Republicans; they have been identified with Scott County since 1862.

Jackson E. Moore was born in Montgomery Co., near Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 1, 1833. His father, Elias Moore, was born in Virginia, May 29, 1786; he married Elizabeth Stapleton, a native of Ohio, born May 1, 1795. They had a family of 10 children, and when our subject was four years old came to Buffalo Township, where Elias Moore entered 145 acres in section 23, and 160 acres in sections 14 and 15. He was one of the hardy pioneers of 1837, and one of the wealthiest farmers in the county; he died July 12, 1839, from the effects of injuries received by a horse falling on him. His wife died July 5, 1876. Jackson E. Moore remained on the farm until 1859, when he started for California.



John Lambert

accompanied by his brother Marion, and Thomas and F. Mounts. When they reached the Missouri River his brother and F. Mounts returned to Iowa, but Thomas and himself went on. They remained in California, engaged in mining, 10 years, and returned home Jan. 1, 1870, and located on his present farm in Buffalo Township. He was married Oct. 8, 1871, to Irene Edwards, daughter of Thomas and Ester (Irvin) Edwards, the former a native of Wales and an allopathic physician, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been blessed with four children—Mary M., Florence, Louis J. and Ray. Mr. Moore has his farm of 40 acres well stocked, and under good cultivation, and is one of the prominent men of the county; he has been identified with Scott County since 1837. Mr. Elias Moore, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Samuel More, farmer and owner of the More coal shaft, was born in the North of Ireland, 40 miles from Belfast, County Armaugh, Ireland, in 1827, where he attended school until 10 years of age when he hired to a farmer seven years; then went to Erdie, 10 miles from Glasgow, Scotland, and worked in the iron and copper mines until his marriage here to Miss Ann E. Finnigan in 1844, and in 1848 they came to the United States, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he worked in the iron, lead and copper mines in Lancashire County, Berks County and Bayerstown, Pa., some four or five years when he came to Iowa and settled in Scott County; mined here in Buffalo Township in Capt. Murray's mines six months, and for Capt. W. L. Clark and Capt. Le Roy Dodge two and a half years; then for Mr. Posten one year when he bought 20 acres of ground in section 9, Buffalo Township, where he sank a shaft and opened "the More Coal Bank," which he still owns, and where he now owns a farm of 60 acres, most all under good cultivation. He and wife had a family of nine children, eight living, viz.: William, who married Mary A. Armstrong, they reside in Osage County, Kan.; Mary, married Hugh Brown, they reside in Hampton, Ill., as does Anna; who married David Peacock; Lilly, who married Levi Clark; James, who married Luda Simmons; and Emma, who married Elwood Clark; Samuel and Frank reside on the farm with their father. Mrs. More died in 1867. She was a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. More afterward married Angeline Simmons in 1870. She was born in Indiana. The fruit of this marriage is two children, viz.: Adie W. and Chas. More. He and wife are members of the Christian church. The parents of Samuel More were William More and Elizabeth, nee Grozett; they were natives of Ireland, but of Scotch descent. He and wife were members of the Old School Presbyterian church and had a family of five children, three living. The subject of this sketch, Samuel More, is one of the representative men of Scott County, and one of the first coal men in Iowa. In politics he is a strong Prohibitionist and has held various local offices of trust in his township.

Dickerson B. Morehouse was born in Galena, Ill., Aug. 15, 1844.

When he was seven years old he went to St. Louis. His father was a steamboat captain on the Mississippi River. He attended school at St. Louis and New Orleans until 10 years old, then at Galena and Peoria until he was 17 years of age. He then enlisted June 17, 1861, in Company I, 19th Ill. Infantry Volunteers. He was soon promoted to second lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Tenn., Chickamauga, Ga., Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, and numerous other skirmishes. He retired from the service July 9, 1864. He returned to St. Louis and went into a war claim office as clerk; two years later he went into the Wisconsin pineries, where he was engaged in lumbering and rafting lumber down the Wisconsin River for two years; afterward went to St. Louis and opened a grocery store; remained here one year, then went to Muscatine, Iowa, and engaged in farming. He was married June 12, 1873, to Ella M. Moorhead, born in Buffalo Township, and a daughter of Henry C. and Mary A. (Milligan) Moorhead; he was born in Wheeling, Va., and she in Huntsville, Ala. They are residents of Buffalo Township. Three years after his marriage Mr. Morehouse moved on the farm where he now resides in Buffalo Township. At present he is engaged in bridge carpentering. He and wife have a family of three children, viz.: Henry D., Le Grande E. and Stella M. Mr. Morehouse is a member of the Buffalo Lodge, No. 72, A. O. U. W. Mrs. Morehouse is a member of the Episcopal church.

Captain Le Grand Morehouse was born in Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y., July 7, 1811. He attended school there until 18 years of age, when he accepted a clerkship in a store of general merchandise. Three years later he formed a partnership with a young man named Beldin in a general store. It being the custom in those days, the young men had a sideboard with liquor on it in their store, which was free to their customers. After they had been in the business some time, they discontinued the sale of liquor, which created much excitement. The ladies of the town came and bought things they did not need to encourage the young men in their good work, and it was but a short time until all the merchants ceased to sell liquor in their stores. In the spring of 1836 Capt. Morehouse went to Galena, Ill., and remained there until October, 1839, when he went to Muscatine County, Ia., and settled on a farm. In 1842 he accepted a situation as clerk on the steamer "Iowa." One year later he became captain, which position he held two years. He was married to Julia A. Loomis in September, 1849. She was born in New York, and was a daughter of Alfred and Julia A. (Harrington) Loomis, natives of New York. Captain Morehouse ran on the river until 1854; during that time he was captain of and owned a controlling interest in the following packet steam-boats: "Iowa," "Falcon," "Montak," "Newton Wagoner," "Dabuque" and the "Lady Franklin." After leaving the river Capt. Morehouse remained on his farm in Muscatine County, until July, 1877, then traveled with his family until 1878, when he settled on his

farm in Buffalo Township, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse have had seven children, four living—Laura E., now Mrs. John A. Stevens; Nelly, Cary and Edwin. Captain Morehouse was a son of Jonathan and Lauretta (Baldwin) Morehouse. The former, born in Connecticut, was a merchant and was elected county clerk and judge. He died in October, 1859. The latter was born in New York, and died May 3, 1871. Captain Morehouse and family are members of the Episcopal church.

Henry C. Moorehead was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1815. His parents moved to Zanesville, Ohio, when he was six weeks old; he attended school at that place until he was 16 years old, when he was employed as bookkeeper in his brother-in-law's, J. B. Cushing's, mill. He went to New Orleans in 1835 with Mr. Cushing with a cargo of 1,200 barrels of flour. He came to Iowa soon after and located in Rockingham, this county. In company with Col. John H. Sullivan, he established the first store in Rockingham Township. In 1836 he went into a dry-goods store with Mr. Sullivan. After retiring from this firm he engaged in the dry-goods and milling business with S. S. Brown, under the firm name of Brown & Moorehead. This was the first steam mill in the county, and was built by Col. J. H. Sullivan. In April, 1840, Mr. Moorehead came to Buffalo Township, and purchased his present farm of 312 acres, where he now resides. He was married to Mrs. Mary A. Waggoner, *nee* Milligan, Feb. 10, 1847. She was born in Huntsville, Ala., and was daughter of Robert and Abitha (Morris) Milligan. He was a native of Ireland, and died in 1849, she was born in Georgia, and died in 1846, having been the mother of 13 children. Mr. and Mrs. Moorehead have had a family of eight children, five living, viz.: Moses, who married Nannie Barnes, and lives in Blue Grass Township; Mary E., married D. B. Morehouse, they reside in Buffalo; Annie M., William C. and Sammie H. Mrs. Moorehead had three children by her former husband, viz.: Josephus, who married Josephine Wiley, and resides in Polk County, Iowa; Virginia, married Wm. Lowry, and lives in Montpelier Township, Muscatine Co., and James, who married Minnie Robinson, and resides in Buffalo Township. The parents of H. C. Moorehead, were Moses and Anna (Patterson) Moorehead. The former, born in Sharpsburg, Md., was a member of the Ohio Legislature; his wife was born in Berkeley Co., Va., and had eight children. The subject of this record has his farm under a high state of improvement, and is one of the representative stock and grain-growing farmers of this county, of which he was one of the first settlers. He has held various local offices of trust in his township. Mr. Moorehead's family were Episcopalians in religious faith and he has been quite active in forwarding the movement to establish a parish in Buffalo, under the pastorate of J. Y. Johnston.

James E. Murray, deceased, was born in Loudon Co., Va., in January, 1804. He was reared on a farm and worked in his father's

mill until he attained his majority. Having learned the millwright's trade, he went to New Orleans and worked at his trade and traveled through the South for some time, then went to Zanesville, Ohio, to build a mill. He was married there to Barbara Wright, Dec. 31, 1831. She was born in Loudon Co., Va., a daughter of Benjamin B. and Mary J. (Trout) Wright. In the spring of 1837 Mr. and Mrs. Murray came to Scott County and located in Rockingham, where he built the first steam mill in the county, it was known as the Sullivan Mill, and was of great benefit to the settlers of that early day. Mr. Murray conducted this mill three years, when he bought a farm in section 11, Buffalo Township, on which he resided until 1861 or 1862; then bought 80 acres of land in section 18, this township, where he resided until his death, which occurred Sept. 11, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Murray had a family of 11 children, 10 living—John L., Mary C., James E., Jr., Angeline, Elizabeth C., Andrew J., Uriah Le Grand, Francis M., Maggie and George W. Uriah and Andrew J. were soldiers in the late war, in the Iowa Infantry Volunteers. James E. Murray operated the first coal mine in the county, in company with his father-in-law, Benjamin Wright. He was elected to various local offices of trust, the duties of which he has discharged with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the people. He took an active interest in public affairs, especially of an educational character. He was among the early settlers of 1837, and did much to improve Scott County, of which he was an honored and esteemed citizen. George W. Murray resides on the old homestead with his mother, and is engaged in cultivating the farm. He was born here Dec. 30, 1852, and is one of the representative farmers of Scott County.

Christian Pahl, a native of Ievensteldt, Holstein, Germany, was born July 25, 1819. His parents were Eggert and Margaretta Pahl, *nee* Rieken. Eggert Pahl died in 1838; his wife in 1841, leaving Christian their vast farm, which had been owned by the Pahl family over 300 years. He was married to Magdalena Reese, Sept. 19 1841; she was born in Peissen, Holstein, Germany. After Mr. Pahl was married he remained on his farm until 1853, when he was elected to the Holstein Legislature; was elected to the office 13 years; was grand juryman from 1841 to 1866. He sold his farm in 1866, for \$1,400, and came to the United States. He arrived in Davenport on July 27 of that year. He bought a house in Davenport, where he lived one year; then purchased his present farm of 280 acres which is now highly cultivated. He is one of Scott County's most prominent citizens. Has held various local offices in this township. Was elected to his present office of assessor in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Pahl have had 14 children, 12 living, viz.: Margaretta, Anna C., H. C. G. Eggert, Helene C., Marcus C., Elzabe D., Weibkee, C., Louise S., Johanna E., Carl H., Wilhelmle O. and Jacob L.

Joseph R. Porter, one of the oldest living physicians in the county, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1825. He remained on the farm until 18 years of age, then went to Zanesville and began the study of medicine, under Dr. Lyman Little; he remained with him and taught school during the winter months some four or five years, then went to Columbus, Ohio, and attended the Starling Medical College one term; from there he went to Canton, Iowa, and engaged in practice there for two years. In May, 1853, he came to Blue Grass. He was married here to Hannah Wineman, June 4, 1863. She was born on the sea while her parents were on their way to New York from Hamburg, in 1840. Her parents were Valentine and Barbara (Mathern) Wineman. He died July 16, 1880, she, in November, 1870. Dr. Porter practiced medicine in Blue Grass until 1871, then moved on the farm where he now resides, in section 5, Buffalo Township. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Porter are Willard F., Elizabeth, Arthur W., Jesse R., Leroy V., Clarence and Charles. James Porter, father of Joseph R., was born in Pennsylvania, and died Jan. 9, 1832; his wife, Elizabeth Spicer, was a native of New Jersey, and died April 9, 1876. She was then past 90 years of age, and had had 15 children. After the father's death they remained an unbroken family until 1875. Dr. Porter is a member of the Old Tuscany Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., at Davenport; has been a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 37, at Davenport. He was elected to the Iowa Legislature in 1861, and also in the extra session during the war.

John Presley was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1824. He became self-supporting at 13 years of age, and worked as a farm laborer until his marriage to Phyllenia Bersie, Oct. 18, 1847. She was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and was a daughter of Henry Bersie, a native of Pennsylvania, and Parsena (Lawrence) Bersie, born in Vermont. Mr. Presley farmed and worked at ship-building in New York State until 1851, when he moved with his family to Muscatine Co., Iowa, remaining there eight or nine years; then came to Buffalo, where he has been engaged in farming since. To Mr. and Mrs. Presley have been born four children, two living, viz.: Eva W. and Ellen. The parents of the subject of this memoir were John and Almira (Raymond) Presley. He died in 1856. They reared a family of 14 children to maturity. Mr. John Presley, Jr., is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 7, at Davenport; also a member of the Corporation Board of Buffalo. He owns two lots and a nice residence on Second street, where he resides. Mrs. Presley's brother, Capt. Hiram Bersie, was for 22 years a captain of steamers on the Mississippi River. He died in Buffalo, in August, 1861, and is buried at Galena, Ill.

James H. Robison was a son of James H. Robison, Sr., a native of North Carolina. His wife was Elizabeth Parks, born in Pennsylvania. The subject of this biography was born in Warren Co., O., Oct. 13, 1805. His father died when he was eight years old, and he remained on the farm with his mother until his 22d

year, when the family moved to Indiana and settled on a farm in Park County. He was married in Warren Co., O., to Leubisy Goodwin, Aug. 9, 1836, a native of that place. She was a daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Collins) Goodwin, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Robison came to Scott County, Sept. 18, 1836. They have had a family of 10 children, four living, viz.: Elizabeth G., married Frederick Illian; Margaret J., married Frederick Doze; James H. P. Robison, married Ella Simons; and Charity M. Mr. James H. Robison has a farm of 120 acres in Buffalo Township, which is under cultivation and well stocked. He is one of the prominent farmers of Scott County, with which he has been identified since 1836, and has seen it change from a vast unbroken prairie to its present prosperous condition. His son, J. H. P. Robison, served in the late war, in the 44th Iowa Vol. Inf., Co. I.

John Rowan, Mayor of Buffalo, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 22, 1845. His father, John A. Rowan, was born in Pennsylvania, and settled in this county in 1850. His wife, Catharine Perrine, born in New York, is the mother of 12 children, two deceased. John Rowan, Jr., came with his parents to Davenport in April, 1850. They remained there one year, then moved on their farm near Buffalo, which their father had purchased in 1849. John lived here until between 16 and 17 years old, when he enlisted in Co. B, 8th Iowa Inf. Vols., as a private, in 1861. He was wounded by a piece of shell, at the charge of Vicksburg, in the left leg. He was in the hospital three months, and was discharged Dec. 21, 1863. Soon after he re-enlisted as a corporal, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He lost a finger by a ball in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Fought in the battles of Corinth, Jackson, Miss., Big Black River, and the siege of Vicksburg. Upon retiring from the service, he came to Muscatine, and worked on his father's farm there until his marriage to Mrs. Mary Stevens, *nee* Layman, Nov. 21, 1871. She was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., where her father, Henry Layman was born. Her mother, Jennette Williams, was of English birth. She died May 10, 1884. Henry Layman died Sept. 1, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Rowan lived on their farm in Buffalo Township until March 16, 1881, when he rented the farm and moved to Buffalo, where he now resides. His farm contains 136 acres, mostly under cultivation. He and wife have one child—Alice L. Mrs. Rowan had five children by her first husband, viz.: Samuel L., who married Kate Sowers; Anna, married George Stennett; Eliza, married Carl Berrinan; John, married Maggie Sowers, and Emma who married John Murer. Mr. Rowan is a member of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 72. He was elected mayor April 1, 1881. He has held other local offices.

Oscar M. Ruby, pilot on the Mississippi River between St. Paul and St. Louis, was born in Alleghany Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1835. He came with his parents to Davenport when he was about four

years of age. He attended school here at Buffalo, his parents moving to the latter place when he was about nine years old. When he was 19 years old he began to run as pilot on the river. He was learning piloting on the "Jenny Lind" when that boat with six others escorted Fillmore from Rock Island to Dubuque. During his 27 years of service on the river has been pilot on the "J. McKee," "Jenny Lind," "Ben Campbell," "Tishomingo," "Rock Island," "Dubuque," "New Boston," "Keithsburg," "North Western," "Jennie Whipple" and "Belle La Crosse" steamers. At present is pilot of the "Diamond Joe." He was pilot on the "Tishomingo" in the race with the "Keokuk," and on the "Northwestern" in the race with the "Lucy Bertram," winning in both instances. Mr. Ruby was married Sept. 27, 1857, to Joanna, daughter of James and Elizabeth Johnston, *nee* Clark, a native of Knox Co., Ohio. The subject of this memoir has been a member of the Buffalo Lodge, No. 72, A. O. U. W., since its organization. Mrs. Ruby's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Dobson, resides with them.

William Sauer, a native of Rheinbessen, Germany, was born near the city of Worms, June 10, 1826. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was 14 years old. In 1841 they went to St. Louis, Mo., and remained nine months, thence to Iowa, and located in Buffalo Township in 1842. William was married to Christina Sauer Sept. 23, 1858. She was born in Germany and was a daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Pfeifer) Sauer, of German birth. He is still residing in Germany. She died in April, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. William Sauer lived in St. Louis, Mo., after their marriage for about 14 months, then removed to Minnesota, where they engaged in farming seven years. In 1864 they came to Scott County and purchased the farm where they now reside, in Buffalo Township. To them have been born five children, one living—Willie C. The parents of our subject were Charles and Mary A. (Brooks) Sauer, of German nativity. He was a farmer and cabinet-maker in the old country, and died Dec. 30, 1866; his wife died Aug. 31, 1853. Mr. William Sauer owns a finely cultivated farm of 92½ acres in Buffalo Township. He had held the offices of assessor one term, township trustee six years, and other positions of trust. In August, 1876, Mr. and Mrs. Sauer went to their native home and visited the scenes of their childhood, returning to Buffalo, Dec. 21, 1876.

Severin Schneider, proprietor and owner of the "Miners Home," and also farmer, section 9, Buffalo Township, was born on a farm near Waldkirch, in Altsinonswalch Parish, Baden, Germany, Sept. 2, 1835. He worked here on a farm and attended school until 18 years of age, when he struck out for himself and came to the United States. He landed in New York City Oct. 29, 1854. He went to Pennsylvania and worked on a farm near Pittsburg, and in the coal mines of that city, some 22 months, when he went to Pomeroy, Ohio, and worked in the rolling mills, stone quarry, and the salt works until the spring of 1858 when he went to St. Paul,

Minnesota, and soon after went to Minersville, Ill., and worked in the mines until his marriage to Miss Emma Weaver March 1, 1869. She was born in Hesse, Germany, and was a daughter of Otto and Katrina Weaver. They were natives of Germany and members of the Catholic church, and had eight children; all are living. The parents died in Germany. After Mr. and Mrs. Severin Schindler were married he mined at Minersville, Ill., some three months, when he came to Buffalo, Scott Co., Ia., and mined for Capt. W. L. Clark, Langley, and Capt. Le Roy Dodge some three months, when he and his brother-in-law opened a mine and ran it two years, and in 1870 Mr. Schindler moved on his farm in section 9, Buffalo Township, where he now lives. He ran a coal bank here until 1879, when he abandoned it. He and wife have had eight children, four living, viz.: August, Mary A., John, F. and Rose A. The parents of Mr. Severin Schindler, were John B. Schindler and Theresa (Weis) Schindler. They were members of the Catholic church, and had six children, four living. He was a shoe-maker by trade and died in 1874. She is still living in the old country. In March, 1868, Mr. Severin Schindler the subject of this sketch, returned to his old German home and visited his parents, and returned to Buffalo Township in June, 1868. Mr. Schindler has 20 acres of land where he resides, most all under good cultivation. He has the "Miners Home" nicely fitted up and ready at all times to accommodate the public. He also has a nice bar in connection with his hotel. In politics he is independent, and votes for the best man. He cast his first vote for James Buchanan for President of the United States.

Gerhard Schmeenk was born on a farm near Westphalen, Prussia, Germany, June 17, 1822, son of Henry and Gertrude Schmeenk. The former died in 1821, the latter in 1860. The subject of this sketch left his home in Germany for England in 1856, thence to America the same year. He worked on a farm near Buffalo, N. Y., one year, then went to Missouri, where he remained six months, when he came to Davenport. He was married here April 16, 1861, to Mrs. Sophia Mergentaler. She was born in Beron, Germany, and was a daughter of Adam and Barbara (Ervalendt) Mandel. Mr. and Mrs. Schmeenk resided in Davenport until March, 1878, when he moved on a farm in section 13, Buffalo Township, returning to Davenport three years later. He owns a nice residence at 1218 Harrison street, also a 65-foot lot on Tenth street. Mr. and Mrs. Schmeenk have had seven children, three living—John, Barbara and Frank. They are members of the Catholic church at Davenport.

Henry Springmier was born in Hanover, Germany, May 9, 1830. His parents were Christ and Mary A. (Kaman) Springmier, natives of Germany, where they died. They had a family of five children. Henry Springmier came to the United States when 19 years old, a poor German boy, who could not speak a word of English, and had but 20 cents with which to begin life

in a new country. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1857 he came to Buffalo, Ia., and opened a shop. He was married here to Katharine Heckle, Oct. 23, 1861; she was born in Baden, Germany, and is a daughter of Theo. and Mary A. (Meyer) Heckle. Some four years after his marriage Mr. Springmier bought his present farm of 92 acres in Buffalo. He also owns three lots on Fifth street, 40 acres north of Buffalo, and 80 acres in Fulton Township, Muscatine County. Most all of his lands are under cultivation and well stocked. He is one of the representative farmers of this county, and has held various local offices in his township. Mr. and Mrs. Springmier have had eight children, viz.: Theo. II., Mary B. L., Bertha, Theresa S., Mary A., Agnes C., Chas. E. and Otelia V. Mr. Springmier is a member of the German Lutheran church in Davenport; his wife of the Catholic church.

Christian Steinle was born near Waiblingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 13, 1818. His parents were Jacob F. and Magdalena (Roehling) Steinle, natives of Germany, where they both died. Christian Steinle came alone to the United States when 18 years of age. He landed in New York City without a cent of money. He learned the baker's trade and resided there 20 years. During this time he was married to Amelia Gray, March 19, 1851. She was a daughter of James and Elizabeth Gray, of New York, where she was also born. Mr. and Mrs. Steinle had two children, both now deceased. Mrs. Steinle died in February, 1855. Mr. Steinle remained in New York until 1856, when he went to Rock Island, Ill., and established a baker shop. He was married then to Walburga Rapp, Nov. 3, 1861. She was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and was a daughter of John and Agnes Rapp, *nee* Schultheis, of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Steinle had two children, both of whom have passed away. Mr. Steinle moved on to his farm in section 13, Buffalo Township, in June, 1877. The farm consists of 100 acres of finely cultivated land, which is well stocked.

George F. Stickelberger is a native of the village of Haltingen, Baden, Germany, born June 2, 1832, son of John J. and Elizabeth (Gampp) Stickelberger, natives of Germany, where they died. The subject of this memoir came to the United States when 21 years of age, landing in New York City Nov. 5, 1853. From New York he went to Buffalo, thence to Cincinnati. In October, 1854, he came to Scott County and worked on a farm in Buffalo Township until his marriage to Geneva Gold, Jan. 28, 1856. She was born in Beron, Germany, and was a daughter of Michael and Anna (Gruse) Gold who came to Scott County, Sept. 29, 1840. After his marriage Mr. Stickelberger moved on to the farm where he now resides, in section 15, Buffalo Township. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Stickelberger has been blessed with 13 children, eight living—Lucy M., now Mrs. Max Hoffbaner; J. Frederic, William R., Dora, Nellie, Nancy and Louis II. Mr. Stickelberger

owns 120 acres of highly improved land and is one of the representative farmers of Scott County. He is a member of A. O. U. W., Buffalo Lodge, No. 161; is one of the charter members.

Geo. H. Strampe was born near the village of Oetzen, Hanover, Germany, Jan. 6, 1847, son of Henry and Mary Strampe. The former died when George was quite small, and she was again married, to William Schmidt. They reside in Germany. The subject of this record became self-supporting at the age of 14. By working for the farmers in his native country, he saved money enough to pay his passage to America in 1866. He borrowed money in New York to come to Scott County, and located in Cleona Township, where he remained three years; subsequently moved to Buffalo Township where he now resides. He was married here Aug. 8, 1872, to Mrs. Horace Miller, whose maiden name was Rosana Brumbaugh. She was born in Portage Co., Ohio, and was a daughter of Samuel and Magdalena Brumbaugh; the former was a native of Pennsylvania, and died Jan. 27, 1880. Mrs. Brumbaugh resides with Mr. and Mrs. Strampe. Mrs. Strampe had three children by her first husband—Charles L., Mysis G. and Samuel B. Miller. Her marriage with Mr. Strampe has been blessed with three children—John W., Mary E. and Rosa A. Mr. Strampe owns 80 acres of land, all under good cultivation, and valued at \$50 an acre.

James Truitt, dairyman, was born near Bedford, Ind., April 21, 1841. He was a son of Jesse Truitt and Anna Kirby, natives of Kentucky. He died in March, 1876; she died Jan. 21, 1859. When James Truitt was about five years old his parents moved to Muscatine County, and settled in Sweetland Township; from there they went to Davis Co., Mo., where his mother died. James Truitt was married Jan. 21, 1869, to Sallie Umphress, born in Indiana; her father, James Umphress, died in April, 1879. In 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Truitt came to Scott County and bought a place of six acres just outside the limits of Buffalo. He has the only dairy in Buffalo. They have one adopted child, Horace C. Mr. T. is a member of the Baptist church, his wife of the Methodist church. In politics he is a Democrat.

William Webster, Principal of the Buffalo public schools, was born near Waterloo, Canada, June 15, 1849. He remained here attending and teaching school until 20 years of age when, taking Horace Greely's advice, he came West. He located in Muscatine County, and taught school in the Montpelier Township. He was united in marriage Dec. 8, 1870, with Mary E. Wright, a native of Muscatine County, born Feb. 15, 1853. Her father, William P. Wright, was a native of Kentucky; he married Nancy Daniels, born in North Carolina. They had a family of seven children. Mr. Webster was engaged in the sewing-machine business in Moline, Ill., until 1873. He then returned to Muscatine County and taught school in Fairport one term. Since 1878 he has taught school in Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Webster have had three children

viz.: William A., Roderic B. and Carv M. Mrs. Webster is a member of the M. E. church at Blue Grass. The parents of our subject were Alexander and Helen Webster, *nee* Manney. They were natives of Aberdeen, Scotland. He died July 12, 1854; she is living on the old homestead near Waterloo, Canada.

George R. Wells, M. D., a descendant of English and German ancestry, was a son of George R. Wells, Sr., and Cornelia (Steele) Wells, natives of New York. He died in California; she resides in Kansas. Our subject was born near Utica, N. Y., July 28, 1840. He attended the Buffalo, N. Y., High School, from which he graduated, then took a course of medicine at Buffalo College and at the Georgetown University, at Washington, D. C. Sept. 22, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 5th Ill. Cavalry, as a private. Soon after he was appointed hospital steward, then lieutenant of the company, also acted as assistant-surgeon. He remained in the service until the close of the war. Was with the army of the Potomac in all their principal engagements. He was mustered out at Chicago, Ill. Upon retiring from the service he located at Chatsworth, Ill. and formed a partnership with Dr. Nelson. Three years later he went to Polo, Ill. In 1870 he was employed by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., as general agent. In 1876 he went to Louisville, Ky., and attended the Medical College there one term, after which he practiced in Streator, Ill., two years, then came to Davenport, where he remained some 12 months, from there to Buffalo his present place of residence. He has met with great success here as a practitioner, and is one of the prominent men of the city. He was married June 7, 1866, to Lizzie Snook, of Chatsworth, Ill., by whom he had two children—Mary G. and Maude. He lost his wife in 1874 and he was again married to Henrietta Crosswell, June 27, 1877. She was born in Illinois, and was a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Martin) Crosswell. Dr. Wells and wife have been blessed with two children—Helen J. and Susan C. He is a member of Buffalo Lodge, No. 72, A. O. U. W.

Peter Willi, farmer, section 15, Buffalo Township, was born in Chavana, Italy, Feb. 14, 1827. He was a son of John A. Willi, and Maria (Pèruisa) Willi. He was a native of Switzerland, and a wagon-maker by trade. She was born in Como, Italy. When Peter was four years of age, his parents took him to canton of Grison, Switzerland, and located in the village of Enis, on the River Rhine. He attended school and worked in the glass factory, and making rafts until 18 years of age, when he came with his parents to America, landing Nov. 1, 1845. They started to Wisconsin, but the river freezing over they landed at Hampton, Ill.; then went to Wendroff Island, near Milan, Ill., and remained until spring; then farmed at Prempion, Mercer Co., Ill., until spring of 1847, when they came to Davenport, Iowa. Peter worked here at gardening, where the George Davenport Square now is, for the Le Claire Hotel, and followed farming until his marriage

to Miss Anna Gold, June 4, 1849. She was born at Neustadt on the River Main, Bavaria, Germany, and she was a daughter of Michael and Anna (Gruse) Gold, of Germany, who settled in Scott County, fall of 1840. They had six children, five living. After Mr. and Mrs. Willi were married they lived in Davenport, Iowa, until the fall of 1854, when he bought a farm of 40 acres in section 15, Buffalo Township, where he now resides. He and wife are members of the Catholic church, and have 10 children, viz.: John; Geneva, now Mrs. Jacob Grob; Mary E., now Mrs. Phelix Hirsch; Mary F., now Mrs. William Phillips; Anna R., now Mrs. Adolph Herman; Joseph A. resides on the farm with his father, engaged in farming; Agnes M., now Mrs. Michael Wenzel; Margaret M., Katy E., and Clementina M., reside with their parents. Mr. Willi is one of the enterprising grain and stock-raising farmers of Scott County, and has a farm of 70 acres, under good cultivation. In politics is a Greenback-Democrat.

Robert Williams, Cross Roads, section 11, Buffalo Township, was born near New Port, Wales, May 20, 1825. His parents were John and Mary (Long) Williams, natives of Wales. They were members of the English Lutheran Church, and had eight children. Robert mined in the coal and iron mines until 16 years of age, when he came alone to the United States, and landed in New York City. He mined in the coal mines at Pottsville, Pa., seven years, then mined coal in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Virginia, until 1850; then mined at East St. Louis, Ill., until 1864, when he came to Scott Co., Iowa, and bought the farm in Buffalo Township, where he and family still reside, and where he has mined and farmed. He married Miss Mary Hanlan, Aug. 25, 1856, who was born in Ireland, and was a daughter of James Hanlan. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had three children, two living—James and Mary Williams. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Williams owns a fine farm of 70 acres, all under good cultivation and well stocked, and is one of the enterprising farmers of Scott County. He has been identified with it since 1864.

Franklin H. Williamson, carpenter, miller and farmer, Buffalo, Iowa, was born on a farm eight miles west of Liberty, the county seat of Bedford Co., Va., Nov. 14, 1830, where he worked in his father's grist and saw mill until 21 years of age, when he struck out for himself and went to Bedford, Me., and worked in a cotton-mill some eight months when he returned to Virginia and took a contract of building two dams on the Kanwgha Canal, on the James River, built one dam at Irvin's Ferry and one at Well's Gap; remained there two years, then was superintendent of grading the Tennessee Railroad between Lynchburg and Liberty in Campbell County, on the old Poplar Forrest farm now owned by Thos. Jefferson. During this time he boarded with John B. Good, Sr., whose son, John B., Jr., was afterward congressman from this State; remained there one year, then the winter of 1852 started with

five other young men to California; when they arrived at Springfield, Ill., he was taken sick. He sold out his interest in teams, cattle etc., and the party went on without him. He remained in Springfield four months, sick with typhoid fever. He then went to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for his health a short time, then went to Chicago, Ill., and began to work as bridge carpenter on the Rock Island R. R., now the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Worked on this road six months, then worked in a mill and shook with the "rager" at Hampton, Ill., six months; then took charge of a mill at Port Byron, Ill., four or five months; then went to Lake Pipin and assisted Captain Barber to raise the Steamers, "Arcola," "Fall City," and "Register," that had been sunk by the ice. Returned to Port Byron one year, when he came to Scott Co., Iowa, arriving here March 12, 1860. He farmed for Jacob Shoe two years in Buffalo Township, when he married Miss Catherine Wyman, June 10, 1862. She was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was a daughter of Valentine Wyman and Barbara Wyman, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1840, and settled in Scott County in 1845. They had six children, five living. After Mr. and Mrs. Williamson were married, he worked in partnership on a farm in Buffalo Township one year; then worked on a farm in Davenport Township two years, when he returned to Buffalo and followed carpentering, farming and milling, until 1881. Since that time he has followed bridge carpentering on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. He and wife are members of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, and have had three children, two living, viz.: Eudora F. and Evelyn M.; Lucy died Jan. 17, 1869. The parents of F. H. Williamson were Henry P. Williamson and Lucy Brooks. He was born in Yorkshire, England, and she in Scotland. He was a farmer, and died in 1850. She was killed by lightning in 1846. They were members of the M. E. church, and had eight children, four living. The subject of this sketch, F. H. Williamson, has been justice of the peace six years, member of city council, town clerk, in his township. Is a member of I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 87, at Naples, Ill., and Buffalo, Iowa, Lodge, No. 72, A. O. U. W. In politics a Prohibitionist and cast his first vote for Buchanan.

Jacob H. Whisler, pastor of the Church of Christ, Buffalo, was born near Harrisonburg, Rockingham Co., Va., July 9, 1831, son of Henry and Susan (Hedricks) Whisler; father a native of Virginia and mother of Maryland. The subject of this memoir worked on his father's farm and attended the Pleasant Valley Institute until he was 18 years old, then engaged in school-teaching. He taught the first school in the loop of the New River, near the great Kanawha Falls. In the spring of 1852 he came to Iowa and located in Cedar County, where he remained until the winter of that year, then went to Bellevue, Iowa. In April, 1853, he went to Maquoketa and worked on farms in that vicinity, and attended the academy there some months; afterward taught school near

Maquoketa two years. He was married Sept. 23, 1856, to Ada Cook, a native of Petersburg, Canada. Her parents were Robert and Ruth Cook, of Canada; the former died in 1868; she is living with her son Wesley, on the old homestead near Maquoketa. In 1864 Mr. Whisler was drafted for the army, but bought a substitute. He was appointed a minister and evangelist of the Church of Christ, Aug. 27, 1866. He held protracted meetings in Iowa and Illinois until April, 1869, when he located in Buffalo, in charge of his present pastorate. This church was organized by Mr. Whisler on the third Sunday of December, 1868, with W. D. Vermillion, elder; and Chas. Sowers and Levi Moore, deacons, with a membership of 35, which afterward increased to 102; now numbers 32. This was the first Christian church organized in Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whisler have one child, Mary M. Mr. W. has ever been an earnest temperance worker, and for the past five years a strong prohibitionist. He was nominated by this party for the Legislature twice. He owns a nice residence and five lots in the eastern part of Buffalo, where he resides.



BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Butler Township comprises 36 sections in the northeast part of Scott County, bounded on the east by Princeton Township, on the south by Lincoln, on the west by Winfield and on the north by the Wapsipinecon River. It was first named Ben Butler, but by act of the Board of Supervisors in 1866, the prefix "Ben" was dropped.

The first entry of land in the township was in 1836, when Henry Harvey Pease, in partnership with John D. Grafford, entered 500 acres of land on section 19, in what is known as Walnut Grove. Alphonso Warren had previously "blazed" the trees on this tract, and Messrs. Pease and Grafford paid him \$100 to relinquish the interest thus acquired in the land.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Mr. Pease built the first cabin in the township in 1838; lived two years in Dubuque after entering his claim. He still lives on the spot where this cabin was erected. The original structure is still standing, and forms a part of his present residence. Mr. Pease was born Oct. 29, 1794, at Middlefield, Hampshire Co., Mass. He removed in an early day to New York, thence to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and to Dubuque, Ia., in 1832, where he served as deputy sheriff, constable, etc., besides being engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Alphonso Warren built the next cabin, in the fall of 1838, on section 20, a little below the present residence of Mr. Thos. Glynn. Mr. Warren came from New York, and opened and operated the celebrated grindstone quarry in this township. He left this county some 35 years since. Last summer he visited the "old stamping ground," and talked over the incidents of early life here with the few remaining old settlers, returning to Kansas, his present home.

George Daly, a native of Ohio, came from Moline, Ill., in 1839, and built a saw and flour mill on section 17, on what was then named Daly's Creek. Much of the lumber of Mr. Pease's first barn was here sawed. Mr. Daly afterward moved to Canton, Jackson Co., and subsequently died in Plymouth County.

Aaron B. Norris was also an early settler, and moved to Missouri.

FIRST THINGS.

The first birth in the township occurred Sept. 1, 1839—Clinton W. Pease, son of H. H. Pease.

The first marriage was between George Daly and Rebecca Arble, in the spring of 1839. Miss Arble had recently arrived from Pennsylvania, in company with Mr. Cooper, father of Michael Cooper.

The first death was that of Delos Warren, brother of Alphonso Warren.

The first school was taught in the south end of an old double log house in Walnut Grove, near the site of the present school-house, in 1846, by Miss Alice Alvord, daughter of Whiten Alvord and niece of Mrs. A. M. Fish.

The first religious services were held in 1838, at the residence of Mr. Pease, and were conducted by James and Alexander Brownlie, Presbyterians. A Methodist circuit rider named Brace was wont to stop at the same place, the only one within 50 miles where corn was to be had for his horse. Another, Father Stimpson, allured by former experiences, would ride 15 miles through storm and sleet to procure here a cup of tea. The good father had a refined taste, and on occasions like this not only preached the word and advocated resignation, humility, etc., but oftentimes indulged in lengthy discussions on the question of "corn coffee *vs.* 'boughten' tea."

Geo. Daly built the first saw and flour mill in 1839. It had one run of stone, and was situated on section 17.

Col. Breckeuridge, from Pennsylvania, in an early day entered about 7,000 acres of wild land in the northeastern part of this township, and enclosed the entire tract with one fence. It is related that in breaking, his teams would start from a point where J. C. M. Causland now lives, and plow a continuous furrow to the Wapsie, a distance of three miles, two round trips a day being considered good work.

The first school-house was a log structure and was built in 1850 on section 18.

An amusing incident, illustrating the trials and disappointments of early life here, is related by Mr. Morris, which we give in his own words. Speaking of the marriage of Mr. Daly and Miss Arble in 1839 he says: "This feat was accomplished after many trials and tribulations had been undergone, arising mainly from the inappropriateness of poor Lo, the wandering red man. Pease, Daly, *et al.* had oftentimes had occasion to congratulate themselves and each other upon the honesty, probity and other old-time characteristics of their neighbors, and had laughed themselves into paroxysms of glee over the thought that locks and bars and all such were for those who needed them; when lo! a change came over the spirit of their dream. When the poor Indian, of untutored mind, had been incautiously left without the realms of their reckoning, he, or they (for there was a brace of them), had felt the slight to such a degree as to so cautiously appear upon the scene, so quietly operate, and silently disappear as to prove, even in these pioneer days, that "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft a'glee." Pease's Guinea gold watch was gone, his riding



S. W. McCausland

bridle, and enough else to vex his soul. And Daly—his wedding beaver hat was gone; his wedding suit was gone; and, alas! too, was gone the money he had saved for a license fee for the minister who was to tie the Gordian knot, and for part payment for sewing upon these same wedding garments, justly due to Miss Lydia Pinneo, a sister of Madison Pinneo, who had in her kind, womanly heart so efficiently aided him in his so laudable and hazardous undertaking. And with these were gone, too, the good motherly hens, brooding upon nests so soon to reward their maternal care. His spoons were gone; his knives ditto, and truly our hero, for he was a hero, had fallen upon troublous times. Think of it, ye young men and maidens; sympathize with this heart-broken young man while your historian leaves him prostrate in the ashes of his dead hopes and hastens after the gaunt authors of his woe. In impartial mood our Indians wended their devious way to the house of Pease, and in the quiet, restful hours of slumber, awaked his household in their ill-timed efforts to kindle a blaze upon his hearth. "Ugh! me welly cold," and he bade them bring in some logs and warm their beauteous anatomies. "Ugh! me welly hungry," and he fed them upon the viands then and there in plenteous vogue. "Ugh! me welly sleepy," and he bade them roll their glorious frames, bedecked in all their gorgeous panoply of blanket, paint, buckskin, feathers, beads, etc., at length before the hearth and sleep the sleep of the just. And the Pease household accepted the advice of its head, and slumbered as do the just and upright; and it happening to be on a Sabbath morn they indulged then as we of later day oftentimes do—in too much of slumber of the just and upright. This fault, if such, cannot be laid upon their visitors, the Indians, who, in praise be it said, were up betimes or perhaps a little previous, and fearing to awake their host, had silently stolen away a Guinea gold watch, a riding bridle, and such else as to vex the household of Pease. And then there was a wild hurrying to and fro. Norris rode to the raging Wapsie where Bowen's Ferry did its roaring tide bespan, and earnestly besought its Charon of tidings of the truant twain. Daly—but we left him prostrate, etc., and our voracious informant saith not further of him; and Pease, he rode to the hamlet of Davenport, thence to Long Grove, Allen's Grove and Little Walnut Grove, where he heard of our Indians, one of whom was bedecked in wedding raiment, betopped with wedding beaver hat, and bejeweled with Guinea gold watch, all of which finery he hastened to barter to a man named Woods, for divers quantities of calico goods, buttons, trinkets, etc., to the value of \$9. And Pease overtook the Indians, and after some parley betook unto himself the riding bridle, the spoons and the knives, and was of course properly rejoiced thereat. Upon our man Woods he found the beaver wedding hat, plowing corn with its new-found owner, and to him he was also indebted for restoration of the wedding suit upon the just consideration of \$7 lawful money. And Daly, hero and Phoenix that he

was, straightway arose from the ashes aforesaid, donned his marriage raiment, his wedding beaver hat—both tried and not found wanting—and joyfully led to the Hymen's altar his blushing bride, the fair Becky Arble.

RELIGIOUS.

There are two church buildings and societies in the township, that of the Mt. Joy M. E. church and the Presbyterian church. The M. E. church building was erected in 1861, and is about 32 x 42 feet, located on section 30. Its pastor was S. H. Harmer. At present it is supplied by Rev. Mr. Holland, who preaches every two weeks. A Sunday-school is conducted during the summer months. The present trustees are Geo. Baughman, T. W. McCausland, John Snyder, Wm. Arnold and Morgan Orrendorf. The Presbyterian church is located on section 35, and was built in 1868, about 32 x 40 feet in size. It is known as Mount Union Church. Mr. Mc Bride was first pastor; at present Rev. Mr. Hayes supplies the pulpit every two weeks.

EDUCATIONAL.

There are nine sub-districts in Butler Township, each having a good frame school-house, the aggregate value of which is estimated at \$9,800. There are 340 persons in the township between five and 21 years of age.

POSTOFFICE.

Henry W. Pease was the first postmaster, and held the office for over 25 consecutive years. The office was always at his residence, and many incidents are told by Mr. Pease of the trials of old pioneers who were obliged to travel many miles for their mail, and oftentimes would be overtaken by dark, and be obliged to make his home their resting place for the night. In 1867 Mr. Wing was appointed, and since that time it has changed hands many times, and was finally moved to Long Grove. For nearly 10 years there was no postoffice in the township, the last mentioned place and De Witt, in Clinton County, being the principal offices or the citizens of Butler. A little over a year since a mail route was established between Long Grove and Princeton, and an office was then located in Walnut Grove, known as Barwood, with Mr. Samuel Barr as postmaster, who is the present incumbent.

RAILROADS.

The only railroad in the township is a branch of the B., C. R. & N., now in process of construction, which enters on section 12, and running west leaves the township on section 7. A station is to be located on the farm of G. W. Martin, on section 7, as yet

unnamed. Another station is to be located in the eastern part of the town, to be called McCausland. Work is to be resumed on the road soon, and it is expected to be completed from Clinton to Iowa City this fall (1882).

REPRESENTATIVES.

Butler has furnished three representatives in the State Legislature: Mr. Wing, two terms; Mr. Stearns, one term; and Mr. Miller, who is still a member of that body, five terms.

ELECTIONS AND PRESENT OFFICERS.

The township of Butler was organized in 1865, and the first election for town officers was held Oct. 8, of that year. Mr. Wing, since deceased, was the first supervisor; Levi J. Reddick, clerk; Duren Stearns, assessor; Ernst Miller, justice of the peace. The present officers are: Trustees, Geo. Baughman, Harry Garber and Hans Grease; Assessor, Samuel Morris; Clerk, Wm. Martin; Justices of the Peace, S. J. Morris, Henry Garber; Constable, Louis Fish; T. W. McCausland of Butler, is a member of the County Board of Supervisors. There are no villages in Butler township, no stores and but one saloon. The nearest general merchandise store is at Long Grove, in Winfield Township, kept by Dr. Richardson. The principal trading points for the people of this section are Davenport, 10 miles from the southern boundary of the township; DeWitt, in Clinton County, about four miles from the "Wapsie," or northern boundary, and Princeton, in Princeton Township, six miles from the eastern boundary.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Samuel Barr was born in Brookville, Pa., May 7, 1839, son of R. P. and Mary (Chetester) Barr, the former of Scotch origin and the latter a native of New Jersey. The old Scotch name was Dunbar, but during the Scotch Rebellion, while escaping to Ireland, to avoid detection the first syllable was dropped and has never since been used. Our subject received his education in Pennsylvania, and when 16 years of age removed with his parents to De Witt, Clinton Co., Iowa. Here he followed farming for 15 years, and during the winter taught in various district schools. In 1870 he purchased 40 acres of land in Walnut Grove, where he has since resided. His land is set out to small fruits to a large extent, and their product furnishes him with a goodly income. Mr. Barr was married, March 31, 1863, to Miss Norrissa R. Stearns, from Ohio, who died in February, 1871. Mr. Barr was again married, May 8, 1873, to Frances Rosamond Blackman. The fruit of this union was three children—Ruby Pearl, Clyde Leroy Dun and Myrtle. He has been justice of the peace, and is now

postmaster, having been appointed about two years since. The office, located at his residence, is named Barwood. Mr. Barr is quite a scientist, and has a fine collection of specimens, illustrating the sciences of geology, conchology, archæology and osteology, doubtless the largest private collection in the county. He has also interested himself in literature, and has written numerous papers on scientific subjects, and while teaching composed numerous poems, many of which were published in various periodicals. In politics he is a Republican.

George Baughman was born in Ohio, May 19, 1814, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Huffman) Baughman, natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and followed farming there until 1847, when he removed to this county and purchased 235 acres on the "Wapsie," in Winfield Township. He lived there seven or eight years, and then moved to his present residence in Butler Township, which was then, however, a part of Winfield. He has owned 360 acres of land where he now lives, but has given farms of about 85 acres each to four of his children, and now lives a retired life in the old homestead residence. He was married Sept. 10, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Farber, a native of New Jersey. They have had five children, four of whom are still living—Alonzo, Clarinda, Lucinda and Samuel. Morilla died in infancy. Mrs. Baughman died May 22, 1871, and our subject lives with his youngest son. Mr. Baughman is well known in his township and throughout the county, and has held the office of township trustee for five or six years past. He is a Republican. Postoffice, Long Grove.

Charles Bennett was born in the State of New York, Aug. 31, 1816, and was a son of George W. and Abigail Bennett, *nee* Gunn. His parents removed to Wood Co., Ohio, when he was a small boy, and there his education was received, and he grew to manhood. Soon after attaining his majority his father removed to McHenry Co., Ill., and from that place, in company with an elder brother, our subject went to Mineral Point, Wis. They were there employed to assist in running the second boundary line of the Black Hawk purchase. During the winter Charles Bennett made 10,000 rails in three months. During the second winter of his residence there, yielding to the wishes of his father, he returned to his home in McHenry County, entered land, and engaged in farming there. On Dec. 27, 1847, he was married to Cynthia Dodge, who died May 11, 1849, leaving one son, Mortimer Wallace, who was born Jan. 3, 1849, and is now married and residing in Rooks Co., Kan. In the spring of 1850, in company with a brother, Mr. Bennett started on the overland route for California. Upon reaching Le Claire, Iowa, the journey was abandoned, and he settled there. He worked at various occupations until the summer of 1850, when he bought his present farm on section 35, Butler Township. He was again married Dec. 27, 1853, to Milcah E. Goodrich, daughter of Abijah and Rachel Goodrich. Six children were born of this union.

—Andrew C., born Jan. 27, 1855; Mary Alice, Nov. 16, 1856; Corydon A., March 29, 1859; Etta C., Dec. 20, 1862; Ada E., March 7, 1863, and Charles D., Nov. 23, 1866. Mrs. Milcah E. Bennett died Sept. 26, 1867, and on March 7, 1869, he married Eliza J. Stevens, his present wife. Her father, George W. Stevens, died Sept. 24, 1863, at the age of 77 years. Her mother Elizabeth, *nee* Lafferty, died Jan. 26, 1877, in her 88th year. Mr. Bennett's father died Dec. 12, 1867, aged 85 years; his mother is still living in McHenry County, at the ripe old age of 86 years. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have had three children—Abigail Belle, born Aug. 27, 1870; Jonathan Carver, May 15, 1872, and Pearl Elizabeth, June 9, 1874.

Claus Boltz, son of James and Margaretta (Wiese) Boltz, was born near Kuehl, Kingdom of Prussia, Jan. 28, 1849. When he was about seven years old his father emigrated with his family to the United States, and located at once in Scott County. His father worked as a farm hand a number of years, then purchased a farm in Blue Grass Township, where he now resides. The subject of this memoir attended school in Germany and in Davenport Township a number of years. He remained with his father until he was 24 years old, when he was married to Anna Schlapkohl, who was born in Holstein, Germany, November, 1850, and was daughter of Hans Schlapkohl, a native of Germany. Mr. Boltz resided in East Davenport about one and a half years after his marriage, then located on the farm where he now lives, on section 15, Butler Township. Mr. and Mrs. Boltz have four children—Gustav, born March 3, 1874; Delia, July 5, 1875; Otto, June 14, 1877, and Caroline, April 1, 1880.

Leander Luther Chapman, Sr., was born in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 25, 1799, and was a son of John and Dorcas (Hunter) Chapman. When he was about two years old his parents left New Haven, and moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., settling near the village of Vienna. In the public schools of that place our subject was educated, and there grew to manhood. Soon after attaining his majority he started out to see the country. Was at Detroit, Mich., two years, then went to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where he engaged in teaching. He was there married, on Jan. 1, 1831, to Esther Griggs, daughter of John and Ruth Griggs, *nee* Dibbath. In the spring following his marriage, Mr. Chapman moved to Flemingsburg, Ky., and seven years later to Kane Co., Ill. In the summer of 1844 he moved to Scott County, and settled in Princeton Township. He bought a farm of 80 acres on section 20, which he sold in the spring of 1853, and bought another in section 26, where he resided until 1881. Since that time he has made his home with his son-in-law, J. B. Scott. Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Chapman were blessed with eight children—Henry C., born Oct. 8, 1831, married Agnes Miller; John G., born Nov. 18, 1832, died Sept. 20, 1852; Leander L., born March 12, 1834, married Anna R. McCausland; Sarah E., now Mrs. Frank Shaw, was born Jan.

22, 1836; Elizabeth E., born Oct. 31, 1837, married J. B. Mc Quis-tion; Dora H., now Mrs. J. B. Scott, was born Feb. 29, 1860; Ann H., born Aug. 31, 1841, married G. H. Kimball; and Oliver, born Jan. 6, 1845, died Aug. 20, 1847. Mrs. L. L. Chapman, Sr., died Oct. 25, 1878. About 30 years ago Mr. Chapman was the victim of a terrible accident. His foot was so horribly man-gled in the cylinder of a threshing machine that amputation of all the anterior portion of the left foot became necessary. Although he is over 82 years old, Mr. Chapman can read the finest print without the aid of spectacles, and his hearing is but slightly impaired.

Michael Cooper, son of Leonard and Julia Ann (Elder) Cooper, was born near Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa., July 20, 1826. His father was a farmer, and Michael assisted on the farm and attended the district school until April 1, 1839, when his parents and 12 children, in company with another family, started for the Territory of Iowa, and arrived at their destination on April 16 of that year, after a long and wearisome journey. Mr. Leonard Cooper went at once to Long Grove, where his brother-in-law, Charles Elder, resided, having emigrated to Scott County in 1838. The next day the whole party, consisting of 27 persons, followed them. He at once made a claim on section 28, which he purchased when it came into market, and resided upon it until his death, which occurred Oct. 28, 1860. In 1847 the subject of this sketch made a claim, which he afterward entered, of 120 acres in Winfield Township. He built a house on his land, fenced it, and otherwise improved it. On Nov. 14, 1854, he married Margaret, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Crawford) Ennis. She was born Feb. 1, 1834, in County Langford, Ireland. Their union has been blessed with nine children—James H., born Sept. 15, 1856, died Oct. 11, 1859; Mary E., born Aug. 1, 1857, died Feb. 26, 1871; Augustus C., born May 1, 1859, owns a farm of 160 acres in Ida Co., Iowa; Lillie, born Dec. 28, 1860; Leonard, born May 29, 1863; Minnie L., born July 14, 1865; Lovena M., born Dec. 16, 1867, died Feb. 7, 1870; Thomas A., born June 4, 1871; and Francis J., born March 4, 1875. In 1865 Mr. Cooper disposed of his farm in Winfield Township, and moved upon a farm near Dubuque, Ia., where he resided one year, then returned to Scott County, and settled on his present farm of 135 acres in Butler Township. He held the office of postmaster at Walnut Grove, until the office was moved to Long Grove. He has served his township as sub-director and road supervisor a number of years. Mr. Cooper's brother James went to California in 1859, and nothing has been heard of him for the past 12 years.

James Ennis, deceased, was born in County Langford, Ireland, June 21, 1800. He grew to manhood in his native country, and was there married to Elizabeth Crawford, of the same place. He followed farming in Ireland until 1840, when he emigrated with his family to America, and landed at Quebec. He was there

offered a position as check clerk on board the vessel he came over in, which he accepted. Shortly after he removed with his family to Hamilton, Ontario. He leased a farm about 20 miles from Hamilton, where he resided until 1852, when he came to Scott County, arriving in Davenport on June 9 of that year. He located at once on section 11, Winfield Township, where he bought a farm of 160 acres, and resided until his death, which occurred Oct. 26, 1880, his wife having died about four years prior to that time. Mr. Ennis was highly respected in the community in which he lived, and did much to advance the interests of Scott County. He filled the office of justice of the peace for 20 years. Of his children, Margaret married Michael Cooper, and resides in Butler Township; James is married and lives in Clinton, Iowa.; Edward T.; Anna M. married Thos. J. Glynn, and resides in Butler Township, and John married Mary Kehoe, and resides on the old homestead in Winfield Township.

William Fish, deceased, was born Sept. 28, 1806, in the State of Vermont, and was a son of Nathaniel and Nancy (Huntington) Fish. When William was quite young, his parents removed to Ellicottville, N. Y., where his father engaged in farming and conducted a tavern. He grew to manhood in that place, and there received a liberal education. He was twice married; first to Lois Grover, of Little Valley, N. Y., by whom he had three children—LaFayette, now deceased, Erskine and William. His second marriage occurred on the 16th of January, 1833, to Mary Ann, daughter of Elihu Alvord. She was born Oct. 1, 1806. This union was blessed with five children—Lewis, born Feb. 22, 1837; Francis, born July 2, 1840; Sarah L., Jan. 11, 1845; Chas. C., Nov. 26, 1847, and Dora A. Lewis, the eldest son, was married in 1857, to Miss Sarah E. Gatton, who died May 23, 1869. He served two years in the 20th Iowa Infantry. Was again married Aug. 24, 1881, to Miss Adelia Martin. William Fish, our subject, came West with his family in the spring of 1844, and settled on the Wapsipineon River, near where his widow now resides. He had quite a number of land warrants, and secured a large tract of land embracing several hundred acres in what is now Butler Township. He held various offices of honor and trust in his township, and served as justice of the peace five years prior to his death, which occurred Oct. 18, 1834. In his death Scott County lost one of her most prominent and respected citizens.

Thomas J. Glynn, son of Michael and Mary (Fox) Glynn, natives of Galway Co., Ireland, was born at that place, Dec. 22, 1840. His parents emigrated to America when he was six years old, and landed at New Orleans, where they remained one year, then removed to Madison, Ind. Thomas attended the parochial schools of that city until 1854, when his father removed with his family to the West, and settled in Davenport, Ia., on March 16 of that year. His father bought 80 acres of land on section 21, Winfield Township, paying \$6 an acre for it, and to that place the family

moved in November, 1855. Thomas assisted on the farm, and after his 18th year the management of it devolved almost entirely on him. On June 6, 1865, he married Anna M., daughter of James and Elizabeth Ennis, *nee* Crawford. She was born in Ontario, Canada, May 14, 1846. With some help from his father, Thomas Glynn purchased 80 acres of land on section 21, Winfield Township, which he cultivated for seven years, then sold for \$50.80 an acre, and with the proceeds of this sale he bought 203 acres in sections 17 and 18, Butler Township, which is his present home. He has made improvements on this place in building and fencing, to the amount of \$3,000. He is extensively engaged in breeding fine stock. His herd contains some of the finest specimens of thoroughbreds in the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Glynn have had seven children—James M., born July 21, 1866; Mary E., March 1, 1868; Thomas P., April 29, 1870; Charles E., Jan. 9, 1873; Anna M., Feb. 18, 1875; Leo, July 8, 1877, and Alice M., July 29, 1879. Mr. Glynn's mother resides with him; his father died March 12, 1873, in Winfield Township, this county.

J. Helble, son of Joseph and Rosini (Mante) Helble, was born near Obernheim, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, Sept. 24, 1826. His father was a cabinet-maker in Obernheim. He attended school in his native village until he was 19 years old, when he was apprenticed to a weaver, and learned and worked at that trade six years. On Aug. 26, 1851, he took passage at Havre de Grace, with his father's family, to the United States. Our subject went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he lived five years, and was married June 21, 1856, to Amelia Sonantag, who was born Oct. 11, 1834, and the following September removed to Davenport. Three years later he removed to the place where he now resides, on section 26, Butler Township. Mr. and Mrs. Helble have six children—John, born June 5, 1876; Joseph C., Aug. 6, 1858; William, Aug. 4, 1860; Mary, Sept. 8, 1862; Clara, April 20, 1865, and Emma, Aug. 21, 1867. Mr. Helble has been sub-director of his district six years.

George Washington Martin was born in Erie, Pa., April 22, 1822, son of Robert and Mary (Oliver) Martin. They lived on an island in Lake Erie, where Mr. Martin died about the year 1827. His mother removed to Michigan, thence to La Porte Co., Ind. Mrs. Martin died here, and in 1842 our subject removed to Scott County and lived with his uncle, Joseph Martin, one year. He then purchased 40 acres of his present farm, to which he has added at different times, until now he owns 352 acres of well-improved land. He was in the 14th Iowa Regiment, but did no active service, his enrollment being but eight months before the close of the war. He was married to Miss Mary A. Brown, who died in 1881. They had six children—Robert C., James S., Mary M., Earnest E., Emma L. and George W. James S. died when 16 years old, and George W. in infancy. Mr. Martin is school director of his township. In politics, a Republican.

La Fayette Martin was born on North Bass Island, of the Put-in-Bay Islands, Lake Erie, June 6, 1827. His parents died, leaving him an orphan at the age of 14 years. In 1844 he and his brother started for Oregon, and stopped at Winfield Township, Scott County, to visit their uncle, Joseph Martin. They then formed plans for continuing their journey, but news of Indian outrages caused them to abandon the trip, and they settled in this county. *La Fayette* worked for his uncle two years, then kept bachelors' hall with his brother until September, 1852, when he united in marriage with Debby Ann Brown, a daughter of Zebediah and Hannah Brown, who had emigrated to this county from Virginia the preceding fall. Mrs. Martin died Oct. 23, 1853, leaving an infant son, who died soon after. Mr. Martin married Sarah A. Brown, a sister to his first wife, Nov. 2, 1854. They have had five children, four living—Mary Amanda, born Nov. 30, 1855, married W. P. Lower, Feb. 18, 1877; Benjamin Franklin, born May 4, 1859; James Monroe, March 28, 1862, and Melvin Marquis, Dec. 28, 1868. Mr. Martin owns 440 acres of fine land in Butler Township, and is one of the prominent and influential citizens of Scott County. His brother, Benjamin F., served in the Mexican war, and died while on his way home from the war.

William A. Martin, son of Thomas and Jane (Larimer) Martin, was born near Martinsburg, Butler Co., Pa., June 22, 1843. His father was a farmer, and he attended school and assisted on the farm. In the spring of 1851 his father went to California, where he remained two years, then located with his family in Rock Island, Ill. After a short stay there he removed to Rapids City, and from there to Long Grove, Princeton Township, Scott Co. William A. enlisted at Clinton, Ia., Aug. 16, 1862, in Company G, 20th Iowa Infantry. He was sent to Springfield, and while there was taken with the measles, and took a severe cold. He was removed to the hospital, where he lay sick three months, hovering between life and death. As soon as he was able he joined his regiment, and was in the campaigns of Missouri, Arkansas, and was present at the surrender of Vicksburg. He next went to Yazoo City, Miss., where he was taken with the chills and fever and sent home on a sick furlough. Four months later, though still unfit for service, he was ordered to join his regiment. At New Orleans he became so much worse that he was sent to the hospital. In 1863 was transferred to Alexandria, Va., to the veteran reserve corps, where he did garrison and guard duty. In the fall of 1864 he was on guard with a detachment at the transportation office until, a short time before the assassination of President Lincoln, he was sent to force a draft at Scranton, Pa. He was discharged July 4, 1865, at Hartford. While he was on duty at Alexandria, he witnessed the execution of a bounty-jumper, who had deserted. He was placed upon his coffin, his bosom bared, and he was literally riddled with bullets. Upon leaving the service he came to Scott Co., where he worked for parties in Princeton Township about two years, and in

June, 1867, went to St. Louis, Mo. He was in the United States medical purveyor's office one year, then learned the carpenter's trade. While there he was married to Bridget Kennedy, July 26, 1871. She was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 14, 1844. Five children have been born of this union—Jennie, born Aug. 1, 1872; Rhoda Ellen, Nov. 28, 1874; Thomas, March 18, 1876; Mattie, Nov. 13, 1877, and Emma, April 2, 1880. One year after his marriage Mr. Martin settled on his farm, where he now resides, in Butler Township. Two of Mrs. Martin's brothers died in the Union service. Mr. Martin has held the offices of director and township clerk.

John C. McCausland was born near Paradise, Lancaster Co., Pa., May 15, 1814, and was a son of William and Rebecca (Clemson) McCausland. His mother died at his birth, and his father seven years later. He was cared for by his brother, who was then managing the farm, until he was 17 years old, and during this time attended the public schools of the neighborhood. The estate was then divided among the children. John C. employed a house-keeper and operated his share of the farm three years, when he sold it, and engaged in droving. On Feb. 16, 1836, he was united in marriage with Catharine Garber, who was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Nov. 12, 1815, and was a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Garber. After making several moves, Mr. McCausland, in the spring of 1855, located in Butler Township. He bought 320 acres on section 23, and has since bought the remainder of the section, and still owns and resides on it. He engaged in breeding thoroughbred cattle for a time, but has since abandoned that business. He ships stock, etc., to his son in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. McCausland have five children—Anna Rebecca, born Nov. 20, 1836, married L. L. Chapman; Samuel G., born Feb. 17, 1840, is engaged in the commission business in Chicago; Thomas W., Feb. 19, 1842, married Laura J. Martin; D. C., born Oct. 29, 1846, married Selina Smith; and Catherine V., born Sept. 14, 1851, is now Mrs. David A. Yocum. Mr. McCausland is one of Scott County's representative men.

Thomas W. McCausland, son of J. C. and Catharine McCausland, *nee* Garber, was born near Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 19, 1842. When he was quite small his father moved to what is now Harrison Co., West Va., and settled on a farm there. His father dealt quite extensively in stock, and at one time Thomas, then only seven years old, helped drive stock to Harrisburg a distance of 325 miles, walking barefooted. He was sent to Pennsylvania to school, and received a good education. In 1855 his father disposed of his West Virginia interests and came to this county and settled in Butler Township, Thomas and his brother, S. J. McCausland, making the journey on horseback. The subject of this memoir enlisted in Company G, 20th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 26, 1862. He participated in the skirmish at Newtonia, Mo., the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., and was then detailed to

serve on Union guns at Gen. Tatten's headquarters. While on duty in this capacity he took part in driving Marmaduke from Cape Girardeau, and the siege of Vicksburg. He also participated in the siege of Fort Morgan, and the charge on Fort Blakely. He then went into the office of the provost marshal at Mobile as clerk, and remained as such until discharged July 26, 1865, and mustered out at Clinton, Iowa. He was married in December, 1866, to Laura J., daughter of Hiram and Margaret J. (Quinn) Martin. Since that event he has been engaged in farming and dealing in stock. While he has been prosperous in the main he has met with some reverses. A large barn built by him, had not been completed six months when it was totally destroyed by a tornado, and within a year or two after a large barn on an adjoining farm was struck by lightning, and together with a large quantity of valuable farm machinery was entirely consumed. Mr. McCausland has filled nearly every township office, having been clerk two years, trustee two years, assessor, three years, director, and is now serving his sixth year as a member of the Scott County Board of Supervisor, three years of which served as chairman. He is a director in the Clinton County and president of the Mount Joy District Agricultural Societies.

William McMooney was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., April 4, 1828, and was a son of Frederick and Margaret McMooney. He attended the public schools and assisted on his father's farm until he grew to manhood. He was married to Catharine Hutchinson, April 11, 1850. She was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., May 8, 1830, and was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (High) Hutchinson. After his marriage Mr. McMooney worked on a farm one season, then started for Iowa, arriving in Princeton Township, Scott Co., after a long and wearisome journey. He engaged in farming in that township about two years, and after several moves he located in Butler Township. The first four years of his residence here he rented land, then bought the farm which he now owns, on section 14. Mr. and Mrs. McMooney have one child, a son Elliott Franklin, who was born in this county May 15, 1856, and is now engaged in managing the farm for his father.

Frederick McMooney, father of the preceding, was born near Lancaster, Pa., on Dec. 25, 1801, of Frederick and Mary (Bennings) McMooney. When he was quite a small boy his parents moved to Franklin Co., Pa., where he attended school, and was married to Margaret, daughter of George and Jane McWilliams. Six children were born of this union—Mary Jane, born March 16, 1827, married Schuyler Kincaid; William McWilliams; Hannah E., now Mrs. Nathan Jones; Ann Eliza, now Mrs. R. W. Miller; John F., married Adaline Smith; and George F., who married Mary Ward. Mrs. Frederick McMooney died about eight years ago. He resides with his son William, and celebrated his 80th birthday Dec. 25, 1881.

Ernst Muller was born in Dahl, near Hagen, Province of West.

phalia, Germany, Nov. 21, 1832, son of Christian and Marianna (Schmidt) Mueller, natives of Germany. Was educated in the common schools of his native place, and at 15 years of age was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. In 1851 he emigrated alone to America, and stayed three months in Philadelphia, employed in a bakery, then returned to East New York, Long Island, and worked nine months at his trade. Went then to Amanda, Fairfield Co., O., and engaged in carpenter work two years. In the spring of 1854 he removed to Scott Co., Ia., and worked at his trade until 1862. Then purchased 160 acres of land in the southeast part of Butler Township, where he lived until 1872. He has since bought several tracts of land in the township, and now owns 640 acres of good land, all improved. He lives on a tract of 235 acres, on section 16. Mr. Mueller was married March 30, 1862, to Miss Christina Ketelsen. They have six children—Lena, Fredrick, Matilda, Meta, Elvina and Annie. Our subject has been an active, representative man, having filled nearly every office of trust in the gift of the people of his township, and is at present a member of the State Legislature, which office he has filled with credit for the past 10 years. He is Republican in politics. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mueller are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Claus Mundt was born in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 22, 1813. He left his native country for America in 1853, landed in New York, and from there came at once to Scott County. He resided in Davenport two years, then purchased a farm of 80 acres in Butler Township, which he still owns. He rents his farm to a man who manages it for him, as Mr. Mundt is getting too old to do the laborious work required to be done in managing a farm. He married Margaret Avoldt, Feb. 11, 1823; they have no children. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and in religious views a Lutheran.

Henry H. Pease, son of Israel and Mary Pease, was born in Middlefield, Mass., Oct. 29, 1794. His father was a farmer, and he assisted on the farm and attended school until he was 15 years old, when he was apprenticed to the fuller and dyer's trade. He served a six years' apprenticeship, then worked on a salary a few months, then started on foot for New York State. He arrived in Oswego, N. Y., where his brother, Daniel, had located some years previously. Mr. Pease remained in that State, visiting various localities and working at his trade some three or four years; then went to Clinton Co., O., where he taught a country school for six months, and worked at odd jobs for three months; then went to Owen Co., Ind. He started a select school there, and taught a short time when he was taken with an attack of the ague, and for several months was unable to leave his bed. When he went to settle his bill with his landlord, he found that he was \$9 in debt and had but 50 cents with which to pay expenses. But the landlord was lenient, and accepted Mr. Pease's note for the amount; sufficient to say, it was paid soon after. His next move was to,

Clay Co., O., where he taught school about two and one-half years; then went to Putnam Co., Ind., where he engaged in the same occupation. It was here he met Mrs. Nancy Britton, whom he afterward married. In the spring of 1827 he went to the lead mine at Galena, Ill., and worked there in the mines some five years. Then moved to Dubuque, and in partnership with Gen. Warner Lewis kept a general merchandise store. He was married in Indiana Feb. 1, 1837, and about a year after removed to his present residence in Butler Township, which was then a part of Dubuque County. In partnership with Mr. Grafford he entered 500 acres of land, and upon a division being made Mr. Pease took 175 acres. On this tract he has lived continuously for 44 years. Mrs. Pease died in 1863. They have had four children—Martha J., now Mrs. Wickes; Clinton W., living in Nebraska; Cynthia A., now Mrs. Buell, living in Denver; and Henry J., who still lives at home. There are three grandchildren—W. C. Wickes, Myrtle Pease and Winnie C. Buell. Mrs. Pease was a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Pease has many relics of primitive times, among which is an old wooden clock, built some 75 or 80 years since, which still runs and is a good time-piece, and is valued very highly by its owner.

Henry F. Schlottfeldt, son of Hans H. and Kathrina M. (Stoltenberg) Schlottfeldt, was born at Kiel, Prussia, April 11, 1835. His father was a farmer. Henry attended school in Kiel, and was then apprenticed to the weaver's trade. He came with his parents to the United States in 1852, and reached Davenport, Iowa, on Jan. 19 of that year. From Davenport he moved to Butler Township, and rented a farm on section 8, where he resided one year, then moved into the house now occupied by Mr. McCausland. Two years later he purchased the farm where his father now lives, and where he resided until his marriage to Margaret Kroeger, which occurred Nov. 16, 1854. She was born March 18, 1843. To them have been born 11 children—Mary, born Dec. 30, 1860; Henry, Sept. 7, 1864; Edward, July 30, 1866; an infant daughter, now deceased, born Feb. 28, 1868; Julius, Feb. 19, 1869; Amiel, Jan. 7, 1871; Adolph, May 13, 1873; Matilda, June 20, 1875; Gustaf, Aug. 11, 1877, and Adele, Feb. 15, 1880. Mr. Schlottfeldt resided in Princeton Township one year, in Clinton County one year after his marriage, and since that time has resided in this township. In 1867 he bought 80 acres on section 28, which he traded soon after for 160 acres in section 26, paying \$1,100 difference, and has resided there since.

Edgar H. Warner, son of Seth and Ann M. (Brown) Warner, was born near Vergennes, Vt., April 8, 1853. When Edgar was quite young, his parents removed to Scott County and settled on land in Princeton Township, which his father had purchased some time previously. They remained there about four years, then located on section 17, Butler Township. Edgar attended the district schools, and in 1872 entered the preparatory department of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, with the intention of taking a collegiate

course, but failing health compelled him to return home and give up his cherished project. He was united in marriage with Henrietta Birchard, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Stockwell) Birchard, Feb. 11, 1875. She was born in Le Claire Township, April 21, 1852, and at the time of her becoming acquainted with Mr. Warner was engaged in teaching school. They have three children—Anna G., born March 8, 1876; Lottie S., Jan. 12, 1878, and Mattie E., Sept. 18, 1880. After his marriage Mr. Warner located on his farm of 85 acres on section 17, Butler Township, which he still cultivates, but resides on the old homestead of his father since the latter's removal to Davenport. Mrs. Warner is a member of the Christian church. P. O., Barwood.

Dudley A. Williams was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1819. His parents were Allyn and Lucinda (Knight) Williams. His father moved to Michigan, where he died in 1841. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Jackson Co., and followed farming there until the spring of 1853, when he removed to Scott County, and purchased the farm of 80 acres on which he now lives. He was married in Michigan, in 1844, to Miss Mary Fish, born Dec. 8, 1825. They have had five children, all of whom died in infancy. They have adopted two children, who now reside with them, as does also Mrs. Williams' mother. Mr. Williams has been a life-long Democrat. Postoffice, De Witt.

Ismaus Wolf was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Sept. 20, 1839. Was educated in Germany, and when 21 years old emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Davenport, where he worked on a farm six months. Nov. 2, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 16th Iowa Volunteers, and remained in Camp McClellan six months. March 26, 1862, his regiment was ordered to St. Louis, and from there to Shiloh. He participated in all the battles of his regiment, including Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, and others. In 1863 re enlisted for another three years, and expected to get a furlough, but before his turn came they were ordered on a scouting expedition to Meridian, Miss. On the 7th of February he was taken prisoner. In company with five comrades he approached a farm house where 31 rebels were disguised in Union uniform, and they were fired upon, Mr. Wolf receiving seven flesh wounds from as many balls. Two other members of the squad were taken with him. For three days they were marched without food. They were finally taken to Cahaba, Ala., where they were confined in a cotton gin ten weeks. Then were sent to Andersonville. On arriving he had no clothing but a pair of pants and blouse, and for 17 days and nights was obliged to lie on the ground in a continuous rain storm. His rations were a pint of corn meal per day. They had no cooking utensils, but had to mix their food and bake it on slabs of wood. By constant exercise, Mr. Wolf managed to keep up his health, while all his comrades were reduced to skeletons. He sold a check for \$100 on the Davenport bank for \$33. After four and a half months he was taken to

Charleston, where he remained one month, thence to Florida. Here he was treated as badly as at Andersonville. When an exchange was being made he was examined three times, but not passed for exchange. At the risk of his life he watched his opportunity and stepped from the line into the ranks of the sick, and in this manner passed out. He then came home on a three-months furlough, and on rejoining his regiment remained two months and was mustered out with them. Aug. 26, 1865, he married Cathrina Boch. He followed farming and in 1870 purchased a farm, which now comprises 300 acres. Five children are living—Alvina, Ferdinand, Theresa, Almanda and Ernst.

David A. Yocum, son of James and Mary J. (Ash) Yocum, was born Aug. 12, 1848, in Alexandria, Pa. When he was a lad of seven years his parents moved to what is now Lincoln Township, Scott Co., arriving there Nov. 7, 1855, and settled on a farm, which his father had bought in 1854. David attended school in Lincoln Township, also the graded schools of Heyetsville, Mo., Cordova, and Port Byron. He was married on the 27th of November, 1871, to Catherine V. McCausland, daughter of J. C. and Catherine (Garber) McCausland. Their union has been blessed with three children—J. Clenson, born Oct. 6, 1875; Charles Burris, Nov. 8, 1876; and Samuel Thomas, June 18, 1879. The spring following his marriage, Mr. Yocum leased his father's farm for one year, and the next March purchased land on section 25, Butler Township, where he now resides, engaged in raising and shipping all kinds of farm produce. He also owns 120 acres of land in Humboldt County.

TOWNSHIP OF CLEONA.

The township of Cleona is an exclusively agricultural one, there being neither village nor postoffice within its boundaries. It comprises congressional township 79, range 1 east. It is wholly prairie, there being not more than 15 acres of timber in the entire township. Notwithstanding the late date of its settlement, in comparison with the townships lying along the river, it is now all under fence, and under a high state of cultivation. There is practically no waste land in the township.

The first entry made in the township was by Jacob Royal, Sept. 15, 1851, and comprised the southeast quarter of section 25, township 79, range 1 east. The last was by Ebenezer Cook, Feb. 28, 1856, the north half of the northwest quarter of section 34.

The first settlement made in the township was in 1851. In April, 1852, Robert Johnson and James Paul entered the west half of the southeast quarter of section 23, and the southeast of the northeast, and northeast of the southeast of the same section. Mr. Paul alone entered the northeast of the southwest quarter of section 23. At that time the only house in the township was John and Joseph Sinter's, on the northeast quarter of section 12.

Early in the spring of 1853 Robert Johnson built a house, hiring the Sinters to help him, and boarding with them while the work was being done. Thomas Johnson, the father of Robert, went on his claim in April, 1853, and during the same year broke 20 acres of land. James Paul broke 30 acres in the same time.

In the fall of 1853 William Paul, a brother of James, with his family came out, and James erected a house on his claim, in which his brother lived until 1858. The Suiters came to this country from England. Joseph is now dead, and John now lives in Hickory Grove Township. The Johnsons and Pauls came from Ireland. James is yet living in the township, and William is in Cedar County. Thomas Johnson and wife died in Walcott in 1875. B. P. Putnam came in 1854 from Ohio, and settled on section 19. He is now dead. Jacob and George Wetherhold came as early as 1854. They were from Germany, and were the first of that nationality to settle in the township. Jacob moved to Crawford Co., Ia., and George is now living at Durant. Ephraim Ellis, an Englishman, came in 1854, and after remaining here some years moved to Linn Co., Ia. Samuel Leamer came here from Pennsylvania in 1856 and broke prairie, returning to Pennsylvania the same year. In 1857 Samuel and Washington came for permanent settlement. Samuel returned to his native State in about two years, while Washington remained here, and in 1861 enlisted in



Randolph N. Fry

the army; served three years, and then went back to his native State. John and Conrad Le Grange settled here in 1856. Conrad now lives in Pleasant Valley, while John resides in Iowa County. Franklin Ball located here in 1856, but left soon after. His present place of abode is unknown. John and Joel Olds settled here in 1857. John is dead, and Joel removed to Kansas. William M. Murray came about 1857. He is now dead, as is also his wife. Charles Steer came about 1856. He now resides in Guthrie Co., Ia. Henry Egbert came in 1856, and was prominently identified with the township for some years. He now resides inavenport. C. M. Stevens, wife and son Morgan came in 1856 from New York. They are all dead. Gothardt Moeller, from Germany, broke ground here in 1856, and settled on his claim in 1857, on section 24. He has retired from active business, and resides in Walcott.

The first marriage in the township was that of John Jamison, of Le Claire, and Annie Johnson, who were united in 1854. The first birth was John Suiter, in 1852, a son of the first settler in the township. He is still living, and resides in Hickory Grove Township. The first death was a daughter of Gothardt Moeller, in 1857.

The first step in the educational progress was in 1857. Robert Johnson, Washington and Samuel Leamer, B. P. Putnam, Ephraim Ellis, Franklin Ball and James Paul met for the purpose of deciding upon a location for a school-house. After voting several times, it was found no agreement could be reached at that meeting, so it was adjourned. Franklin Ball then, without authority, had it built on section 28, but it was soon after removed to section 31, where it yet remains. The first teacher employed was Harriet Callen, who received \$16 per month for her services. The second school-house erected was in 1861, on section 24. The Board of Directors at this time was Henry Egbert, Johnson J. Young, E. Lincoln and James Paul. There are now in the township eight sub districts, each having a frame school-house, the total value of which is \$4,050. The school census of 1881 shows 310 persons between the ages of 5 and 21.

The first religious services held in the township were by Rev. W. G. Shand, in the first years of the settlement of the township, but no organization has ever been effected, or house of worship erected. Surrounded as it is on every side by villages in close proximity, the citizens of the township have worshiped with those denominations nearest their homes.

The township of Cleona was organized in 1857. The name was suggested by B. P. Putnam, the meaning of which was said by him to be fair or beautiful country, a name well applied, for, as originally seen, it was beautiful indeed; the grand prairies covered with luxuriant herbage, the many-colored flowers with which they were decked, all tended to make it fair to behold. Now that it

has been cultivated by man, it is no less fair to behold, and is such a country as one is pleased to live in.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

H. Beinke, one of the substantial farmers of Cleona Township, was born in Prussia, Sept. 19, 1820. He left there for the United States in September, 1844, and landed in New York, Jan. 1 of the following year. He worked in New York City, Plymouth, and Boston, Mass., until 1851, when he returned to his native country and visited the scenes of his childhood. He remained six weeks, then returned to New York, thence to Plymouth. In the spring of 1852 to went to California, and from there to Australia, where he worked in the mines nearly two years; then went to South America and the Isthmus of Panama. In 1856 he came to Scott County and settled in Hickory Grove Township, where he stayed until 1862, when he moved to Cleona Township, which has been his home since. He was married to Louisa Illian, on the 28th of June, 1857. To them have been born six children—Lena, born in 1852; Henry, Feb. 17, 1860; Rickey, Feb. 6, 1863; Louis, July 7, 1865; Charley, Feb. 5, 1867; Mary, April 17, 1872. All the children are living at home except Lena, who resides on her father's farm in Cedar County, which he bought 15 years ago, paying \$25 an acre for it, and would not take \$50 an acre for it now. He belongs to the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Republican.

Hans Ervoldt was born in Holstein, Germany, June 4, 1837, and emigrated to America in 1857. He landed at New Orleans and came up the Mississippi River to Scott County. He did farm labor two years, then rented a farm four years; subsequently bought 80 acres in Liberty Township, which he sold four years later and bought 240 acres in Cleona Township, where he now resides. He owns 290 acres of fine farming land, and raises grain and stock for the market. He was married to Henrietta Shafer, in February, 1868. Their children are—Willie B., born Nov. 11, 1868; Helena B., April 7, 1870; John, Oct. 18, 1874; Charles B., May 10, 1879, and Amanda B., Sept. 20, 1880. In politics Mr. Ervoldt is a Republican.

Gothardt Moeller was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, May 24, 1826. He emigrated to America in 1850, and landed in New Orleans, where he remained three years, then came to Scott County. He located in Blue Grass Township, where he resided five years, then removed to Cleona Township and bought a farm of 160 acres. He has added to this until he now owns 706 acres of land, all under good cultivation. He has retired from active life, and has built himself a fine residence in Walcott, where he is enjoying the fruits of a well spent life. He was married to Mary Westphal in 1852, in the city of New Orleans. They have had five children—Charles, born in 1854; Anna, in 1856, married Albert Vamer; Earnest, in 1859, and Herman, in 1861. The children

are all married and have comfortable homes of their own. Mr. Moeller is one of the early settlers of Scott County, and has always been foremost in every project to advance her interests, and increase her prosperity.

Charles H. Moeller was born in the State of Louisiana, June 15, 1852. His father came to Davenport from Louisiana, and followed farming for several years, then helped to build the railroad from Davenport to Walcott, and built the depot at the latter place. The subject of this sketch was married Feb., 17, 1877, to Frederica Smallbeldt. Their union has been blessed with two children—Mattie, born Aug. 31, 1879, and Herman, born May 8, 1880. Mr. Moeller owns a finely cultivated farm of 240 acres, and has been very successful as an agriculturist.

Ernest E. Moeller was born in Cleona Township, Scott Co., Iowa, April, 1858, and is a son of Gothardt Moeller, a native of Germany, born May 24, 1826. He emigrated to America in 1850, and settled on a farm in Cleona Township, Iowa. The subject of this sketch received his education in Davenport, and attended the college here two years. He was married to Laura Wiese, Feb. 27, 1880. By this union there is one child, born Feb. 27, 1881. Mr. Moeller owns a fine farm of 160 acres, and is engaged in raising stock and grain, and always finds a ready market in Walcott.

Herman D. Moeller was born in Cleona Township, Scott Co. Iowa, Dec. 24, 1861. He was reared on the farm where he now resides, and educated in the common schools. He was married to Miss Tracy Stoltenburg, March 23, 1881. Mr. Moeller owns one of the finest cultivated farms in the County of Scott, and is extensively engaged in raising grain and stock. Although a young man he is enterprising and energetic, and bids fair to make life a success.

James Paul is a native of Ireland, born Jan. 29, 1825. He left his native country and landed in America, May 17, 1847, at New York, where he remained one day, then went to Philadelphia, thence to Boston, then back to Philadelphia, where he resided until April 13, 1850, when he left for Davenport, Ia. In 1851 he returned to the East, and stayed there until March 17, 1852, when he came again to Scott County, locating in Le Claire. He subsequently accepted a situation as salesman in a lumber yard at East Davenport, which he retained until March, 1857, when he moved to his farm in Cleona Township, which he entered in the spring of 1852, and has followed that occupation since. He now owns 120 acres of land in this township, well improved and stocked. In 1870 he entered 2,070 acres of land in Nebraska. He has held the offices of supervisor and school director a number of years. Was also treasurer of the School Board in 1861 and in '73 and '74. He was married to Margaret Paul, June 13, 1859. They have had five children—Willie born June 25, 1864; Anna, Feb. 12, 1869; John, Jan. 25, 1871; Martha Emily, June 24, 1876, and David Alexander, Oct. 17, 1878. Mr. Paul has been raised a Presbyterian, his parents being members of that church.

Henry Paustian was born in Holstein, Germany, May 24, 1852. He emigrated to America in 1872, and came immediately to Scott County. He worked at anything he could get to do, until the past three years, when he bought the farm he now lives on in Cleona Township. He owns 160 acres of good land, and raises grain for the market, at Walcott. He married Mary Rush, in Hickory Grove Township, in April, 1875. They have four children—Dora, born in September, 1876; Mena, Feb. 5, 1877; Alvina, in August, 1879, and Louie, in December, 1881. They are all living at home with their parents.

Henry Petersen is a native of Schleswig, Germany, born Nov. 3, 1832. He sailed from Hamburg, Aug. 1, 1853, for the United States, and located in Davenport the 10th of October of that year. He worked as a farm hand one year, and rented a farm in 1855. In 1859, he bought a farm in Nebraska, which he sold in 1862, and moved to Port Byron, Ill. In 1867, he bought a farm of 80 acres on section 5, Cleona Township, where he now resides. He has added to that purchase, until he owns 240 acres of the finest land in the county. He was married to Helena Mary Henson in May, 1857. They have had eight children—Peter, born in November, 1862; Frank, in April, 1864; Albert, in April, 1867; Henry and Mary, twins, were born in November, 1869; William, in November, 1871; George, in February, 1873, and Arnold, May 31, 1877. Mr. Petersen has made all his money by his own personal exertions, as he was robbed of all he had while on board the vessel bound for Detroit, Mich., via the Lakes. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Republican.

John Reimers is a native of Holstein, Germany, born Nov. 27, 1830. He emigrated to America in 1862, and landed in New York; from there he went to Rock Island, Ill., and purchased a farm between that city and Moline, where he lived four years; then removed to Cedar Co. One year later he located in Cleona Township, Scott County, where he now resides, and owns 86 acres of well-improved land, and a good house and barn. Everything about the place speaks of plenty and comfort. He married Anna Kroel, in Germany. They have four children—Lena; Anna, now Mrs. Jacob Shor, resides in Cedar Co., Ia.; Julia and Mary. The first two children were born in Germany, the latter two in Rock Island.

William Reins is a native of Wuldick, Prussia, born March 7, 1821. He emigrated to America in April, 1859, and landed at New York, and came immediately to Davenport, via Chicago. He worked on a farm one year, then rented land seven years, and in 1868 bought 120 acres on section 4, Cleona Township, and has added to this purchase until he now owns 280 acres of fine land, valued at \$60 an acre. He was married to Menia Rodolph, in Davenport, in May, 1859. She was an old playmate of his in Germany, and emigrated to America in the same ship. They have had six children—Ricka, born Oct. 30, 1859, married Christ.

Brunk; Melia, Nov. 6, 1862; Mollie, Dec. 31, 1863; Millie, Sept. 14, 1866; Rodolph, Nov. 9, 1868, and Lena, May 1, 1873.

Herman Schlackohl was born in Rock Island Co., Ill., Oct. 10, 1854. He lived on Government Island until he was seven years old then moved with his parents to Rock Island, where they resided two years, then came to Cleona Township. He lived with his father until his marriage, which occurred April 30, 1879, with Johanna Hass. His father built him a house, and established him in business. He is farming 160 acres of rich land and is doing well. On the 5th of June, 1880, a tornado swept over the county, and destroyed everything on his farm except his house. Much damage was done in Liberty Township. Mr. Schlackohl was elected township clerk Nov. 2, 1880, and still holds that office. He has been elected constable four years. In religious views he is a free thinker, and in politics neutral.

Henry Stout was born in Germany, Oct. 6, 1839. He emigrated to America in 1867, and came at once to Scott County. He worked three years on a farm for John Front, then purchased the farm where he now resides, on section 7, Cleona Township. It consists of 80 acres of good land, well improved. He was married to Matilda Frump Dec. 25, 1872. Their union has been blessed with six children—Lena, Tenna B., John B., Ottorf B., Menna B. and Emma B. Mr. Stout is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the representative men of his township.

Ira G. Swain was born in the State of New Jersey, July 13, 1833. He came to Scott County in 1856, and landed at Davenport, the sole owner of 50 cents. He worked by the day for 50 cents a day until 1859, when he engaged in farming. He rented a farm and had to work hard to keep the interest paid up. He cleared \$2,400 above all expenses, then was drafted into the United States service, and, owing to sickness, had to hire a substitute; this took all his hard-earned savings, and he had to begin anew. The next year he cleared \$1,800, and in 1872 he purchased the place where he now resides. It contains 80 acres of good land and well improved. He married Fanny Winans, of Rockaway, N. J., Feb. 11, 1856. She was born Dec. 30, 1838. Their union has been blessed with four children—Martha, born Dec. 18, 1856, married Albert Fuller July 6, 1880; George M., born Jan. 11, 1864; Fanny H., March 18, 1868, and Edward, March 25, 1880. Mr. Swain worked in New Jersey for 10 cents a day to learn the edge-tool trade. He has in his possession a double barreled gun of his own manufacture. The barrels are made of the hull of a mowing scythe that was brought from the East in 1856; the breech pins of harrow teeth that were brought here from Vermont in 1852; another part was made from the crank that drove the sickle bar of the first McCormick reaper that ever came into the State. The ribs that holds the barrels were made from the sickle bar of the first Riley reaper that was introduced into the State. He also has an English penny that was coined in 1797; it is the size of a silver dollar and twice as

thick; and the jaw tooth of a horse that weighs one and three-fourths pounds.

George Weatherholt is a native of Prussia, born July 22, 1815. He left his native country for America July 18, 1836, and landed at New York City where he remained a short time, then went to Buffalo, N. Y., thence to Pennsylvania, which was his home until 1853, when he came to Scott County. He stayed one year in Davenport, then located in what is now Cleona Township, then called New Liberty. He bought 600 acres of land at \$1.25 an acre. He built a house and farmed on this land until 1881, when he retired from active life and went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Heinley, in Durant, Cedar Co., Ia. He was married in Davenport, Jan. 1, 1854, to the wife of his deceased brother. Her maiden name was Kinney Frape. She had two children by her first husband—Daniel, died at the age of 18 years and Elizabeth now Mrs. Heinley. Mr. Weatherholt has held the offices of road supervisor and justice of the peace. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religious views a Presbyterian.

Joachim Westphal is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, born June 12, 1826. He emigrated to America in May, 1859, and came at once to Scott County, via New York and Chicago. He worked by the day and month in Cleona Township until 1864, when he bought a farm, and afterward traded it for the one he now owns, which contains 200 acres. He raises grain and stock sufficient for his own use, and rents most of his land. He married Dora Tedor in 1865, and by her has had one child—Anna, born Oct. 20, 1873, who goes to school in District No. 7. Mr. Westphal is school director and justice of the peace.

Hans Wiese was born in Holstein, Germany, Sept. 2, 1825. He emigrated to this country and landed in New Orleans, June 8, 1847. From there he came to Davenport, via Red and Mississippi Rivers. He remained here until the fall of 1848, when he went back to New Orleans, and worked on a tug boat that carried passengers from the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans, some time; then went to St. Louis and followed teaming until the spring of 1850, when he returned to Davenport. He worked on a farm seven years, then bought 160 acres in Cleona Township, where he now resides. He now owns 280 acres in this, and 280 acres in Liberty Township, making 560 acres of fine land. He was married Sept. 2, 1860, to Trona Tierfoeldt. They have two children—Laura, now Mrs. Ernest Moeller, and Amelia. Mr. Wiese belongs to the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Democrat.

B. Winans was born in the State of New Jersey, June 12, 1809. He was reared there, and educated in the schools of Elizabeth City. He came to Scott County in 1856, and a few weeks after his arrival here, he purchased 80 acres of land in Cleona Township which he still owns. He was married to Hannah Hughes, Feb. 14, 1838. She was born and reared in Newark, N. J. Their union was blessed with six children—Fanny, born in December,

1846, married Ira Swain; John, born in August, 1848; Mary, in 1850, married Charles Jones; George, in 1852, is married and resides on the old homestead; Eliza, now Mrs. Andrew Olds, was born in 1854. Mr. Winans is at present staying with his daughter, Mrs. Olds. He has been very successful in a financial way and has done much for his children.



DAVENPORT TOWNSHIP.

This township is the largest in the county, and its settlement dates back to 1834, with Antione Le Claire as the first settler. This township has bluff lands that are somewhat broken near the river, until a point is reached above the city of Davenport. The bluff, or timber line, between the river and prairie is from one to two miles wide, and was formerly well wooded. By the bluffs of the Mississippi River is not meant that they are an abrupt or perpendicular ascent, but a gentle rise from the river or bottom lands; not so steep but roads may be constructed up almost any part of them. The general elevation of these bluffs or high lands is about 100 feet above the waters of the Mississippi, and in many places of very gentle ascent, and covered with cultivated fields and gardens. But Davenport Township differs from all others upon the river in the beautiful rolling prairies, immediately back from the river, after passing the bluffs. These prairies are not broken, as is common with those that approach so near the river, but are susceptible of the highest cultivation. Back of the city of Davenport, the slope from the top of the bluff to Duck Creek, covered as it is with garden and fields, is one of uncommon beauty and richness.

Duck Creek, which passes through the whole length of this township, rises in Blue Grass, some 10 miles west of Davenport, and running east, empties into the Mississippi some five miles above the city. It affords an ample supply of water for stock, and is never dry in summer, being fed by numerous springs along its course. Its Indian name is Si-ka-ma-que Sepo, or Garcreek, instead of Duck Creek.

The history of Davenport Township is so closely identified with the history of the city that but little can be said without its being a repetition of what has already been written of the city. The first settlement was made within the present limits of the city, and the first land broken was also within its present limits.

"Among the settlers in the spring of 1836," says Willard Barrows, "was John Wilson, or 'Wild-Cat Wilson,' as he was called, who was an old 'claim maker,' and commenced making a claim on the edge of the prairie, on the Blue Grass road from Davenport. The Indians who were then living on the Iowa River frequently came in here to the trading house of George Davenport, on the island. The trail passed directly across where Wilson was making his claim. He was cutting trees for logs, and had some two or three yoke of oxen hauling them together for the house when a company of Indians came along on the way to the trading house.

They were a part of the disaffected band of Black Hawk, and, as usual, felt cross and bitter toward the white man, whom they looked upon as an intruder. They ordered Wilson to desist from making any improvements; told him that he should not live there, and that he must leave. 'Old Wild-Cat' who was used to Indians, with whom he often had difficulties, and most probably with some of this very band, took little heed of what they said, but urged on his work without any fear of trouble from them. The Indians, after remaining in Davenport and on the island for a few days, left for their home, full of whisky and ripe for a quarrel. On arriving at Wilson's they rode up to the spring, near which the house was building. They got off and turned their ponies loose, laid off their blankets and deliberately prepared for a fight. Wilson and his two sons were all there were of the whites. Wilson was a short distance in the woods chopping. The attack was made upon James, who was driving the team. He ran for his father and Samuel. On their arrival, the old man, who never feared Indian or white man, bear or wild-cat, pitched in for a general fight. The Indians, some 12 or 14 in number, soon had 'Old Wild-Cat' down, when one of the boys, not having any weapon, unyoked an ox, and with the bow knocked down two or three of the Indians, which released his father, who, springing to his feet, caught his ax, which he had dropped in the first onset, and turning upon them struck an Indian in the back, splitting him open from the neck nearly to the small of the back. This dampened the ardor of the savages for a moment, when Wilson, calling on his boys to fight, and raising the 'Wild-Cat' yell, he made at them again, when they gathered up the wounded Indian and fled. He soon died, and the next Sunday the Indians gathered in great numbers in the neighborhood of Wilson's, with threatening aspects. Wilson, with his boys and a few neighbors, was fortified in John Friday's cabin, where the Indians kept them nearly all day. A runner was sent to Mr. Le Claire and Col. Davenport, who settled the matter with the Indians and cautioned them about traveling across the lands of 'Old Wild-Cat,' telling them of his threats: that he would scalp the first 'red skin' he caught upon that trail. The Indians made a new trail from Davenport running further north, through Little's Grove, and were never known to pass Wilson's after that affair."

GILBERT

This is a small, unplatted village about two miles above Davenport, and has in it one general store, a hotel and two saloons. The village and neighborhood are settled principally by Germans.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious history of the township is connected with that of the city, there being no churches outside of the city.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was about two miles below Davenport, and held as early as 1838. Several families living in the neighborhood clubbed together and hired a man named McGregor, an Irishman, who taught a three months' term.

The township of Davenport has now nine sub-districts, with eight frame and one stone school-house, valued at \$15,000. In addition to which there are two independent districts, with good frame houses in each, one valued at \$1,500, and the other at \$2,500; making a total of \$19,710 for the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of the township was Adam Noel, who died in the city of Davenport, Aug. 20, 1872. A local paper of that day says of him:

"Adam Noel was born Jan. 10, 1800, in Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania. He removed to what was then styled the new purchase in the year 1835, locating in Dubuque Co., Wisconsin Territory, now Scott Co., Iowa. He first built his cabin in what is sometimes and better known among old settlers as Mitchell's Grove, a few hundred feet north of 'Mercy Hospital.' In the course of a year or so he entered 160 acres at \$1.25 per acre, running from the present Brady street to Gaines street, and from Locust street, north, on a portion of which ground is the present Scott County Fair Grounds. He laid out two additions to the city of Davenport, the first on the west side of Brady street, the second on the east side and along Harrison street. His family consisted of wife, two sons and two daughters.

Adam Noel was a mechanic, being a carpenter and also a chair-maker, having established quite a large furniture manufactory in Pennsylvania, which he sold when struck with the "Western fever."

His first business after coming West was working as a carpenter on old Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, and although he ranked among the farmers of the county, he never farmed until he came here. He lived and died in full faith with the Roman Catholic Church, being a member of St. Marguerite's Church, from which his funeral took place. He was all his life a firm, reliable Democrat. He was buried by the "Old Settlers."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John S. Ackley is a native of Pennsylvania, being born in Blair County, in that State, April 3, 1837. His parents are Daniel and Elizabeth (Shaw) Ackley, also natives of Pennsylvania. The elder Ackley was a manufacturer of iron in Pennsylvania, and was connected with the Etna Iron Works. In 1854 the family came

to Scott County and located on a farm in Davenport Township. The father died on the homestead, November, 1874, and the mother yet resides there. John S. remained with his parents until 21 years of age, varying his time in assisting his father on the farm and in attending the common schools, the only educational advantages enjoyed. When he left the paternal homestead he went South and traveled until the commencement of the war, when he returned to Iowa and enlisted Aug. 14, 1861, in the Second Iowa Cavalry and served three years and three months, being engaged in various campaigns in Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Scott County and engaged in farming, which occupation he yet follows. On the 10th day of November, 1870, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John and Eliza (Charlton) Watt, who was born Nov. 21, 1843, in Fulton Co., Penn. Mrs. Ackley's parents were also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Watt died in Pennsylvania, and the widow and family moved to Scott County in 1867. Mrs. Elizabeth Ackley died Jan. 6, 1881. Three children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Ackley—Frank J., Henry M. and John S. In the fall of 1880, Mr. Ackley was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors. He has also held the offices of assessor and township clerk for many years. In 1871 he moved with his family on to the present farm, which consists of 110 acres, worth \$100 per acre. Mr. Ackley's first presidential vote was for Abraham Lincoln, and he has been steadfast to the Republican principles as advocated by "Honest Abe" to this time.

Rollin L. Adams, was born in Lorain Co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1834, and was a son of Albert and Lucinda M. Adams, *nee* Hartson. His father was a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and died Dec. 12, 1881. His mother was born in Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., and died in 1856; both on the old homestead in Beloit, Wis. The subject of this memoir received his primary education at Beloit College, Wis., from which he graduated in 1861, and the same year entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Chicago, Ill., and in 1862 entered the army as a soldier, and remained to the end of the war, then resumed his studies in Chicago, graduating soon after. He was placed in charge of a church at Linn Grove, Ia., and remained there two years, when he went to Harvard, McHenry Co., Ill., and labored as pastor of a church at that place four years, thence to New Boston, Ill. In 1874 he removed to Le Claire, Ia., where he had charge of the Presbyterian church six years. Since 1879 he has been a resident of Davenport. In 1867 he was married to Eliza Cummins, who was born in Dayton Co., Ohio, in 1839. Mr. Adams is a person of superior mental endowments, and is an eloquent speaker.

Claus Arp was born in Holstein, Germany, Aug. 23, 1827, and was the son of David and Unked Arp, both natives of Germany. His mother died in Germany and his father emigrated to America

in 1870, where he died in 1873. Claus was educated in the common schools, and reared on a farm. Previous to his coming to America he served in the German army. In 1857 he came to America and hired out as a farm hand for a time; then he and his brother commenced farming for themselves, their sister keeping house for them. In 1862 he married Elzebi Soperafrom, also born in Germany, and came to America in 1861. She died in 1866, leaving two children,—Theodore and Hans. Mr. Arp was again married in 1867 to Dora Credenckneksh, who was born in Holstein, Germany, and came to America in 1865. By this wife Mr. Arp has five children,—Minnie, Herman, Mattie, Otto, and Delia. Mr. Arp owns 240 acres of land in Davenport Township. He is a Republican.

Henry Arp, son of Datlef and Aulbee (Untied) Arp, was born in Holstein, Germany, Aug. 21, 1825. His mother there died, and his father came to America in 1870, and soon after died. Henry was reared in his native country and there learned the trade of weaver, with his father, and continued with him until 1847, when he emigrated to this country and located in Scott County. Here he worked for some years as a farm hand, not having the money to pay even the Government price of \$1.25 per acre for land he might own. He was married in 1856 to Caroline Fay, who was likewise a native of Holstein, Germany, and who came to this country in 1854. Soon after his marriage he purchased the farm on which he resides, in addition to which he has added other farms, and now owns 503 acres in the townships of Davenport, Blue Grass, and Hickory Grove. Thirteen children have blessed their union, eleven of whom are now living.—Dorias, (Emma, now Mrs. August Gottsch), Minnie A. (now Mrs. Ferdinand Rockenkamp), William, Clara, Henry, Augusta, Julia, Theresa, Albert. Mr. Arp has been identified with school interests for 10 years, and has also held the office of township treasurer. In politics he is a Republican.

John C. Balluff, son of Bernhart and Margaret (Fisher) Ballhuff, was born in Germany, Feb. 26, 1829, and came to America, May, 1854, his first landing being in Baltimore, where he worked for a few months as a stone-cutter. From Baltimore he went to St. Louis, and from there to Washington, Mo., where he spent his first winter in America. Returning to St. Louis in the spring of 1855, he took a boat for Davenport, where he located and worked as a painter and stone-cutter. His first work here was on the German Catholic church and the buildings of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad depot. He worked at these trades here for about 18 years. In 1857 he organized the first band in the place, and continued to play with it till 1875. He then engaged in the grocery trade on the North Davenport road, which business he yet continues. In 1858 he married Matilda Hesse, daughter of Andrew and Anna B. Hess, who was born April 9, 1841, and who came with her parents to America in 1854. Ten children were born unto them—August

A., Mary A., John B., Ignatius E., Albert A., Lucy M., Clara A., Frank G., Andrew E., Joseph B. Mr. Ballhuff is a Democrat.

John H. Barr, farmer, was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., Feb. 4, 1824, and was a son of Simon and Susan (Kisling) Barr. His father was a grocer and druggist, and in 1846 he came to Scott County and opened a farm in Sheridan Township. John H. remained with his father six years after coming to Scott County, then began farming for himself in Lincoln Township. He was married to Jane Herron, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Philemon S., Josephine and Seymour. In 1868 Mr. Barr removed to Davenport Township, where he now resides. He owns 20 acres in Davenport Township, valued at \$125 an acre, and a farm of 120 acres in Lincoln Township. He is treasurer of the School Board. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Barr is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Barr is one of Davenport Township's representative men.

Gustav Bermmann was born in Hanover, Germany, and is the son of Alexander and Louisa (Stricker) Bermmann. His father was born in Prussia and his mother in Hesse, Germany. His father came to America in 1851 and located in Wisconsin, where he remained one year, when he came to Scott County and resided in Davenport three years. In 1855 he moved to Gilbert and engaged in hotel and saloon business, which occupation he continued until death. In 1853 Gus went to St. Louis and entered Jones' Business College, from which he graduated as bookkeeper. He returned to Scott County and in due time succeeded to his father's business in Gilbert, continuing in the same to the present time. In 1858 he was appointed deputy postmaster, and in 1861 became postmaster, and has since held the office. In 1858 he made a trip to Germany, where he formed a matrimonial alliance in May, 1859, with Ida Greene, who was born in Prussia in 1839. They soon after came to Scott County, to the home of Mr. Bermmann, in Gilbert. Eight children have been born unto them—Alexander, Alfred, Lillie, Irwin, Otto, Adolph, Emil, Adele. In 1876 Mr. Bermmann was elected justice of the peace, which office he yet retains. In the same year he started a ferry between Gilbert and Moline, which he has since continued to run in the summer of each year. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and the leading business man of the town of Gilbert. In 1868 his building was burned, and he rebuilt in the fall of the same year. His billiard room is furnished with a new and improved billiard table of modern style.

Levi S. Blackman was born in the district of Montreal, Canada, April 3, 1810. His father, Gideon Blackman, was a native of Vermont; and his mother, Mary Blackman, *nee* Springer, a native of Connecticut. His mother died when he was but five days old. His father subsequently married and moved to Geneseo Co., N. Y., when Levi was seven years of age, and where he remained three years, and then moved to London District, Canada, and remained

21 years. Levi became disgusted with Canada in early life, and vowed that he would not remain there. In 1836, he was united in marriage with Susan Parker, who was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., May 12, 1821. In 1838, with his wife, he moved to Iowa, and settled in Buffalo Township, where he improved one of the finest farms in the county; his orchard being unexcelled. By this marriage he had eight children—Hall H. (who at the breaking out of the war enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry, and who died in Memphis), Marion M., Andrew J., Edwin A., S. Grant, Mary E., Frank L., and William M. The latter was accidentally killed by a fall from an engine that he was oiling near Bloomington, Ill. Mrs. Blackman died in 1854, and Mr. Blackman again married choosing as a companion Mary E. Evans, of Ohio. Six children have been born unto them—Levi S., Rush E., Susan, Warden L., Kate E., J. L. D. In politics Mr. Blackman is a Republican. His present place of residence is in Davenport Township.

T. P. Borchers was born in Holstein, Germany, Sept. 6, 1834. His parents were John and Anna Borchers, *nee* Steel, who were also natives of Holstein, and emigrated to America in 1850, and settled in Scott County, where they still reside. The subject of this biography received a common-school education in his native land, where he was reared on a farm. He came to America in 1854, and located in Scott County. He worked as a farm hand until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry, and served four years and two months, under Colonel Elliott. He was in 85 battles and skirmishes during his service; he entered as a private and was discharged as orderly sergeant. At the close of the war he returned to Scott County and engaged in farming for himself, in Davenport Township, and in 1878 moved to his present farm. He was appointed postmaster of Davenport Township, Green Tree postoffice, in 1878, a position he still retains. He was married in 1856 to Anna Peters, who was born in Holstein, Germany, Dec. 6, 1832. They have two children—Charles and Anna (now Mrs. Jacob Lohr). In politics he is a Republican.

Horace Bradley, fourth son of Benedict and Sybil (Doolittle) Bradley, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 5, 1816. His father died when he was but five years of age, and Horace remained with his mother until he was 22 years old, his time being spent in work upon the farm, with now and then a few months attendance upon the common schools. At 22 he started to Davenport, and arrived June 4, 1838. He here engaged as a farm hand for some months, and then, with Doolittle, Moss & Co., in milling, at mouth of Duck Creek, which business he continued for seven years. This mill was one of the first in the county, it having an upright saw. Many of the first houses in Davenport were built by lumber supplied from this mill. In 1840 he united in marriage with Elanor M. Lindsay, who was born in Blairsville, Penn., Aug. 13, 1820, and who is the daughter of Thomas and

Sarah (McGuire) Lindsay. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have had five children, all of whom have died—Thomas B., died aged two months; Sarah A., aged two years; Sylvester, aged 16 years; two in infancy. They are both members of St. Marguerite Catholic Church. In politics, Mr. Bradley is a Democrat. On the organization of the State militia, in 1839, a company was organized in which Mr. Bradley was first lieutenant, and William P. Eldridge, captain. The company was never called out for active duty but upon one occasion, that of the Missouri war, an account of which is given on a previous page. Mr. Bradley sold the first wheat ever sold for shipment, in 1839.

Johnson Brown came to Scott County in 1851, via St. Louis, from Pennsylvania. He purchased a farm on his arrival here, but could not obtain possession of it, and therefore engaged with Davenport & Le Claire in their machine shops, where he continued three years, when he moved to the farm, where he has since continued to reside. Johnson Brown was born in Columbia Co., Penn., Aug. 28, 1813. His parents were William and Mary Brown, the maiden name of Mrs. Brown being Rook. His father died in 1846, and his mother in 1853. In 1837 Johnson Brown and Sarah Price were married in Schuylkill Co., Penn. Two children were born unto them—Jarvis and Thomas, the latter of whom is dead. Jarvis married Jane Price. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Baptist church, in Pleasant Valley; and in politics, Mr. Brown says that he is a Jackson Democrat.

J. C. Brownlee was born in Canada West, May 18, 1836, and is the son of William and Christina (Miller) Brownlee, both of Scottish descent. In the fall of 1839, in company with his parents, he came to Scott County, where his father located in Long Grove Township, where he died in 1844. His mother continued to carry on the farm until her death, in 1875. J. C. Brownlee resided with his mother until 1865. His education was obtained in the common schools, with one term in Iowa College. He was married Dec. 7, 1865, to Mary Ann Roberts, who was born in England, February, 1847. Six children came of this union—Eva May, Minnie, John, Jenny, Luella, Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Brownlee resided in Long Grove until 1874, when he moved to his present farm, three miles north of Davenport, consisting of 80 acres, worth \$130 an acre. They are members of the Christian church, in Davenport. In politics, Mr. Brownlee is a Republican.

William S. Collins is a native of Connecticut, being born in Litchfield. He is the son of David and Jerusha (Wright) Collins, also natives of Connecticut. His father removed to Hampden Co., Mass., in 1812, and resided there until his death. William was educated in the common schools of his adopted State, and when 18 years of age became a teacher in the public schools. In 1826 he went to the city of New York, and there learned the carpenter trade, which he followed in that State up to 1837. In 1831 he was united in marriage with Orpha Jackson, who was born in

Blanford, Mass., in 1808. Two children resulted from this union—Miles A. and Orpha L. (now Mrs. Field, of Des Moines). Mrs. Collins died in 1837. Soon after the death of his wife, Mr. Collins came West and located in Henry Co., Ill., where he remained until August, 1838, when he came to Scott County, and located in Davenport, where he followed his trade. Among other public buildings erected by him were the McManus Block, Parry & McIntosh Block, besides a large number of private dwellings. In 1842, he led to the altar Eliza Dillon, who was born in New York, in 1823. They had three children—Chester W., now located in Nebraska and Colorado, and who is engaged in railroad building; and two children who died in infancy. Mrs. Collins died in 1846, and Mr. Collins was married to Mrs. Elinanor Bird, who was born in New York City, April 15, 1815, the widow of William Bird, of Davenport, but a native of Maryland. Two children came of this union—Sarah E., now Mrs. Watson Graham; McManus, now located in Omaha, Neb. Mr. Collins was for some years a member of the Congregational church, and participated in the organization of the first Sunday-school in Davenport, and also elected first clerk of church at its organization. Mr. Collins is now a member of the Baptist church of Davenport, and his wife of the Congregational. Mr. Collins was a member of the Whig party of Scott County for eight years, but since the organization of the Republican party has co-operated with it in the campaigns that have followed. He held the office of alderman of Davenport several years, and was mayor *pro tem.*, temporarily. He also served for some time as trustee of the poor. At the time land came into market, Mr. Collins loaned money at one per cent. to parties buying land. Was for 20 years engaged with the Sons of Temperance, and one of the active members in establishing the prohibitory law by legislation; also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1848. Mr. Collins was free-hearted, and was too free in assisting others, by loaning money and signing bad notes with good security.

Miles A. Collins, stock and produce broker, was born in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1832. His father, William S. Collins, was a native of Connecticut; his mother, Orpha (Jackson) Collins, a native of Massachusetts. In 1836 his mother died, and he was taken by his paternal grandparents to raise. His early life was passed on a farm, his time being spent between assisting his grandfather and in attending the common schools. After his grandfather's death he remained in charge of the farm, dealing meanwhile in stock and the manufacture of cheese. He continued this business until 1854, when he came to Scott County, his father having preceded him some 16 years. For about a year after his arrival he worked at the carpenter's trade with his father, then engaged in farming, his aunt, Jerusha Collins Bruster, living with him as housekeeper, and started one of the first cheese factories in Scott County, which was continued until the organization of Jerry Ridge union factory. Miss Bruster is still an inmate of his household. In 1870 Mr. Col-



lins married Amy Gerge Wilson, who was born in Ohio, March 31, 1849. Four children have been born unto them—Ninnia R., Vara E., Elnore H., Miles W. Mr. Collins has succeeded in his residence of a quarter of a century in Scott County in accumulating a large amount of property. In Davenport Township he owns 278 acres, and 160 in Lincoln Township. He also had 340 acres in Guthrie County, all improved, besides houses in Davenport and wild lands in Texas and Iowa. Mr. Collins' farm near Davenport is known as Glendale stock and sale farm, where is bred Herd Book Jersey cattle, trotting horses, sheep, bees, fancy poultry and swine. In this department Mr. Collins has been and is now doing a good business. He makes a specialty of furnishing family horses and cows, receives and solicits consignments for sale, remitting promptly the proceeds on disposal. His stock-yards are on South Avenue, east of Brady and north of Locust streets, Davenport, where cattle are unloaded from cars. In politics Mr. Collins is a Republican, and himself and wife members of the Congregational church.

W. L. Cook was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., June 17, 1804. He is the son of Ira and Pauline (Ellis) Cook, the father a native of Massachusetts, born in 1780, and mother of Connecticut, born in 1781. His mother died in 1806, and his father married Rachel Faxon, who was born in Massachusetts. His father subsequently moved near Utica, N. Y., where he engaged in farming until 1821. He then moved to Broome Co., N. Y., where he continued to farm, and for a time engaged in running a saw-mill. In 1831 he sold out and moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., where he engaged in the tannery business. Here he remained until the fall of 1835, when he came to Scott County, arriving Nov. 8, 1835, and where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1845. Mrs. Cook died in 1837. William L. enjoyed few educational advantages, and in addition to a few months in the common schools, he studied at night, and thus secured the rudiments of an education. When 14 years of age he commenced to work at the shoemaker's trade in connection with tanning, which business he followed until 1835. Mr. Cook was first married in New York, April 24, 1827, to Polly Brockway, who was born March 16, 1805. One child was born unto them—Mary, who subsequently married John Taylor, and who died in Idaho in 1879. Mrs. Cook died May 30, 1831, in New York and William L. Cook married Almira Woodhull, who was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1806. In 1835 Mr. Cook built a raft on the Allegheny River, and with his family floated down it to the Ohio River, and from thence to St. Louis. Here he made the acquaintance of a Government officer, and secured passage for his family, together with his household effects, to Rock Island. At the latter place he employed an Indian to row him across the river in a skiff to Davenport, where his father had settled. Arrangements were at once made to bring over his family and household goods, and he moved onto his present farm. In the spring of 1836 he

planted a few acres of sod corn, and in the fall he gathered 12 bushels, which he placed in the loft of his house, and which during the winter following he ground as necessity required, in an old-fashioned coffee-mill, and had made into bread for his family. At this time there was no mill for many miles from Davenport. Four children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Cook—Ellen, who married Dr. French, and who died in 1869; Katy, who married J. P. Ridgely; William E., who now resides on the old homestead in the house in which he was born, and Julia M., who married Wm. R. Ash, a lawyer in Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Cook died Jan. 8, 1848, and Mr. Cook married Mrs. Elizabeth Sheik, who was born Feb. 20, 1808, in Lawrence Co., N. Y. Two children resulted from this union—Elijah B. and Emma L. (now Mrs. August Rohlf). By her former marriage Mrs. Cook had five children, three of whom are now living. She died Aug. 15, 1878. Mr. Cook again married, forming an alliance Sept. 23, 1880, with Mrs. Margaret Case, whose maiden name was Hartzell, and who was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., in 1819. She moved to Rock Island in 1835, and resided there many years. She had 10 children by her first husband, three of whom are now living. Mr. Cook has always been quite prominent in Scott County affairs, and has held every local office in Davenport Township. In 1855 he was elected county judge and served two years. For 35 years Judge Cook was a strong Democrat, but was always an anti-slavery man. In 1855 he was a delegate to the convention which met at Iowa City and organized the Republican party in this State, and he has since been a consistent advocate of the principles of that party. He has been a member of the M. E. church 61 years, and was in the first class organized in Davenport.

Charles Dannacher was born in France, Oct. 13, 1849; he is the son of Sebastian and Elizabeth (Hebinger) Dannacher, also natives of France. At 14 years of age he entered the service of a florist, and continued in that calling up to 1869, when he became a member of a military school, where he remained one year and then entered the regular army and served in the war between France and Germany. At the close of the war he returned to his old business as gardener or florist, in which he continued for three years, becoming so expert that he could readily name any plant in the collection by a single leaf being shown him. In 1874 he emigrated to America and located in Charlotte, Iowa, and engaged with Dr. Ennis as florist, remaining there for three years. In 1878 he came to Davenport with the intention of taking charge of a garden in the city. On arriving he found that other arrangements had been made, and he therefore, with the assistance of Dr. Kulp, started a garden consisting of 14 acres of land, in which he has now 35,000 varieties of plants. In 1873 he was married to Mary Gantz, who was born near Colmar, France, in 1849. They had four children, only one of whom is now living—Louisa. In March, 1881, three

of their children died within three days of each other, and were buried in one grave. Mr. Dannacher is a Republican in politics.

Gustave Eckerman, farmer and proprietor of Eckerman's saloon, section 17, Utica Ridge road, Davenport Township, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, March 16, 1832. His parents were Claus and Marie (Harder) Eckerman. They had 10 children, four living. Gustave attended school until 16, when he followed the carpenter's trade until August, 1852, when he emigrated alone to New Orleans; was eight weeks at sea. He came direct from New Orleans to Davenport, Iowa, where he followed the carpenter's trade until 1865, when he bought the "Five Mile House;" remained here five years, then bought his farm in section 17, Davenport Township, where he has Eckerman's saloon. He married Miss Eliza Graute, Nov. 21, 1854; she was born in Eutin Oldenburg, Germany; she was a daughter of August and Helena (Heuer) Graute. Mr. and Mrs. Eckerman have had 10 children, six living, viz.: Clara (wife of Fritz Schaefer, they reside in Davenport Township), Gustave, Jr., Laura, Eliza, Hugo and Adolph. Mr. Eckerman has in addition to the farm of 40 acres in section 17, Davenport Township, where he and family reside, a farm of 80 acres in Butler Township; both farms are under good cultivation and well stocked; he is one of the enterprising farmers of Scott County, where he has lived since 1852. In politics, Mr. Eckerman is a Republican.

Nicholas Fejervary was born in Hungary, May 27, 1811; his parents are Joseph and Mary (Ivonikovich) Fejervary, natives of Hungary. His mother died while he was a mere infant, and he was taken by his grandparents to raise. His father again married, but died in 1829; his step-mother yet resides in Hungary and is at an advanced age. Mr. Fejervary secured a thorough education and graduated from the university of Pesth in 1832. After graduating he moved on a farm and engaged in politics. He was elected clerk of the court, and also a member of the Legislature, and served three years. In 1844 he abandoned politics, and in 1845 married Caroline Kars, who was born in Hungary in 1810. Three children were born unto them—Celestina F., Mary (who died in Hungary in 1849), and Nicholas (who died in Davenport in 1863). In June, 1852, Mr. Fejervary landed in New York, and in the fall of the same year came to Scott County, and purchased and entered 3,000 acres of land in the counties of Scott, Cedar and Muscatine, Iowa. In the spring of 1853 he moved his family to Davenport, and in the fall of the same year moved into his present beautiful residence, which he had erected during the summer from brick which he had burned. From time to time he disposed of a portion of his land until his possessions now amount to 600 acres, though he owns considerable real estate in the city of Davenport. The location of his family residence is a fine one and deserves special mention. In politics, Mr. Fejervary is a Republican.

Thomas K. Fluke was born in Williamsburg, Huntingdon Co., Penn., Aug. 30, 1816. He is the son of Samuel and Lillias (Kerr) Fluke, natives of Huntingdon Co., Penn. His father was a cabinet-maker and carpenter by trade, and carried on the business for many years in Williamsburg. He died Sept. 10, 1828. His mother died Dec. 21, 1836. The educational advantages of Thomas were obtained in the common schools of his native town. At the age of 13, he began work at the cabinet trade in Williamsburg, and served an apprenticeship of three years, at the expiration of which time he went to Carlisle and served two years. Returning from Carlisle, he engaged in business for himself in the cabinet-making and undertaking trade, the latter branch of his business being quite large. He continued in this line until 1849. On April 27, 1837, he married Anna V., daughter of William W. and Elizabeth (Stewart) Harris, who was born Feb. 25, 1814, in Bedford, now Fulton Co., Penn. Her father was a Nova Scotian (from Halifax) by birth, and mother a Pennsylvanian. The former died in 1861, aged 86, and the latter in 1863, in her 75th year. Mr. and Mrs. Fluke with the family moved to Scott County and purchased 160 acres of land and began improving the same. In the spring of 1851 the family moved into their present home. At this time the city of Davenport had but 1,900 inhabitants, and the country was but little improved. Mr. and Mrs. Fluke are the parents of nine children, all of whom are now living, all married, namely: Newton K., Lewis H., Orval S., Orlando R., Anna V. (now Mrs. Gilbert Cooper), Alverda F. (now Mrs. Augustus Reading), Edwin D., Charles L. and Thomas B. Mr. Fluke was one of the first members of the County Board of Supervisors, and served four years in that body. In August, 1865, he was appointed county treasurer by the Board of Supervisors, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of John Collins. In the fall of the same year he was elected and served the full term. In 1858 he became connected with the School Board and served for 12 years. Mr. Fluke was originally an old line Whig, but has been an active Republican since the organization of that party. He is a member of the M. E. church, as is also his wife.

Friederick Frahm was born in Schleswig, Germany, April 26, 1818. His parents were George and Mary (Ulrich) Frahm, of German nativity, and are now deceased. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education in his native country, and remained with his father until he was 24 years of age, where he worked as a farm hand until 1848, when he emigrated to America, and came at once to Davenport, Iowa, where his two brothers had located the year before. He worked as a farm laborer until 1853, when he married Catharine Schting, who was born in Schleswig, Germany, Dec. 31, 1832, and came to America in 1848 with her father. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Frahm commenced farming in Blue Grass Township, on a farm of 80 acres, which he had bought in 1850. He has added to his

original purchase until he now owns 480 acres of rich land. In 1876 he moved into the place where he now resides, in the suburbs of the city of Davenport. His family consists of two children—Minnie (now Mrs. Henry Suhr), and Charles. In politics Mr. Frahm is a Republican.

Peter Freund was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 26, 1825, and was a son of George and Margaret Freund, *nee* Noe, who were likewise natives of Bavaria, where they died. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native country, and remained with his father on the farm until he was 21 years old, when he enlisted in the regular army in Bavaria and served six years. After receiving his discharge he emigrated to America in 1853, and located in Davenport, and engaged as a farm hand in the vicinity of Davenport a number of years. He was married in 1854 to Margaret Krause, of Bavaria. In 1855 he began farming for himself, and now owns 309 acres of land, which he has accumulated by his own personal exertions. His family consists of eight children—George, Francis, John, Archie, Joseph, Alward, Endie and Katie. He is a Democrat in politics.

Emil N. J. Geisler was born in Dithmarsen, a province of the Dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, in April 11, 1828. After receiving a college education he entered the revolutionary army in 1848, to battle for the freedom of his country. He served as orderly sergeant and took part in most of the battles in the German-Danish war during 1848, '49 and '50. After the cause of freedom was lost, he with many others left the dear home for the free country of the United States, and landed at New Orleans in the spring of 1852. From there he went direct to the promising town of Davenport, where he settled and made it his home for nearly 30 years. After working on a farm and teaching for two seasons, Mr. G. engaged in mercantile business. In 1864 he sold out his store and opened one of the first vineyards in Scott County. In 1865 he established a brickyard, which, after two years of successful business, he sold out to his partners. He is now engaged especially in buying and improving raw lands, building houses, etc. He opened in Scott County several new farms, and built and re-built over a dozen houses, besides barns and out-houses in Davenport City and the county. Mr. G. also turned his attention to the broad, fertile prairies of the western part of Iowa and made five new farms in different counties, and also built houses in several new towns.

In 1875, Mr. G. bought a tract of land on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., and in company with four other gentlemen from Davenport formed the Marne Town Company, and platted and laid out the flourishing town of Marne, six miles west of Atlantic. Mr. G. also held several public offices. He was justice of the peace for Davenport Township, in 1877 and 1878; and after his removal to the city was elected trustee for the city of Davenport, which office he resigned, when he changed his residence again. Mr. G. took active part in many public enterprises, and was, and is yet, a prominent

member of many societies of benevolent, beneficiary and social pursuits. In politics he is a Republican; in religion is a free-thinker. Mr. G. was married in 1855, to Miss Sophia D., a daughter of Mr. John Halkens, a well-known early German settler of Scott County. Mrs. G. was born in 1835, in Meldorf, Dukedom Holstein, Germany. Their children are: Adel T., born in 1839, married to Mr. Otto Claussen, a merchant at Memphis, Tenn.; Sophia E., born in 1865; and an adopted boy, Louis F. Halkens, born in 1861, now a printer at Denver, Colorado.

Alexander Grant was born in Bainshire, Scotland, July 20, 1820. He is the son of Peter and Margaret (Washington) Grant, both natives of Scotland, who lived and died in their native country. At 17 years of age Alexander went to sea and for several years served as a common sailor, then second and first mate. Tiring of sea life, in 1844 he came to America, and located in Scott County. Here he made a claim and began farming. In 1851 he married Ann Fleming, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Aug. 1, 1822, daughter of James and Margaret (Bates) Fleming, who came to Scott County, arriving June 27, 1840. In 1866 Mr. Grant purchased the farm on which he now resides. Six children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Grant, four of whom are now living—Margaret (now Mrs. George Ashford), Frank, Nettie and Sydney. Those deceased are—Belle and Eliza. Mr. and Mrs. Grant are both members of the First Presbyterian Church, in Davenport. In politics Mr. Grant is a Republican.

Wulf Hahn was born in Propstie, Germany, Jan. 14, 1813. He is the son of Wulf and Ida Hahn, natives of Germany, who are now deceased. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Germany, and reared on a farm. He was married in 1845 to Margaret Staltenberg, who was born in Holstein, Germany, July 31, 1820. In 1847 they emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans, from which place they proceeded to Scott County, where he purchased 40 acres of land at the Government price of \$1.25 per acre, and began farming. The first year he had to work in the plow factory or any other place where he could get anything to do so as to get either money or bread for his family to live on; but at the same time he still continued farming. In 1856 he sold his farm for \$50 per acre, and bought the farm where he now resides. He now owns 356 acres in Davenport Township, 400 in Tama Co., Iowa, and 240 in Washington Territory. He has eight children—Ida, now Mrs. Hans Krouse; Kate, now Mrs. Charley Kaler; Minnie, now Mrs. T. H. H. Blunck; Emma, now Mrs. C. L. Sutkorf; Henry, who married Emma Lay, and resides on the home farm; Augusta, Julia, Anna and one deceased. He is a member of the German Fire Insurance Company of Scott County, and was at one time president of the company. He is a Republican in politics.

Claus Horst was born in Propstie, Germany, Dec. 30, 1819, and was the son of Hans and Margareta Gotleib Horst, who were also

natives of Germany, where they both died. Claus received the common-school education of his native country. In 1847 he came to America by New Orleans and St. Louis, where he spent the first winter, arriving in Davenport the following spring, where he engaged himself to a farmer for \$10 per month to break prairie, and worked at anything he could get to do to turn an honest penny. In 1850 he married Ida Hahn, who was born in the same place that he was born, in December, 1828, and was the daughter of John and Margretta Hahn, who were also born at the same place. Her father died in 1845, and the mother was married a second time, to Oswald Maas, and they came to America and located in Scott County in 1847, where the mother died in 1874. After Mr. Horst was married he commenced farming on 80 acres, and by his industry and thrift accumulated an independence. He owned at his decease 560 acres of land, worth \$80 per acre. In 1880 Mr. Horst went to New York on a visit in hopes to regain his health, which he had lost by hard work, but his hopes were vain, and he died there May 24, 1881, and the body was brought back to the Davenport cemetery and buried. His widow and five children survive him. The widow lives on the farm with two sons and one daughter. Of their six children five are still living--Louisa M. (now Mrs. Herman Voss), Adolph J., Thresa, A. C., Edward N., and Henry H.

Christian Kober is a native of Germany, and came to America with his parents when only nine years of age. He was reared on a farm in Pennsylvania, his education being very limited. In the spring of 1839 he came to Scott County and located a claim, and in the fall returned to Pennsylvania, where he was married, December, 1839, to Sarah Moon, who was born Jan. 29, 1814. In the spring of 1840 the couple came to this county, and Mr. Kober began improving his claim. He erected a small cabin, which he furnished as well as his means would allow. Some time during the fall, while he and his wife were away from home, the cabin and all its contents were destroyed by fire. This misfortune disheartened the couple, and they would have surrendered all and returned to Pennsylvania, but for one reason—they did not have the means to get back. They spent the winter with a kind neighbor, and in the spring of 1841 rebuilt, after having sold 80 acres of his quarter section for the means to do so. Prosperity now overtook them, although it was not until about 1845 that they began to lay up anything. Mr. Kober has seen many changes in this county in his time, and from a life of toil and poverty he now enjoys a comfortable subsistence. Mr. and Mrs. Kober have five living children—Celia, now Mrs. Henry Woodford; Charles, who married Susan Reed, and resides on his father's homestead; Kate S., who married Robert Silks; Sue, now Mrs. James Murray; one deceased, Julia S. Mr. Kober is in his 74th year, having been born April 18, 1808.

Claus Kreoger was born in Holstein, Germany, April 14, 1829, and was the son of Hans and Lena (Glindermann) Kreoger, who both died in Germany. Claus was educated in Germany and reared on a farm. In 1856 he emigrated to America and settled in Scott County, where he worked as a farm hand for about four years. In 1860 he was married to Anna Loage, who was born in Germany in 1839, and came to America in 1847. They have six children—Henry L., Minnie, Emma, Louis and Augusta. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Kreoger bought the farm on which he now lives, buying 80 acres at first, then 80 more in a short time. He is a Republican in politics.

H. Kuhl was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1826, and came to Davenport in 1847, where he worked as a day laborer until 1850, when he engaged in quarrying and in the manufacture of lime at Gilbert, Davenport Township, in which business he is still engaged. In 1850 he married Minnie Strobern, who was also born in Holstein, Germany, in 1829, and who came to America in 1847. They have had nine children—Josephine, Matilda, Emily, Edward, Minnie, Eustaff, Francis, Hilda and Nettie. Mr. Kuhl acts with the Republican party.

Jacob Lahr is a native of Prussia, and was born Jan. 20, 1850; his parents were Jacob and Helen (Mitchell) Lahr; his mother died in Germany in 1869, and his father emigrated to America in 1871, and located in Keokuk County. Jacob preceded his father a few months and for three years worked on a farm near Baden, Keokuk Co., at the expiration of which time he engaged with Joseph Lyfed & Co., in grain and stock trade, in which business he continued six months. He was married to Ann Berchers, daughter of John and Ann (Peterson) Berchers, who was born in Scott County in 1854, of German parentage, her parents being natives of Holstein, who came to this country in 1852. Mr. Lahr came to Scott County, and for some time ran the Green Tree Hotel in the north part of the township. In the spring of 1881 he moved to Gilbert and engaged in the saloon business. Mr. and Mrs. Lahr have three children—Lillie, Rosa and Jacob. Mr. Lahr votes the Democratic ticket.

John Lambert was born in New Jersey, Jan. 5, 1814. His father was Samuel Lambert, a native of New Jersey. His mother's maiden name was Rhoda Bailey, likewise a native of New Jersey. He was reared on his father's farm and what education he received was in the common schools of his native county. He remained with his father until 20 years of age, when he engaged with Mr. Logan and worked on his farm for six years, then with John Black, with whom he continued two years. In 1836 he was married to Julia Whitaker, who was born in Delaware, in 1812. After marriage they continued to reside on a farm near where he was born until 1844, when he moved to Scott Co., Iowa, and made claim to 160 acres of land, where he now resides. His means at this time

was quite limited, \$130 being the extent of his capital. He at once began breaking his ground, and by close economy he laid up enough to pay for 80 acres of his claim, which he has since worked and improved until it is now one of the best farms in the township, worth \$125 per acre. Mr. Lambert has been identified with the interests of Scott County many years. He has served the county as supervisor for some years, and for several years was president of the Agricultural Society, and has also been secretary of the same. In agricultural matters he has always taken a deep interest and to promote the welfare of his brother agriculturists he has devoted much time. Mr. Lambert has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has done much for the advancement of school interests in his township. When he came to the county there were no schools here, and in company with several others rented a room and hired a teacher, which they continued to do until the passage of the school law. He has filled the offices of director and treasurer of the school district of Davenport township. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have had a family of six children, five of whom are now living—Emily L., who resides with her father on the farm; Maria, now Mrs. Henry Ade; Caroline, now Mrs. Henry Penemore; Adaline, now Mrs. Alfred E. Campbell. The one deceased, Aaron P., was the oldest son, and enlisted in 1862 in the war for the Union, and died in Springfield, Mo., during the same year. Mrs. Lambert died on the farm Jan. 25, 1882.

Peter Lamp is a native of Holstein, Germany, and is the son of Claus and Celia Lamp, *nee* Goesch. He was born Feb. 12, 1842, and came to America with his parents in 1846. The first landing was in New Orleans, from which place they proceeded to St. Louis, where they spent the winter of 1846-'47. In the spring of the latter year they came to Scott County, where the elder Lamp engaged at his trade of carpenter, which he followed for some time. He subsequently purchased the farm on which the son now resides, and with whom he lives. His mother died in 1869, and the father is now in his 82d year. The common schools of Scott County served Peter in an educational way. He married Anna Mueller in 1869. His wife was a daughter of Jacob and Margretta Mueller, natives of Germany, who came to Scott County in 1869; both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lamp are the parents of three children—Celia, Claus Herman and Clara Margretta. He is the owner of 320 acres of land, one-half each in the townships of Davenport and Cleona. He has been school director for 10 years; has also served as road supervisor, and is a member of the Masonic order. In politics, Mr. Lamp is a Republican.

John Littig. One of the most substantial farmers of Davenport Township, is John Littig. Mr. Littig was born in Paris, France, on the 9th of March, 1823. Active life in all its stern reality appeared to him at an early age, teaching him to rely upon his own abilities, a lesson which proved invaluable in after years. In

1835, at the age of 13, he emigrated with his parents to America, and landed at New Orleans. During his two years' residence there John figured among the news boys, carrying the *Picayune*, *Herald* and *French Republican*. From New Orleans he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he manifested great interest in American agriculture, which he afterward made his life-work. In 1837 he followed his parents to Rock Island and finally came to Davenport, where he was engaged by Harvey Leonard, who employed him in his brick-yard to carry the "Irish umbrella." He continued with Mr. Leonard for three years and made a faithful and assiduous hand. John subsequently spent seven years with Antoine Le Claire, where he was characterized by the same manly traits. One event transpired during this period of toil and hardship to make it memorable, namely—the treaty at Des Moines between Gov. Chambers and the Sacs and Foxes, whereby the Indians relinquished their rights to the northern half of Iowa. When Col. Geo. Davenport, Antoine Le Claire and Geo. L. Davenport were chosen as "white friends" of the Indians, to act as interpreters and conclude the treaty, John was appointed coachman for the venerable gentlemen, and this was accounted no small honor. The party remained at Des Moines one week and Mr. Littig improved every opportunity to study the life and customs of the savages. On his return he was able to sound the war whoop and go through the maneuvers of an Indian dance, which though lacking the grace and dignity of the "light fantastic," was more amusing. Having saved a considerable sum of money by dint of industry and economy he made his first investment in real estate, purchasing a piece of land near Gilbert town. Here he continued to toil early and late and laid the foundation for that future prosperity that has blessed him in his labors. In 1858 he removed to Duck Creek, made extensive improvements and remained there eight years, when he finally settled at his present homestead on section 37, four miles from the city of Davenport. This place became the center of his hopes and cares, and having faithfully tilled the soil and erected a commodious and substantial dwelling-house and barn, it is now regarded as the "apple of his eye." From time to time he has added to his other possessions until he owns 560 acres of as fine land as there is in Davenport Township and which has developed into valuable property. John Littig was united in marriage in 1844 to Margaret Stovir. But two of their children are now living—Peter Napoleon and Adam. Death having claimed his first consort, Mr. Littig was again married in 1858, to Louise Roggie, and by this union there were 11 children—Lawrence W., Anthony Joseph, Marguerite Josephine, Henry Augustine, Mary Hortense, Regina Engenie, George Marcus (who died in early childhood), Marquis De La Fayette, Victor Louis, John Vincent and Edward Clarence. Mr. Littig's parents being poor, he did not enjoy the educational privileges he so much coveted, and therefore determined his own children should

not labor under the same disadvantages. Mr. Littig has been director of Gilruth's school for nine years, watching over its interests with unremitting attention. In addition to the branches taught there, Peter has attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and Adam studied at the Griswold College, Davenport. Lawrence W. graduated from St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., being valedictorian of the class of '81; the degrees of A. B. and A. M. have been successfully conferred upon him, and '83 will witness his completion of the medical course at Iowa City. Joseph received instructions at Griswold and for some time has been a successful teacher in the public schools of the township. Josephine finished the classical course with high honors in '82 at the Immaculate Conception Academy, and Hortense and Eugenie are still attending the same institution. The time has not yet come when this generation will figure in the public history of their country, or native county, but it is hoped a useful and noble career awaits them. In 1878 Mr. Littig visited the scene of his early life in and about Paris, attended the exposition in that city, and also visited noted places in England and Germany. His sojourn in his native land was greatly enjoyed by him and will ever be a subject of unceasing comment. Mr. Littig is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, a liberal and charitable Christian, rearing his children in the faith of the Roman Catholic church, and instilling into their youthful minds by precept and example, that "honesty is the best policy." Having amassed a considerable fortune by perseverance and industry, Mr. Littig is now enjoying an honorable independence. His progenitors are noted for longevity, his father having attained the age of 87. His social relations are harmonious and desirable, and it is the sincere wish of all who know him, that many years may yet be Mr. Littig's portion, which may be as pleasant and happy as his early life has been laborious and active.

Peter Littig was born in the Province of Lorraine, France, on the 20th day of August, 1794. His childhood was passed in obscurity, but at a tender age he became an enthusiastic admirer of Napoleon's daring genius, and early resolved to follow in the footsteps of the greatest general France ever produced. When Peter was 19 years old, he entered the French army; fought under Bonaparte at the battle of Waterloo; took part in the engagement at Leipsic, plunging boldly into the river Elster after the great stone bridge was blown up by the corporal, and was at the side of the noble and heroic Marshal Poniatowski when he (the marshal), wounded, bleeding and exhausted, fell from his horse while attempting to scale the banks of the Elster, and sank beneath its waters. Both engagements proved most disastrous to the interests of Napoleon, and Mr. Littig never could talk of the result of these encounters without emotion, and they were subjects of deep interest to his children and grandchildren. He was also fond of telling how he

and other young soldiers of Napoleon skulked about the country for weeks after the battle of Waterloo, hoping that the emperor would lead them again. His parents and sisters, in the meantime, had mourned him among the slain. Mr. Littig remained faithful to Bonaparte during his exile at Elba, and when the conqueror returned to France he was one of the escort who went with him into Paris. In 1826, five years after the death of Napoleon Bonaparte, Mr. Littig went to Paris to reside, and engaged in business as a marble-cutter. There he continued to ply his trade for 11 years, bringing it out in all its perfection. But one little souvenir now remains of his genius—a small watch-stand carved out of solid marble by hand, in the city of Paris, passes down as an heirloom in the family. He emigrated with his family to the United States, landing at New Orleans, because French friends lived there. He resided in that city two years, then came to Stephenson, now Rock Island. In New Orleans he had worked at cabinet-making, but now he set out as a stone-mason and contractor, following that trade and business until 1851, when he engaged in the brewery business. Mr. Littig built the first stone house erected in Rock Island, and also built Huber's and Wagner's breweries in that city, and operated them both. In 1866 he erected the Eagle Brewery, corner Fifth and De Soto streets, Davenport. His whole manhood, up to his 72d year, was a life of industry and usefulness; but the infirmities of old age coming on, he retired from active business life, taking up his home at the corner of Eighth and Marquette streets, where he spent the remaining 15 years of his earthly career, when death released his spirit. Mr. Littig was a fervent adherent of the Roman Catholic faith from his youth up, and expired after receiving the last rites of the church, in the 87th year of his age, A. D. 1881. Mr. Littig was married four times. His last consort, to whom he was united in 1853, survives him. He was the father of nine children—Augustine N., of Davenport; Peter, of Atlantic; John, of Davenport; Mrs. Mary Robida, of Chatfield, Minn.; Mrs. Margaret Bub, of Winona, Minn.; Mrs. Rosalie Smith, of Camanche, Iowa; Mrs. Alexandrina Enderly, of Moline, Ill.; Mrs. Sophia Leeds, of Peoria, and Mrs. Augusta Smith, of Wilton. His grandchildren and great-grandchildren are numerous. After having been very liberal with his children, Mr. Littig died possessed of an estate valued at \$60,000.

John L. McCulloch was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, July 18, 1841. His parents were John and Maria R. (Laughhead) McCulloch, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and Irish descent. The subject of this sketch received a limited education in the district schools of Ohio; and in 1849 came with his parents to Scott County, and located in Hickory Grove Township. From there they removed to Jersey Ridge, Davenport Township, where his mother died; his father died in 1874. In 1861, John L. enlisted in the Civil war, in Company B, 8th Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, and served 18 months, being discharged on account of disability and

sickness. He then returned to Scott County, and continued farming. In 1867 he was married to Catharine Ellen O'Brien, who was born in 1850, in Boston, Mass. From there she went to New York, thence to Holmes Co., O., where she was married. They have had two children—Ida Luella and Sarah Rebecca (deceased). The family are members of the church, in Davenport. Mr. McCulloch owns $58\frac{1}{2}$ acres, worth \$100 an acre. He is a Republican in politics.

Thomas J. McHarg was born in Beaver Co., Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 1825. He was the son of William and Margaret McHarg. The mother was of Irish and the father of Scotch descent. Thomas was educated in the common schools of Beaver County and was reared on a farm. In 1848 he emigrated to Scott Co., Iowa, and began work on a farm as a common hand, cradling the first summer 26 acres of grain. The following year reapers came into use so he did no more work with the cradle. He continued working with his brother until 1855, when he married Sarah Easley, and began farming for himself. His wife was born in Saratoga Co., New York. He owns 160 acres of land in Scott County. He has been school director for many years; and a member of the United Presbyterian church.

Nicholas Mock was born in the Province of Saxon, Prussia, Nov. 19, 1810, son of Andrew and Christina (Deschuer) Mock, both natives of Prussia. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and learned the wagon maker's trade from his father at an early age. When 20 years old he enlisted in the army and served three years. In 1834 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Stitz, of Prussia, born in June, 1813. In 1845 they emigrated to America, going to St. Louis via New Orleans. He removed to Davenport in July of the same year, and went to work in the harvest field, on the railroad, or any other employment that might be offered. He then opened a shop in Davenport where he worked at his trade four years, and then sold out and went to Hampton, Ill., remaining there 13 years. On his return to Scott County he purchased 40 acres of land on Duck Creek, and subsequently enlarged his possessions to 135 acres. He has given most of his farm to his son, and now lives rather a retired life on a small tract of 25 acres. They have six children living—John, William, George, Catherine, Emma and Margaret. They have lost two children—Valentine and Paulina, the former killed at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Mock owns considerable property in Davenport, and is in very comfortable circumstances. Politically, he is a Democrat. Both are members of the German Catholic church. Postoffice, Davenport.

Henry Parmele was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., March 10, 1825. His parents are William and Laura (Treat) Parmele, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New York. His father was a farmer, but engaged for many years in the lumber trade. In 1838 he accompanied his parents to Scott County, where they located on a farm in his township, which they sub-

sequently purchased from the Government when the lands came into market. On this farm the parents lived and died, the father in 1874, and the mother in April, 1875. Henry attended the common school, and for a time the select school of Father Palamorgues, which completed his educational course. In 1852 Henry Parmele and Emma, daughter of Sylvester and Phœbe (Wolf) Condit, who was born Sept. 25, 1832, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Condit were natives of Greene Co., Pa., the former being born in 1806 and the latter in 1815. The family came to Scott County in 1835 and located on a farm near the present village of Le Claire, where Mr. Condit died May 27, 1881. Mrs. Condit yet lives on the old homestead. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Parmele located on their present farm which consists of 200 acres of land, worth \$100 per acre. In 1853 Mr. Parmele lost a leg by disease, but he manages to do good service and attend well to his business with the aid of one natural and one wooden leg. He is the father of 11 children, four of whom are living—Rosa Ella, Anna Viola, Clara Belle, Harry Dillon. The seven deceased are Mary Ellen, Clarissa Jane, Laura Emma, William Henry, Phœbe Louisa, Hattie Jessie, John Forest. Mr. and Mrs. Parmele are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Parmele is a Republican in politics.

Hans Paulsen was born in Schleswig, Germany, Nov. 11, 1833, and was a son of John and Jane M. (Heicken) Paulsen, likewise natives of Germany. They are both dead. His primary education was received in the common schools, and when he was 15 years old he entered Meradolph College, which he attended some three years. In 1848 he engaged in school teaching, and followed that occupation in various parts of Germany until 1852, when he emigrated to America, and located at once in Scott County. He followed farming in Blue Grass Township, until 1858, when he purchased his present farm of 360 acres in Davenport Township. He was married in 1855 to Christina F. Shrader, who was born in Holstein, Germany. Mr. Paulsen is one of the representative men of his township.

Charles E. Pickering is an Englishman by birth, and was born Dec. 26, 1826. His father was James Pickering, and his mother, Hannah Elliott, also natives of England. In 1842 the family moved to America, and located near Saratoga, N. Y., where Mr. Pickering engaged in farming. In 1854 Charles came to Scott County, and engaged in farming. His father followed in 1858, and resided here until his death, which occurred in 1875. His mother died in New York. In 1869 Charles formed a matrimonial alliance with Jane Parry, who likewise was English born. Four children were sent to bless the union, three of whom are now living—Sophia, Bessie and Mary Emily. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Pickering removed to a farm in the northeast part of the township, consisting of 215 acres. In 1874 he sold this farm and purchased his present farm on section 19. Mr. and Mrs.

Pickering are both members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Pickering is a Republican in politics.

Henry Puck was born at Propstie, Germany, June 26, 1812. He is the son of Clause and Katrina (Loggie) Puck, who lived and died in Germany. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Germany. He emigrated to Scott County, Iowa, 1846, and worked as a wood-chopper until he got money enough to buy some land. He was married in 1867 to Catherine Brockman, by whom he has four children—Minnie (now Mrs. Fred Wonder), Henry, Laura and Albert. He served two years in the army in Germany. He is a Republican in politics.

William Riggs was born in Lancastershire, England, and is the son of William and Ann (Lightburn) Riggs. He was educated in the common schools of his native country. In the spring of 1843 he came to America, his first landing being in New Orleans, from which place he passed on to St. Louis, where he remained three weeks, and from thence to Springfield, Ill., where he put in a crop, which he sold in the fall for a cow and calf. He then went to Rock Island, arriving one day at sunset, and crossing the river the same evening to Davenport. In the fall of 1844 he entered 160 acres of land in Davenport Township, which he proceeded to improve. He lived on this farm until 1873, when he moved into the city. July 24, 1845, he was united in marriage with Mary Browne, who was born Feb. 10, 1824. They have had seven children, six of whom are now living—William B., Christina (now Mrs. C. Murray), George, Isabella (now Mrs. F. B. Campbell), Anna, Eddie L. Mr. Riggs has been prominently identified with Davenport Township for many years, and has held several local offices, including that of member of the Board of Supervisors of the county. Mr. Riggs has also for some years been an active and consistent member of the Christian church in Davenport, and previously was connected with the same church at Long Grove.

Daniel Riordan, superintendent of the Poor Farm, is an Irishman by birth, and emigrated to America in 1844. He was born in Kilkenny Co., Ireland, Dec. 24, 1821. He first landed in New York, and in the vicinity of that city worked as a common laborer for about 10 years. In 1854 he came to Scott County and engaged in farming. In 1858 he married Joanna Kelliher, who was born in Ireland, Jan. 12, 1833, and came to America in 1840. Two children were born unto them—Margaret, born in 1859; Mary, in 1865. After his marriage, Mr. Riordan bought a small farm, on which he resided until 1877, when he was appointed superintendent of the Poor Farm of the county, and has since resided on the farm in the discharge of the duties of the position. Politically Mr. Riordan is a Republican.

Edward Roberts was born in North Wales, Oct. 24, 1816. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Foulks) Roberts. Edward resided with his parents until he was 13 years of age, when he was hired out to a gentleman, whom he served six years. He then

engaged with another party as a gardener, and remained with him until he left his native land for the United States, in 1855. In 1846 he married Jane Jones, who was born in 1814, in North Wales. Four children blessed this union—Mary Ann, now Mrs. J. C. Brownlee; Hannah, now Mrs. Christy; Daniel, and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the First Presbyterian Church, in Davenport, and live on the farm which they purchased shortly after arrival in Scott County. Mr. Roberts, in politics, is a Republican.

C. H. Schneekloth was born in Holstein, Germany, Aug. 21, 1830. At 20 years of age he was drafted into the army and served two years, and was again drafted, when he ran off to America, and arrived in Davenport June 22, 1852. Here he labored as a common day laborer, at \$10 a month for a time, and then \$90 for a year. In 1854 he commenced farming, and in 1855 married Bertha Wolf, who was born in Germany. Success has attended him in his labors, and he now owns the farm on which he lives, of 80 acres, on which he moved in 1872, and which is worth \$125 per acre, and has also 640 acres in Ida County, worth \$10 per acre. He is the father of six children—Henry, Peter, Andala, Emma, Ernest, Minnie. In politics, Mr. Schneekloth is a Republican.

Jacob Shepler was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., July 26, 1820. He is the son of Philip and Mary (Hill) Shepler, both natives of Pennsylvania. The elder Shepler was a farmer by profession, a business which he followed up to within 12 years of his death. After retiring from the farm he engaged in running a hotel in Pittsburg, a business he followed during the remainder of his life. His mother is yet living, and resides with her son James in Monongahela, Pa. Jacob says that he received a common-school education, and the commonest kind at that. He remained at home until he was 26 years of age, assisting his father on a farm. March 26, 1846, he was united in marriage with Eliza, daughter of Abraham and Hannah Lytle, who was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., Sept. 15, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Lytle both died in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch after his marriage engaged in farming, in Pennsylvania, which he continued for 10 years. He then sold out and moved to Scott County, and located on section 16, Davenport Township, where he continued to reside until 1870, when he removed to his present farm, which now consists of 222 acres of fine farm land. Mr. and Mrs. Shepler have had seven children, of whom only two are now living—Cyrus C., who married Louisa Vogt, Dec. 17, 1879, and Laura H., now Mrs. Louis Smith. The deceased are Sarah J. (who married Isaac Patterson), Newton W., Stewart A., and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Shepler and daughter are members of the M. E. church. In politics, Mr. Shepler is an ardent and enthusiastic Republican.

J. B. Schupp was born in Wittenberg, Germany, March 20, 1827, and was the son of Frank Joseph and Agatha (Hirscher) Schupp, who were also natives of Germany, and who died in tha



John Madden

country. His father was a farmer, and J. B. was reared on a farm and worked with his father till he was 15, when he was apprenticed to a carpenter, which trade he followed in Germany for some time. He received his education in the common schools of that country. In 1853 he was married to Crescentia Messmer, who was born in Prussia, April 10, 1824. He enlisted in the regular army for three years, and after serving one year, he left and came to America, and direct to Davenport, where he worked at his trade for some time. He then purchased a farm of 100 acres, lying part in Davenport and part in Blue Grass Townships. He is the father of six children—Mary, now Mrs. Peter Rickard; Agatha, now Mrs. Peter Kreitsch; Martin; Caroline, now Mrs. Charles Nelson; Hattie and Frank Joseph. Mr. Schupp has been township treasurer and a member of the School Board. He is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics is not committed to either of the great parties.

T. Sindt was born in Propstei, Holstein, Germany, Nov. 16, 1824, and was the son of Hans and Anna (Lamp) Sindt. The latter died in Germany, and the father came to America in 1854, and died in 1858. Mr. Sindt was educated in the common-schools of Germany, where he also learned a trade. He came to America in 1847. He was married in 1850 to Adel Stoltenberg, who was born in Germany.

Hans Stoltenberg was born in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 26, 1826. He is the son of Hans and Anna (Schrader) Stoltenberg, who were also natives of Germany, and both died in that country. Hans was reared on a farm, and received the common-school education of the country. In 1852 he came to America, and located in Scott Co., Iowa, and worked on a farm. He was married in 1854 to Oble Klingerberg, who was also born in Germany. They have one child—Agnes, now Mrs. John Sindt. Mr. Stoltenberg first located in Blue Grass Township, where he remained one year, and then moved to Davenport Township. He is a Republican in politics.

Claus Stoltenberg was born in Propstei, Germany, April 1, 1831, and was the son of Hans and Anna (Mundt) Stoltenberg, who were natives of Germany. Hans passed his boyhood on a farm, and received the common-school education of that country. In 1841 he emigrated to America, and settled in Scott County, where he worked on a farm for some time. He was married in 1854 to Anna Sindt, who was born in Propstei, Germany. When he first went to farming for himself, he bought 80 acres of land. He now owns 240 acres, worth \$80 per acre. He is a member of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Stoltenberg is a Republican.

Captain D. Stuhr was born in Holstein, Pretz, Germany, Jan. 12, 1835, and was a son of Adam and Friederika (Schinkel) Stuhr, who were natives of Germany, where they died. His education was received in the common schools of Germany, and when

he was 17 years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1847, when he was drafted into the German army, and served four years. After receiving his discharge he worked one year at his trade, and in 1852 emigrated to America, and immediately located in Davenport, Iowa. He followed his trade in Davenport nine years, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion enlisted and immediately raised a company of 103 men, for three months' service, and, on account of the supply being filled, he and his men were discharged. He at once re-enlisted, and raised a company, composed entirely of Germans, for the 11th Regiment, and soon after was transferred to the 16th, which was a German regiment. The regiment went from Davenport to Benton barracks, where his company received arms, and prepared for the bloody strife. The most disastrous battle participated in by his regiment was that of Shiloh, on April 6 and 7, in which 83 of his men were killed. He immediately recruited his company, and after two years of hard service he was discharged, on account of sickness. He returned to Davenport, and for one year lay between life and death. In the fall of 1864 he bought a farm of 22 acres, about five miles from Davenport, and established a saloon and country tavern, which he still conducts. He also owns 160 acres in Tama County. He was married in 1854 to Friederika Kruse, who was born in Schleswig, Germany, May 5, 1828. Of 12 children born of this union five are living—David, Emil, Rudolph, Laura and Alveine. Captain Stuhr, in politics, is a Republican.

John T. Temple, son of Thomas and Mary (Billsborough) Temple, was born March 7, 1844. By occupation he is a gardener or florist, as his father and grandfather were before him. In 1847, his father came to Davenport, and engaged as a gardener to Peter Cooper. He was a man well versed in botany, and was employed by the Government to gather and classify the plants in the Southern States. He died in 1856. John was brought up as a gardener, and in 1862 he commenced to cultivate his present garden, where he has now over 100,000 different varieties of plants and bulbs, of which he can instantly give the name of any in the collection. In 1868 Mr. Temple married Josephine A. Hern, who was born in London. Mr. Temple is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, and is a Republican in politics.

Thomas Wilkinson, deceased, was born in Albion, Edwards Co., Ill., Oct. 18, 1823. His parents, Wm. and Margaret Wilkinson, *nee* Kershaw, emigrated from their native England, and were among the early settlers of Albion. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. In 1844 he went to St. Louis, where he learned the trade of a brick-layer. He followed this employment in connection with building and contracting for a number of years in St. Louis. In the fall of 1854 he came to Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in the same occupation until 1857, continuing a partnership previously formed with Wm.

McManus. From this time until his death, which occurred Dec. 24, 1876, Mr. Wilkinson was engaged in no active business, his attention being given almost exclusively to the management of his place, which is a part of the well-known Rose Hill farm (the oldest in Scott County), originally owned by Alexander MacGregor. Here his family, consisting of his wife and two children, still reside. On the sixth of January, 1853, Mr. Wilkinson was married to Ellen McManus, who was born in Mystic, Conn., and is a daughter of the late Hon. James McManus. In politics Mr. Wilkinson was non-partisan. He was an independent thinker, and appreciated the fine distinctions which may sometimes be drawn between principles of right and justice and principles of party. In his death Davenport lost one of her most prominent and highly esteemed citizens.



HICKORY GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Hickory Grove 'comprises township 79, range 2 east, and was first settled in 1836 by Alfred Carter, who made claim and began improvement on the northwest quarter of section 16. Mr Carter was from Wayne Co., Ind., but was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. He was one of the first three county commissioners, and served until his death, which occurred Nov. 8, 1841.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Philip Baker came from Muskingum Co., O., in 1837, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 9.

Jonathan Porter, from Muskingum Co., O., came in 1837; Daniel and John Porter, Mr. Binford and others came about the same time.

John Spicer came in the fall of 1836, from Muskingum Co., O., and settled on section 9. He returned to Ohio a few years after ward, where he married. Subsequently he went to Illinois, where he lost his life a little later by falling on a circular saw, which was in motion. Wm. and Daniel Porter also came in 1836.

George Schuck came in 1838, from the same county in Ohio, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 10, where he died in 1848.

John Schuck came in the fall of 1838, from the same place, and settled on section 15; built a hewed log house, which still stands and is occupied. In the fall of 1859 he went to Nemaha, Neb., where he yet resides.

Samuel Freeman was born in New London, Conn., on the 13th of November, 1800. At an early age he removed to the State of New York, where, in 1828, he married Melinda Benedict, who died in 1866. In 1834 Mr. Freeman moved to Kalamazoo, Mich., then on the outskirts of civilization. He decided to make another westward move in a few years, and so on the 3d day of December, 1839, he landed in the village of Davenport, and remained a short time; then settled near Kirtle's Ferry, on the "Wapsie," making a claim, and as he hoped, locating for life; but when the lands came into market, his claim was entered over his head by some one having more money than he possessed, and thus he lost his all. With the pluck and energy of a true pioneer, however, he went to work, and before a great while was the owner of two or three yoke of steers and an old breaking plow. Then he commenced anew his struggle for a home. The old settlers say it is an undoubted fact that Mr. Freeman, with his steers and plow, turned up to the bright

sunlight more acres of the virgin soil of Scott County than any other man that ever followed a furrow within the county's limits. By this means he gathered enough money to purchase a farm near Slopertown. Selling this in a few years, he bought another farm near Hickory Grove, which he owned and occupied until the day of his death.

In his young manhood Mr. Freeman was a Whig, and a very ardent one. He was one of the first men in Scott County to unite with the Republican party, and from the first was a staunch supporter of its principles. He was the father of five children, three of whom died in early life. He died when 72 years of age, and now lies by the side of her who shared all the trials and struggles of his pioneer life.

FIRST THINGS.

The first birth was William H. Baker, son of Philip and Catherine Baker, who was born Nov. 10, 1838. He is now a farmer in Audubon Co., Ia.

The first death was Alfred Carter, who died in 1839, and was buried on section 16.

The first marriage was that of Alexander Wells and Julia A. S. Carter, in the house of Philip Baker, by Mr. Grace, a justice of the peace in Walnut Grove. The event was solemnized in 1842.

The first school was in the winter of 1837-'8, at the house of Alfred Carter, by George F. Emery.

Rev. Peter Cartwright was the first to preach the gospel in the township.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational work of Hickory Grove Township began in the winter of 1837-'8, at the house of Alfred Carter, George F. Emery being the pioneer school-teacher. The school was only for the benefit of Mr. Carter's children. Mr. Emery, the teacher, was an old bachelor, who settled in Allen's Grove in 1837. He was a native of Boston, Mass., and was highly educated. He went to California in 1849, and started on his return home in 1850 by water, and died on the ocean before he reached Panama.

There are now in the township three districts, one sub-district, with a school-house valued at \$500. The county superintendent, in his report for 1881, speaks of this township as an illustration of the peculiarity of the school law of the State. The township district is composed of only two and one-half sections, but having all the officers that are necessary and prescribed by law for a full township district; and all to govern one small school. In addition the township has three independent districts—Maysville, No. 1; Linn Grove, No. 2; Fairview, No. 3. In these districts are seven school-houses.

RELIGIOUS.

That great apostle of Methodism, Rev. Peter Cartwright, was the pioneer preacher in this township. Some time in the year 1838 he preached a sermon at the house of Alfred Carter. Other religious bodies have since promulgated their doctrines in the township, but only two are now represented by organizations—Methodist Episcopal and Christians.

The Linn Grove Christian Church was organized in Allen's Grove Township, Nov. 10, 1851, by Elder Jonas Hartzell, now of Davenport. It was then known as the Allen's Grove Church of Christ. It was removed to Linn Grove in 1858, and its name changed to suit the locality. Both in Allen's Grove and in Linn Grove the congregation for a number of years worshiped in school-houses, but in 1866 a frame house of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,700. Services are held monthly, and a Sunday-school is continued in summer. Elder J. Moore now officiates as pastor of the church.

REMINISCENCE.

At the time Alfred Carter settled here wolves were very troublesome, and often came in daylight and carried pigs from the doorway, while chickens, notwithstanding they roosted between the chimney and the wall of the house, were carried off by wildcats. Deer were also numerous, and it is said as many as 100 could often be seen in going to or from Hickory Grove to Allen's Grove. There were at the time the Carters settled here no mills in the neighborhood, and they at times had to grate corn on a coarse grater, and in making bread to make it adhere mixed stewed pumpkins with it. On one occasion, soon after his arrival, Mr. Carter had to go to Henderson Co., Ill., for provisions. While gone 10 Indians came suddenly upon the family and asked for a night's lodging. They were entertained, but not without some fears. They were often seen after that. Mr. Carter had a fine patch of water-melons, of which the Indians were quite fond. They would often be found lying in the patch at daylight, waiting for some of the family to come out and trade with him some melons for venison. Alfred Carter and his sons, Charles P., John and Martin, often hunted deer with some of the Indian chiefs and braves.

GROVES.

There are three groves in the township, Hickory, Pilot, and Linn, the latter comprising only 80 acres of timber, linn, or basswood, oak and elm being the varieties. In the two former, hickory, oak, basswood and elmwood.

Mud Creek runs through the township, heading on section 13, and running almost west to section 8; then running north, passes out of the township from section 5.

MAYSVILLE.

James May, in the summer of 1856, had surveyed and platted by William P. Campbell, then County Surveyor, "part of the southeast quarter of section 15, township 79, range 2 east," the plat being recorded Aug. 3, of that year. To this village was given the name of Maysville, in honor of its owner. The desires of Mr. May have hardly been realized, the village never having grown to any extent, its proximity to and not being on a line of railroad operating against it.

The postoffice is known as Amity, and was established in 1849 Philip Baker being the first postmaster, since which time there have been five different postmasters. The present one is Henry Schultz.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Hans Arp is a native of Holstein, Germany, born Jan. 3, 1836. His father, Claus Arp, was also of German nativity and died at sea while on his way to America, in 1870. Hans Arp came to this country in 1854. He worked at the carpenter's trade here one year, then located in Hickory Grove Township, where he owns 280 acres of fine farming land, in section 35. He is classed with Scott County's most prominent and enterprising farmers. His marriage with Abel Vieths occurred in 1855, in Davenport. To them have been born ten children, eight living—Alvina, Celia, Henry, Agnes, Emma, Mina, Rudolph and Herman.

Philip Baker was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1814, son of Jacob Baker, of Pennsylvania. Philip was reared on a farm and educated in the old pioneer school-house of that early day, where the cheerful blaze from the huge fire-place, and the sunlight shining through the greased paper window-light wrought fantastic shadows on the creaking puncheon floor. His father owned a flour-mill, and Philip ran it for a number of years. In 1837 he came to Scott County and settled in Hickory Grove Township. He had money enough to pay for a cow and partly pay for a yoke of oxen. Since that time has made six farms. He paid \$1.50 for the first bushel of corn and carried it from Rock Island to his home on his shoulders. Wild game was very plentiful here then. He had two greyhounds that caught three deer in one afternoon. He was married April 1, 1833, to Catherine Porter, daughter of James Porter, who went from Pennsylvania to Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have had 11 children, six living—James K. P., William H., John P., Mary A. (widow of Matthias Sattler), Elizabeth P. (a prominent teacher in this county), and Cassie S. (wife of Wm. C. Collins). Mr. Baker has been constable, school director and supervisor.

Ira Burch is a son of James Burch, of Washington Co., N. Y., where our subject was born Jan. 28, 1820. He attended school

during the winter and worked on the farm in the summer months until he grew old enough to work hard; then was compelled to give up his schooling and assist on the farm. In the spring of 1855 he came to Scott County and settled on section 12, Hickory Grove Township, where he still resides. He owns 500 acres of finely cultivated land. He was formerly engaged in raising grain exclusively; now breeds stock also. He was married Feb. 10, 1847, to Catherine L. Deyoe. They had five children, two living—Leroy L. and Daniel D. Mrs. Burch died Oct. 1, 1868. Mr. Burch was married Feb. 19, 1873 to Cynthia C. Curtis, daughter of Daniel Curtis, deceased. They have had three children, two living—Ira C. and Hettie M.

Charles P. Carter, the oldest settler in Hickory Grove Township, was born in Wayne County, one mile south of Centreville, Ind., April 24, 1829. His father was Alfred Carter, deceased, who was born near Fredericksburg, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley. He came with his family to Scott County in 1836. He was one of the first county commissioners for the Territory of Iowa, and in 1839-'40 represented Scott County in the Territorial Legislature. The family consisted of eight children—Julia A., John T., Martin W. (deceased), Chas. P., James T. (deceased), William A. (deceased), Nancy J. (now Mrs. Lafayette Fish, resides in Tahama, Tahama Co., Cal.), and Mary E. (deceased). Mr. Alfred Carter died Nov. 8, 1840. The subject of this memoir had very few educational advantages, being educated chiefly in the school of hard work. In 1872 he made a trip to California, returning the same year. He was married in 1854 to Sarah E. Higgins, daughter of Julius Higgins, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have had four children—Ida E., Lizzie M., Carrie L., and a son Alfred who is dead. Mr. Carter owns 207 acres of rich land in Hickory Grove Township and 193 acres in Allen's Grove Township, and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising; makes a specialty of the latter. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 17, Dixon.

Vincent S. Carter, deceased, was born in Virginia, where he lived until he was a few years old, then moved to Wayne Co., Ind., and from there to Scott County in 1838, and settled in Rockingham Township; kept store there about six months, then went to Pilot Grove, Hickory Grove Township, and engaged in farming there until 1850, when he removed to Jersey Ridge, four miles north of Davenport. Afterward moved to Davenport, where he died about 1871.

Michael Connor, section 2, Hickory Grove Township, was born in the Province of Ontario (then Upper Canada), March 25, 1835, and is a son of John Connor, deceased, a native of Carlow Co., Ireland. John Connor came with his family to this county in 1846, locating in Liberty Township, and in 1850 removed to Allen's Grove Township. Our subject was a soldier for Uncle Sam in the late war, in Co. C, 2d Iowa Cavalry, and was present at the siege of Corinth, Nashville, Rienza, Coffeeville and others; for further

information as to the battles, raids, etc., see the biography of Daniel Snyder, of Liberty Township. Mr. Connor went into the war as a private, and returned as first lieutenant. In 1865 he removed to his present farm. He was married Nov. 10, 1869, to Jennie, daughter of James Stephens, of whom we speak at greater length elsewhere in this work. They have four children—Jennie J., Nellie L., Adda M. and Williard E. Mr. Connor is the present school treasurer for Hickory Grove. He is a member of the following societies: A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. He owns over 200 acres of land.

Leander Curtis was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Dec. 3, 1817; son of Mark Curtis, of Connecticut. Leander spent his early life in working on his father's farm and in attending the district school, where he obtained a fair education. He went to Adams Co., Ill., in 1842, where he engaged in farming until 1857, when he removed to Scott County and settled on section 1, Hickory Grove Township, which is his present home. He owns 160 acres in this township, 160 in Sheridan Township, and 30 acres of timber land in Allen's Grove Township. He is known as one of Scott County's most energetic and enterprising citizens. He was married in 1844 to Hannah Stoaks; she died Jan. 20, 1868, leaving three children—Elmore, Ellen M. and Emily J. Mr. Curtis married his present wife, Mary A. Reed, in September, 1872. She was born in New York, and was a daughter of Samuel and Mary Reed.

John E. Dempster was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1838, son of Thomas Dempster, of Maryland. John E. was reared on a farm and educated at Taylorville, Ohio, where his parents moved when he was three years old. In March, 1859, he came to Scott County. He taught school in Hickory Grove, Allen's Grove and Winfield Townships four years. His marriage to Esther E. Burch occurred March 5, 1868. She is a daughter of Ira Burch, a resident of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Dempster had three children—Emma E., Mary J. and John J. Mrs. Esther Dempster died and Mr. Dempster was again married, April 13, 1875, to Josephine Fitzsimmons, daughter of Phelix Fitzsimmons, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dempster have two children—Alden H. and Edna A. Mr. Dempster was township clerk two terms; has been director and secretary of the independent district of Lynn Grove for the past 14 years. His brothers, Albert, George W. and Francis M., were soldiers in the late war. Francis M. died at Cheat Mountain, W. Va. He was taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., and confined in Libby, Belle Island and Castle Thunder prisons. Albert was discharged on account of disability; came to Iowa, was drafted into the service and served until the close of the war. He died in Crawfordsville, Iowa, in March, 1878.

Andrew Dengler is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born Oct. 19, 1827. He emigrated to America, Aug. 12, 1855. He located in Davenport, Iowa. He obtained employment as a farm laborer, working for \$15 and \$20 a month for four years. He was married

to Henrietta Eckhoeff, Jan. 15, 1859. After he was married Mr. Dengler rented land for 15 years, then purchased 140 acres in Hickory Grove Township, which is his present home. He has his farm under good cultivation and well stocked. Mr. and Mrs. Dengler have nine children—Henry, Adolph, Lizzie, Charles, Earnest, William, Amelia, Bettie and August; four of them are going to school. Mr. Dengler is a consistent member of the Lutheran church.

Conrad Dietz was born in Hegg, Germany, May 1, 1849. He emigrated to America in 1855, landing at Baltimore, Md. From there he went to Johnstown, Pa., where he remained two years, then came to Scott County and located in Hickory Grove Township. His father gave him 80 acres of land here, where he now resides; he also owns 40 acres in Cleona Township, making 120 acres. He has his farms under good cultivation and leads an economical and industrious life. He was married to Maggie Puck, March 2, 1870. Their union has been blessed with seven children—Herman, Willie, Matta, Tilda, Emma, Gustave and Bernhardt. Mr. Dietz's widowed mother makes her home with him. Mr. Dietz, Sr., died in 1878 at the age of 72.

Caleb Dunn is a native of Franklin Co., O., born May 14, 1820. He went with his parents to Fountain Co., Ind., in the fall of 1834, and came to this county and located in Allen's Grove Township the spring of 1837. When they came here the Indians still inhabited the county and wild game was to be had in abundance. At that time there was no settlement between Allen's Grove and Davenport. The Indians frequently staid over night with them. Caleb worked for his father until he was 25 years old; the latter then gave him \$100, with which he bought 80 acres of land on section 3, Hickory Grove Township. He moved on it in June, 1844, and it has been his home since. He now owns 325 acres and is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. His marriage to Eleano Cease, of Bedford Co., Pa., occurred in June, 1844. To them have been born six children—George F., born in 1845; Isabella J., in 1847; Chandler K., in 1849; William A., in 1851; Lydia E., in 1854, and Mary V., born in 1859.

J. H. Gasseling was born in Holland, Nov. 23, 1823. He emigrated to America in 1854 and landed in New York, where he worked in a lumber yard six months, then came to Iowa and located in Davenport in the spring of 1855. He worked in a saw-mill two months, then hired as a farm hand for one year, at \$120 a year. Then worked by the month, receiving \$20 in the summer and \$13 in the winter for some time; he then commenced farming for himself. In company with Mr. Will Gloering they rented 120 acres of land at \$3 an acre for one year, then leased the same for five years. In 1863 they dissolved partnership and Mr. Gasseling continued to work the farm alone. He bought it in 1863, and in 1864 bought 80 acres more, making 200 acres in all. He has his

farm under good cultivation and well stocked. He was married in Davenport in 1861 to Mary Kamper. To them have been born nine children—Theodore, born in 1862; Hannah, in 1863; Margaret, in 1865; Henry, in 1870; Lizzie, in 1872; Barney, in 1874; Allie, in 1876, and Harman, in 1880. Hannah married Theodore Mullenback in May, 1881; they reside in this township. Mr. Gasseling is a member of the Catholic church.

George Golinghorst is a native of Hanover, Germany, born May 8, 1830. He emigrated to the United States, landing in New Orleans in November, 1847, having been on the ocean 10 weeks. As he was quite young when he came to this country he could not do heavy work. He obtained employment in a hotel in New Orleans some time, then accepted a situation as bar-tender on a steamboat. In 1851 he came to Davenport and shortly afterward settled on the place where he now resides. He bought 80 acres of land, to which he has since added 260 acres, making 340 in all. He has speculated to some extent in stock, in which he has been very successful and has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He has always been strictly honest and upright in his dealings with men and takes this as his standard of religion. He was married July 4, 1860, to Lizzie Haman. To them have been born nine children—Mary B., born Dec. 12, 1863; Henry, July 3, 1866; Fred, June 18, 1867; George, June 19, 1869; Leena, Dec. 20, 1870; Rodolph, Jan. 21, 1872; Emma, April 23, 1876; Lizzie, Oct. 3, 1879, and Agnes, Nov. 4, 1881.

Mathias Gries is a native of Prussia, born Feb. 5, 1829. He is a son of Mathias Gries, Sr., born also in that country. The subject of this biography came to Scott County in 1854, and worked by the month three years. In 1857 he went to Nebraska, where he helped to settle the town of Grand Island. He returned to this county in 1863. He was married to Anna Lamp, June 13, 1865. Their married life has been blessed with four children—Sophia, Minnie, John and Alvina. Mr. Gries and family reside on section 22, this township, where he is the owner of 153 acres of rich land, under good cultivation and well stocked.

Thomas Joens is a son of Henry Joens, a native of Holstein, Germany, where Thomas was born Oct. 4, 1858. They came to this country in 1865. Thomas was educated in the English and German languages. After coming to this country, he engaged in farming three years, then bought the hotel, saloon and four acres of ground on which it is situated, in January, 1882, which he still runs. It is known as the Seven-Mile House of Hickory Grove Township. He was married, Nov. 28, 1880, to Emma Roehan, daughter of Fred. A. Roehan, who is a resident of Sheridan Township. Mr. Joens has his hotel in first-class order, and has a thriving trade.

Henry Kardel was born in Holstein, Germany, April 5, 1840. His parents were John and Minnie (Ervers) Kardel; the former was born in Holstein, Germany, April 27, 1807. They were mar-

ried in 1833, and had three children—Frederick, Fridrecke and Henry. The mother died in 1853, in America, four weeks after arriving here. In 1855 Mr. John Kardel married his present wife, Anna Christina. The subject of this sketch emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1853, and came at once to Scott County and bought their present farm in Hickory Grove Township, which consisted of 240 acres. The farm has been divided between the brothers, Henry and Frederick, giving each 120 acres. Henry Kardel was married in 1864 to Catherine Hagedorn. They have three children—John B., born May 5, 1865; Amanda, June 5, 1867, and Theodore, born April 16, 1869. Mr. Kardel is engaged in raising grain and stock, and is making his mark as a first-class farmer.

John Kerker was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 16, 1817. He emigrated to America in 1838, and landed at New Orleans, thence to St. Louis, Mo. From St. Louis he went to Illinois and worked three years; then when to Zanesville, O., where he remained four or five years. In October, 1853, he came to Davenport. He obtained employment in Wickersham's hardware store one year, then accepted a situation in Mitchell's store, which he held three years; then bought 100 acres of land on section 9, Hickory Grove Township, which he settled upon in 1857. Since that time he has added 60 acres to his farm, making 160 acres of as fine land as there is in the country, all under good cultivation. He was married in Ohio, on Jan. 21, 1845, to Maggie Rock. By this union there were 11 children, nine living—John E; Peter, now married; Adam, also married; Margaret, now the wife of John Whitman; Louisa, wife of John Souther; Joseph H., William H., Tilda M., and Clara H. Mr. Kerker is a member of the Catholic church.

Henry Clindt is a native of Holstein, Germany, born March 12, 1846, son of Henry Klindt, Sr., who died in 1879. The subject of this memoir came to the United States in 1868, and located in Scott County. He worked for several years in Maysville, Hickory Grove Township; then established the hotel there, which he still runs. He was married in 1877 to Celia Sindt. They have had three children—Metta, Albert and Henry. Mr. Klindt is a member of the Maysville Shooting Club.

David Knouse was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., March 24 1840, son of David Knouse, a native also of that place, who came with his family to Moline, Ill., in the spring of 1850, and to Davenport in the fall of that year. The subject of this sketch received a common school education; he enlisted in Company D, 20th Iowa Infantry, in the late war, and served three years, participating in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, siege of Ft. Morgan, Ft. Blakely, Mobile and others. He was married April 24 1869, to Temperance Day, a native of Washington Co., Pa., and a daughter of George W. Day, now of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Knouse have had six children, five living—George W.

William D., Mary T., Frank L. and Lewis G. Mr. Knouse owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Claus H. Lamp was born in Holstein, Germany, May 6, 1848. His father, Claus Lamp, was born at that place in 1800. He came to America with his family in November, 1846, and located in Davenport, Iowa, in the spring of 1847. He is a carpenter by trade; his wife was a physician; she died in 1870. He is still living. Claus H. Lamp came with his parents to Davenport in 1847, and attended school in Davenport. When 10 years of age his father bought a piece of unbroken prairie, and commenced to make a farm. He was married Aug. 13, 1861, in Davenport, to Catharine Lamp. By this union there are six children—Matilda, born April 30, 1864; Caroline, March 7, 1869; Julius, Jan. 28, 1872; Clara, Jan. 22, 1876, and Adolphus, born Dec. 26, 1878. Mr. Lamp owns 160 acres of land where he resides; also 320 acres in Hickory Grove Township, and 160 acres in Liberty Township, which he purchased for his wife, making 640 acres in all, mostly under cultivation.

Tennis Lietage was born in Germany, Jan. 6, 1831. In 1856 he left his home in Germany, and emigrated to the United States. He located at once in Davenport, and engaged in speculating in horses some four years; then, in partnership with his brother, he bought a farm in Hickory Grove Township, which his brother managed, while he still continued in his business of horse-trading. In 1879 his brother died, and in 1881 he married his widow. She had four children by her first husband—Emma, Mary, Christ and Eddie. Mr. Lietage is now residing in Maysville, where he owns a fine residence, and conducts a saloon and boarding house. He also manages his farm of 88 acres, near the town, and is making a financial success of it.

David Lougher was born in South Wales, three miles from Swansea, Sept. 19, 1819. His father, Eben Lougher, was a native of Wales; brought his family to Quebec in 1832, and to Carbondale, Pa., the same year. In 1833 they moved to Pittsburg, Pa. From there David Lougher went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1837. He was employed as second engineer on the Alabama River, from Mobile to Montgomery, two years. Then worked in the Wire-drawing Works in Cincinnati several years. In 1850 he came to Scott County, and in 1851 entered 320 acres of land on sections 14 and 23, Hickory Grove Township. He now owns 192 acres on section 14, where he resides. He was married June 13, 1843, to Margaret Price. They have had six children, five living—Elizabeth, John, Lina, Mary, and Timothy. Mr. Lougher has held several local offices in the gifts of the people in this township.

John G. Matthews is a native of Pennsylvania, born Dec. 22, 1835. His father, Benjamin Matthews, was born July 11, 1804, in Sussex Co., N. J. From there he removed to Pennsylvania in 1812, thence to Davenport in 1848. He located in Hickory Grove Town-

ship, where he bought 140 acres of land, which he sold and bought a farm near Davenport; afterward returned to Hickory Grove Township. He now resides with his son near Hickory Grove. The subject of this sketch came to Scott County with his parents in 1848. He remained in Davenport a short time, then purchased his present farm in Hickory Grove Township. He has his land under good cultivation and in a flourishing condition. He was married to Elizabeth Mc Knight July 11, 1854. To them were born six children—Adda, now Mrs. William Knouse, of Eldridge; Kate, born Nov. 21, 1864; Charles D., Oct. 15, 1866; John E., Oct. 23, 1868; Arthur S., May 21, 1870, and Walter S., born Jan. 3, 1873. Mr. Matthews has held the offices of justice of the peace and township clerk for the past 10 years, filling both with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people.

Charles Rathjen was born in Hickory Grove Township on the 27th of May, 1858. He was reared and educated in the district schools of that place. On Dec. 7, 1877, he was married to Matilda Eichman. Their union has been blessed with two children—Hellena, born in October, 1878, and Albert, born Nov. 15, 1880. Mr. Rathjen owns a fine farm of 160 acres, on section 6, this township, and raises grain and stock for the market. He is a thorough-going young man, and will make his mark as a good farmer. He does not take a very active interest in politics, but votes for the best man.

Chr. Rock was born in Waldock, Germany, Jan. 15, 1829. In 1853 he emigrated to America; landed in New York, and came at once to Davenport, Iowa. He worked as a farm laborer at \$8 a month for some time, then worked on the railroad until 1854, when he went to New Orleans; failing to find employment there he returned to Davenport and worked as a farm hand some three years; then rented land for four years; afterward bought 160 acres, to which he has since added until now he owns 630 acres of good farming land. He was married in 1857 to Williamence Rock. They have five children—Christe, Louisa, Caroline, Williamence and Frederick. Louisa is now married.

Frederick Rohs was born in Holstein, Germany, Aug. 8, 1824. His father, John Rohs, is a native also of that country and came to America in 1851; he resides with his son Frederick. The subject of this memoir came with his parents to this country in 1851, and landed in New Orleans, and came at once to Davenport. He went to work at the carpenter's trade and continued in that business three years, then purchased a farm of 160 acres in Hickory Grove Township, where he has since resided. He now owns 640 acres of valuable land. He was married to Dora Bosh in August, 1851. They have four children—Mary (who married Henry Paustian), John, Lois and Henry. Mr. Rohs, in politics, is a Republican.

Joachim Rohlk is of German nativity, born Dec. 1, 1832. He emigrated to America in 1852 and came to Davenport, Iowa, June 21 of that year. After working two years by the month, he rented

a farm, which he purchased five years later. It consists of 160 acres in section 33, Hickory Grove Township, and is under good cultivation. He was married to Bettie Arp, in Davenport, Feb. 17, 1862. To them were born eight children, seven living—Henry (who is attending college in Davenport), Willie, Amelia, Emma, Charley, Lizzie and James. Mr. Joachim Rohlk has been an invalid for the past six years, not being able to attend to business. His wife, who is a very efficient manager, takes care of the farm. Mrs. Rohlk's father, Mr. Peter Arp, resides with her. He celebrated his 90th birthday Sept. 2, 1881. He was born in Germany, Sept. 2, 1792, and emigrated to this country in 1852, and has been a resident of Davenport and vicinity since that time. Since the death of his wife, which occurred eight years ago, he has lived with Mrs. Rohlk.

Adolph Rotsch was born in Prussia, Germany, March 21, 1833, and was a son of Francis Rotsch, of Bohemia, who emigrated with his family to Indianola, Texas, in 1845. He built the third house in that place and kept store there. Adolph and his brother fished and caught oysters and crabs to sell. They went to Missouri in 1848; from there to Madison Co., Ill., and to Scott County in 1866. The subject of this sketch was married, Feb. 18, 1855, to Augusta Hoen. To them were born 11 children, eight living—Frances, Bertha, Herman, Emma, Otto, Elizabeth, Theodore and Matilda. Mr. Rotsch is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 14, where he owns a fine farm of 147 acres. He has been school director for several years.

Henry Ruwe was born in Prussia, Oct. 12, 1835. He came to this country in 1841, landing at Plymouth, Mass., where he engaged in the cod fisheries, during their season, which lasts from May until October, for several years. During the winters he engaged in coasting between New York, Baltimore and New Orleans. In 1852 he left Plymouth and came to Davenport. He located on a farm in Hickory Grove Township. He sold 80 acres of land in 1855 for \$10 an acre, and in 1872 bought it back again, paying \$40 an acre for it. He owns 550 acres of land, all under good cultivation. He was married to Fredericke Kerdel Feb. 20, 1855. They have had 11 children, viz.: Henry, born Jan. 25, 1856; Frederick, Jan. 8, 1857; John, Nov. 30, 1859; Minnie, Aug. 8, 1861; Charles, June 8, 1863; Mary, March 27, 1865; William, Jan. 3, 1867; David, Nov. 20, 1869; Emma, March 27, 1871; Louie, June 20, 1873; Fredericke, Oct. 26, 1876. All are living at home.

John Jacob Scheisser, deceased, was born in Switzerland, Oct. 4, 1801. He was married there to Magdaline Mensie. She died in Russia leaving three children. He was again married in St. Petersburg, Russia, to Hellen Enholm, in 1845. She was born in Russia in 1816, and came to America in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Scheisser were blessed with eight children, six living—John, Theodore, Hellen, now Mrs. Joseph Galliner; Amelia, now Mrs. E. B. Dickinson; Matilda, now Mrs. John Rose; and Jacob, who lives at

home with his mother. Mr. J. J. Scheisser died March 7, 1878, leaving his family and a large concourse of friends to mourn his loss. Mrs. Scheisser and her son manage their farm of 80 acres in Hickory Grove Township, which is all under good cultivation.

Henry Schultz, son of Frederick Schultz, was born in Holstein, Germany, Sept. 24, 1845. He attended the common schools of that county and received a tolerably good education. He came to this country in 1869. In 1871 he and 16 or 17 others employed a teacher at Maysville, who gave them lessons at night. They all progressed rapidly, and learned to read and write in the English language in four months. Mr. Schultz was married, March 22, 1873, to Johanna Ruge. They have had six children, of whom Carl, Ella, Emma, Gustave and Martha are living. Mr. Schultz was appointed postmaster, Amity P. O., of Maysville, Aug. 11, 1875, which position he still holds. He is the proprietor of a store of general merchandise in Maysville, where he does a profitable business. Has held the office of town clerk for the past three years, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge.

M. Spelletick is a native of Hungary, born Sept. 27, 1845. He is a son of Felix Spelletick, a native also of that country and a refugee from the Revolution of 1848. He was district commissioner of the Full Powers there. On coming to America he located in Scott County where he entered 1,200 acres of land. He returned to Hungary, where he now resides. The subject of this record came with his father to the United States in 1851. He was educated in Griswold College, of Davenport. He was married in 1873 to Isabel Stevens. Their children are—Ella, Adeline, Felix and Adam. Mr. Spelletick resides in Hickory Grove Township, where he is engaged in farming and stock-breeding. He owns a fine farm of 300 acres of valuable land. He has held several township offices and is one of the prominent men of the county.

Hans Strathman is a native of Holstein, Germany, born June 21, 1841. In 1856 he came to the United States, and located in Davenport on July 2 of that year. He worked on a farm some time, then learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for several years. He afterward kept a saloon for 10 years, and in 1877 moved to New Liberty and engaged in the dry-goods business there three years; then moved to Hickory Grove Township and established his present business. He keeps a complete line of general goods, and has a steadily increasing trade. He was married on Jan. 3, 1865, to Mary Hass. Three children have been born of this union—Louisa, born Nov. 26, 1866; Willie, July 11, 1873, and Laura, Dec. 4, 1878.

Lemuel D. White is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Stout) White, natives of Lewis Co., Va., where Lemuel D. was born, Dec. 19, 1816. Mrs. White is still living, at the age of 85 years; she resides with the subject of this sketch. He was reared on a farm and obtained an education in the old pioneer school-houses of that day, which were furnished with slab seats, puncheon floor, and a fire-



Thos Baker

place in each end of the room; a piece of greased paper pasted over a hole cut in the logs served as a window light, and an ox gad was used by the teacher to enforce order. Mr. White came to Scott County July 7, 1843. He was married in 1840 to Elizabeth Blake, by whom he had three children—Mary E., Virgil A. and Rebecca J. Mrs. Elizabeth White died in 1845. Mr. White married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Alger, *nee* Hills, in 1856. Mr. White is the owner of 160 acres of land in Hickory Grove Township, and 20 acres in Allen's Grove Township. He is engaged in growing grain and stock for the market.

Detlef Wunder was born in Germany, July 15, 1827. He emigrated to America in 1854, and came to Davenport, Ia., arriving July 10, of that year. He followed the carpenter's trade for two years, then bought a threshing machine, which he operated for 11 years. During that time he rented a farm which he cultivated when there was no work to be done with the threshing machine. In 1861 he bought the farm where he now resides. It contains 245 acres and is mostly under good cultivation. He was married to Catharine Megor, Jan. 1, 1857. They had four children, Henry (deceased), John, Gusta and Julia. He lost his wife in 1866, and in October, 1867, he married his present wife, Bettie Girch. This union has been blessed with six children—Henry, born July 11, 1868; Fritz, July 22, 1870; Maggie, Nov. 12, 1871; Charles, June 20, 1874; William, Dec. 22, 1875, and Louis, born June 3, 1877. Mr. Wunder has been very successful in a financial way and owns a fine property and comfortable home.



TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF LE CLAIRE.

Le Claire Township was first settled in 1834 by Eleazer Parkhurst, who purchased a claim just above the north line of the "reserve," of George W. Harlan, who built the cabin thereon. The cabin was built as early as February, 1834. The reserve spoken of was a tract of 640 acres at the head of the rapids, given Antoine Le Claire by the Indians when they made their treaty with the whites in 1832. They had at the same treaty presented Mrs. Le Claire with a similar amount of land where the city of Davenport now stands. The reason of this gift was out of friendship for Mr. and Mrs. Le Claire. He had been with them from boyhood, either in the employ of the Government, or agent for the Fur Company, as interpreter, and was very popular with them. The American Fur Company at an early day had a trading house on a small island some three miles below Le Claire, called Davenport's Island, afterward Smith's Island, and then Fulton's Island. The Indians came across Rock River, Meredosia Swamp, and from the Wapsipinecon River to this "post" to trade. The Indians loved to dwell along the thick-timbered lands of the Pau-ke-she-tuck (rapids), or *swift waters*, where they found an abundance of fish and also much game. The forest was dense all through the country lying along the Mississippi River, from Spencer's Creek, at the head of Pleasant Valley, to Princeton, and was of large growth. The Indians often returned to their forest home at the head of the rapids, and in 1837 one thousand of them encamped where the town of Le Claire now stands.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Martin W. Smith was the second settler in Le Claire Township, and was followed the same season, 1834, by Nathan and Ira F. Smith, who settled just below the present town of Le Claire. Phillip Suiter came in the fall of the same year. Laurel Summers, now, in 1882, one of the oldest settlers living in the township, says that when he came to the township, in 1837, there were living in the neighborhood of the present town of Le Claire, Eleazer Parkhurst, T. C. Eads, Sterling Parkhurst, J. W. Parkhurst, M. W. Smith, Ira F. Smith, Eli Smith, William Conroe, James Haskell, Phillip Suiter, A. W. Finley, Paul Follmer, S. G. Condit, Griswold Vanduzer, J. M. Vanduzer, Rockwell McKinstry, Josiah Scott, Dr. Z. Grant, Jonas Barber, William Rowe, B. F. Pike, Benjamin Barber, H. E. W. East, Wald Parkhurst, Goodrich Hubbard, L. Parkhurst, W. W. Upton, Alfred Prather and John Lewis.

Between 1837 and 1840 there settled in the township, James Jack, James Spear, William Hopson, Robert Carleton, Parce Barber, George Long, Jacob Carber, Stephen Purcell, Samuel Stopher, Aaron Lancaster, Thomas Lancaster, D. V. Dawley, William Allen, Charles Ames, John Allen, Joseph Turner, Nathaniel Wilson, Ralph Letton, William McGinnis, William Wilson, William Gardner, Isaac Cody, John H. Sessions and James Turner.

JUMPING CLAIMS.

It was several years from the time the land in this vicinity was ceded to the general Government before it was surveyed and placed upon the market. In the meantime the settlers made their claims and their rights were held inviolate, and woe unto the man who attempted to jump the "claim" of a settler. The man who had the temerity to do such a deed was looked upon as one likely to do worse things when opportunity offered. A laughable farce of this kind took place in September, 1837. At a meeting of the inhabitants of the settlement, matters had been talked over as to the peace and good order of the community, and the meeting was about to adjourn, when a young man, a stranger, rather casually remonstrated against anyone holding more than one "claim," and not that unless he lived on it. He was from Hennepin, Ill., and most evidently had not "traveled the country all over," assuming rather more airs than was necessary for the occasion. His remarks were heard by one Simeon Cragin, a discharged soldier, and one of those uncereemonious, backwoods, frontier, half-civilized persons that lurk around the border settlements, who immediately presented himself before him and thus addressed him: "My name, sir, is Simeon Cragin. I own fourteen 'claims,' and if any man 'jumps' one of them I will shoot him down at once, sir. I am a gentleman, sir, and scholar. I was educated in Bangor; have been in the United States army and served my country faithfully; am the discoverer of the 'Wopsy'; can ride a grizzly bear, or whip any human that ever crossed the Mississippi; and if you dare to jump one of my claims, die you must. My name is Simeon Cragin, sir, all the way from Bangor, Maine, and you must leave these diggings with but few remarks." He left.

The first couple living in Le Claire Township, united in marriage, were Griswold Vanduzer and Mrs. Van Dyke. Scott County not then being organized, Dubuque was the point where licenses had to be obtained, and the distance being so great the couple crossed the river into Rock Island Co., Ill., and were there made one.

The first death was that of Simeon Cragin.

The first frame building erected was in the winter of 1836-'7, by Col. T. C. Eads, in the village of Parkhurst, now Le Claire. It is yet standing, and was long regarded as one of the land-marks of the place.

The first preaching was at the house of Dr. Grant, by a Methodist circuit rider, a Rev. Mr. Hobert. Soon after him came Rev. Ezra Fisher, of the Baptist church, and Rev. A. B. Hitchcock, of the Congregationalist.

A private school was taught in Parkhurst in 1840 by Miss Clark, the first in the town. The first blacksmith shop was started by George W. Warren, in 1844. Davenport & Rogers built the first flouring mill in 1848. The first carpenter shop was in 1840, by John and Isaac Williams. The first representative in the Legislature from Le Claire Township was Laurel Summers. The lands in this section were first offered for sale by the Government in 1840. Eleazer Parkhurst opened the first farm up on the prairies back of the village of Parkhurst.

VILLAGE OF PARKHURST.

In the summer of 1837, Eleazer Parkhurst having disposed of a part of his claim to T. C. Eads, they jointly laid out the town of Parkhurst.

The first important improvement made in the place was by Col. Eads in the erection of a large frame building in the summer of 1837. This building was one of the wonders of the age, and is yet standing. Ralph Letton, of Cincinnati, in the spring of 1838 purchased a portion of Col. Eads' interest in the town, and a disagreement among the owners retarded the settlement of the place for several years, and no improvement took place until 1841.

The first store opened in the place was in 1839, by Lemuel Parkhurst, in a little stone building erected for that purpose.

The town grew but slowly and witnessed some trying periods, and in 1848 could boast only of about a dozen dwelling-houses, while the country back of it had been settling up quite rapidly.

During the summer of 1836, Eleazer Parkhurst applied to the postoffice department for a postoffice at his place. He immediately received a favorable answer, with the appointment of postmaster, and the office was named Parkhurst, after the name of the petitioner.

VILLAGE OF LE CLAIRE.

The mania for laying out villages and becoming rich from the sale of town lots began at a very early date. The desirable location here for a prosperous town early attracted the attention of parties passing up and down the Mississippi River, and who were not blind to the coming future. The following is a copy of a contract made between Mr. Le Claire and the parties named the year after the treaty, and even before the land came into market.

WHEREAS, It is agreed by and between Antoine Le Claire of the one part, and George Davenport, Enoch C. March and John Reynolds of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Le Claire agrees to convey by deed in fee simple, to the said Davenport, March and Reynolds, 40 acres each—to be taken out of a section

of land at the head of the rapids, which was granted to said Le Claire by the late treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians. Said land is situated on the Mississippi River, on the west side thereof. Said Le Claire reserving 40 acres himself of said section, making in all one quarter section.

Said quarter section is to be located so as to be most suitable for laying out a town thereon. And all the parties to this contract agree further to lay out a town on said quarter section of land, and to be equal partners and proprietors thereof.

Said quarter section of land is to be located and surveyed as soon as practicable, and the same surveyed also, as soon as practicable, into lots.

Said Davenport, March and Reynolds, in consideration of said land, agreed to pay him (Le Claire) \$80, each one.

Attest,

R. McKENZIE.

27th March, 1833.

(Signed)

ANTOINE LeCLAIRE,	{	SEALS.
GEORGE DAVENPORT,		
ENOCH C. MARCH,		
JOHN REYNOLDS.		

At a subsequent date the interest of Enoch C. March was purchased by Capt. James May.

The town of Le Claire was first laid out in the spring or summer of 1837 by the town company, surveyed by William R. Shoemaker, assisted by Henry S. Howell, both United States surveyors.

In 1841 Charles Ames, William Allen, A. K. Philkeo and Martin W. Smith made improvements and settled in the town of Le Claire. Mr. Ames was from Port Byron, on the opposite side of the river, and brought with him a stock of goods, the first ever offered for sale in Le Claire. Mr. Ames died in 1846.

Like the town of Parkhurst, the village of Le Claire was of slow growth. In the *Le Claire Republic* of March 23, 1859, Edward Russell, now editor of the *Gazette*, Davenport, thus speaks of his first view of the two towns:

"In 1848, when we first visited the locality, Le Claire and Parkhurst were separated by a 'gulf,' which, though easily passed, kept each town entirely separate from the other. A beautiful dense grove of oaks extended from Reynolds street up to Holland street, and no 'cabins' or fences marred the scene. Le Claire then contained nine frame dwelling-houses, two brick dwelling-houses, one brick store, one frame store occupied, and one or two unoccupied, one brick building used as a pork house, one blacksmith shop, the Baptist church, occupied but not finished, and the old Methodist church, in course of erection. Parkhurst boasted of eight frame buildings, one brick, one stone, and two logs; two stone store buildings, one frame barn and one log barn."

CITY OF LE CLAIRE.

It was not until about 1850 that either of the towns began to assume the appearance of a village, but from that time both increased in population and buildings, as well as in extension of the limits of their towns. In 1851 Davenport and Rogers purchased of Mr.

Le Claire the remaining strip of land lying between the two towns of Le Claire and Parkhurst, and laid it out into building lots. This gave a new impetus to buildings of all kinds. Mills and manufacturing were erected; mechanics of all kinds settled in the place, and many large brick stores were erected, so that in 1855, on petition of the inhabitants of both towns, the Legislature by act incorporated the city of Le Claire, including within its limits the town of Parkhurst.

At this date there were within the limits of this city no less than eleven dry-goods stores, two clothing stores, one watchmaker, one saddler, two boat and provision stores, one bakery, five blacksmith shops, three wagon shops, one tin shop and stove store, one hardware store, one boot and shoe store, five churches, two cooper shops, two tailor shops, two shoemakers, two livery stables, five hotels, one banking house, one printing office, two steam flouring mills, one steam saw-mill, three lawyers, six physicians, two cabinet shops, candy shops and oyster saloons in any quantity, house and ship carpenters, stone masons and brick-layers, a boat yard, where steamers are repaired and keel boats made and repaired, and a ferry across the Mississippi River.

As an illustration of the condition of Le Claire and vicinity in 1851, the following questions, written by a gentleman in Indiana to and answered by a gentleman in Le Claire, are given :

1. I would like to know if a poor man can get along better there than here ?
2. Is there any Congress land to be had within 50 miles of that place that is timbered ?
3. What is the kind of rock, water, timber and soil in the county ?
4. What is the usual price for wheat, corn, oats, hay and potatoes.
5. What is the price per acre, or rent of land; how paid, cash or shares ?
6. What is the common price of horses, cows and sheep ?
7. The price of labor per day, month, or year ?
8. The usual quantity of wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes per acre ?
9. The political cast and population of your county, and the number of its townships ?
10. Shall I bring horses, wagon and farming utensils with me ? Horses are worth here from \$60 to \$100, wagons \$70, plows \$5 to \$9.
11. What chance is there for merchandising ?
12. Is there any chance for renting a house in that place ?
13. What are the prices of wood and coal ?
14. What is the size of your town, number of meeting-houses, denominations, and how far are you from the county seat ?

ANSWERS.

1. If a poor man cannot get along here he has no business to be a poor man, as we don't believe there is another portion of our Union where greater facilities are offered for the same amount of money.

2. Very little if any. But then there is prairie land to be had in the vicinity of saw-mills, where lumber for building, fencing, etc., can be purchased at low rates.

3. Rock, limestone of a superior quality for building purposes. Water very good. Timber the best in the county. Soil, rich and arable—"black as your hat," to the depth of three or four feet.

5. Good improved farms may be purchased within from three to five miles of Le Claire at from \$10 to \$20 per acre. Rent of land at from \$2 to \$3 per acre, payment generally cash.

6. Horses rate from \$60 to \$100; cows, \$15; sheep, \$3.

7. Labor per day from 50 to 75 cents; by the year about \$150.

8. The average yield of wheat per acre is about 25 bushels, corn 60 bushels, oats 30, and potatoes 300. Onions are a reliable and staple article, and yield about 300 bushels per acre.

9. Scott County is Democratic, though not hopelessly so. Population in 1850, as shown by the census, 5,987, since which time there has been a continual influx of emigration. Scott County contains about 14 townships, or a little more than 500 square miles.

10. We have stated the price of horses; you must judge for yourself whether it would be advisable to bring them. Farming utensils of every description can be purchased here quite as reasonable as you could import them.

12. There are three stores in Le Claire, but from the business they do and the slight exertions they make to extend their custom we should conclude the opening favorable.

12. There that spoils your store—you can't get a house. Lots however are cheap, building materials low and mechanics plenty, so that that obstacle may soon be overcome.

13. Wood sells at \$1.50 per cord;* coal, 10 cents per bushel.

14. Population of Le Claire, 600 to 800. There are four meeting-houses—Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Disciple. Le Claire is about 12 miles from Davenport, the county seat, which contains 2,500 inhabitants, and is populating and improving with a rapidity unsurpassed by any town on the upper Mississippi River.

In 1862, by vote of its citizens, the city of Le Claire surrendered her charter, and was incorporated as a town under the general laws of the State.

* This estimate is at least one-half too low.

POSTOFFICE.

Le Claire postoffice was established in 1836, under the name of Parkhurst, with Eleazur Parkhurst as postmaster. It was subsequently changed to Berlin, with T. C. Eads as postmaster. Dr. Metcalf succeeded Mr. Eads in 1842, and was in turn succeeded by Jacob Emeigh and Lemuel Parkhurst, and the name of the office changed back to Parkhurst. A short time after the office was taken to the village of Le Claire, and name changed to that of the village. The following named have served as postmasters from that time to the present: James Gamble, Thomas Newman, John F. Newman, Mr. Harrington, William Laycock, and D. V. Dawley, the latter assuming charge of the office in the spring of 1881.

Le Claire was made a money-order office in 1870. The first order was issued August 1, to A. M. Gardner. About \$25,000 are annually issued, and about \$6,000 paid.

FIRST BIRTH.

The first birth in the village of Le Claire was Ellen L., daughter of Laurel Summers, born in April, 1842.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught in the township was in 1837, in the house of Phillip Suiter, Wm. Cannon being the teacher, and Mr. Suiter's five children the scholars.

The first school-house was built in 1838, on the claim of John F. Smith, in fractional section 4, Mr. Smith granting the right for the consideration of *one lead bullet*. In this house one Thos. Dinnison was the first teacher.

The next school-house was built in 1839, on the land of the late James Turner, in the north half of the northwest fourth of section 3. Dr. Periander Pollock was teacher. This Periander Pollock and wife were murdered at Silver Canyon, Col., on Dec. 4, 1881. He was a brother to Milo M. Pollock of this township.

The first brick school-house in the township was built in Parkhurst, in 1851, and is yet standing on the premises of Mr. D. Hathorn.

The second brick school-house built in the township was the Suiter school-house, on the river bank, near Sycamore Creek, about three miles below town, in 1853. It was built by voluntary contribution, and took the place of the former two houses. The late Christian Lembach did the work.

The first school taught in Le Claire, then familiarly known as "the Point" or Parkhurst, was taught in 1840, by Miss Clark. At this time a local regulation required each unmarried man to

subscribe and pay for at least one scholar, regardless of future responsibilities. In the next year, 1841, Miss H. Parkhurst taught school here.

In 1846-'7 the Baptist church was built on the corner of Wisconsin avenue and Second street. The want of a proper school-room being seriously felt, Wm. Allen, D. V. Dowley with others, engaged to furnish the basement of the church as a school-room, in consideration of a lease of the same for a term of 12 years. This was the only school in Le Claire proper, until the district purchased, in 1854, the frame building used as a Presbyterian church, on lot 3, block 18, now owned and used by J. S. Huntington. In 1853 the school district of Le Claire was subdivided by State laws into four districts, but under one organization. A union school-house had been projected by the citizens, and the present site of the public school-house purchased in 1851, but this subdivision of districts by the Legislature prevented a realization of the object at that time. In 1850 a new frame school-house was built on lot 1, of 7, at the corner of Ferry and Cass streets. These were the only school-houses occupied until the completion of the present large and substantial stone building on Ferry street.

The present public school building was commenced in 1870, and dedicated July 4, 1871, at a cost of \$13,000. Its estimated value, including furniture, philosophical and chemical apparatus, and three acres of ground, is \$25,000.

Since its dedication its principals or superintendents have been : J. W. Coates, J. W. Austin, C. A. Birchard, J. F. Sauender, J. T. Marvin, J. A. Holmes, E. E. Hamilton. Number of pupils enrolled, 265. Average attendance, 185. Teachers employed, five. Departments, first and second primary, intermediate, grammar and high school.

The township now has six sub-districts, with a frame school-house in each district, with an average value of \$500, or a total of \$3,000. In these sub-districts there are at present between the ages of five and 21, 180, with an enrollment of 150. There are in the township two independent districts, Le Claire No. 1, with 54 children of school age, an enrollment of 49, and a good stone school-house valued at \$1,700; town of Le Claire, with 359 children of school age, an enrollment of 265, and a school-house with five rooms, valued at \$13,000.

RELIGIOUS.

The village of Le Claire is represented by five religious societies Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian and Catholic.

The Baptist Church of Le Claire was organized June 10, 1839, and known as the Bath Baptist Church. Those composing the original organization were: Mary Rowe, Polly McKinster, Amanda Palmer, Sarah Turner, Sophia Blanchard, William Rowe, Daniel

A. Davidson, Robert Hilton, Orleans Blanchard, William Palmer, Joseph Turner and Benjamin F. Pike. The first services were held at the house of William Rowe, July 28, 1839. Joseph Turner was appointed clerk *pro tem*. The first regularly elected clerk was Daniel C. Davidson, on the 19th of March, 1841. Elder Fisher was invited to the care of the church July 17, 1841. The first church edifice was erected in 1843, Joseph Turner, Benjamin F. Pike and John Campbell being the trustees appointed to superintend its erection. The first regular pastor was Rev. C. E. Brown, who was employed in June, 1844, since which time the following named have served: Revs. Mr. Rutlege, Philemon Shirley, William J. Parkhurst, Mr. Barrows, Mr. Paul, Mr. Miles, Mr. Dunlap, Mr. Lewis and G. W. Prescott, the latter assuming charge of the church in 1875. At present no regular pastor is employed. The present church edifice was erected in 1875. A Sabbath-school was organized in 1873, which has now a general attendance of 70. Mrs. Lucius Collins is superintendent, and Lillie Hilburn, secretary and treasurer. The teachers are Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Hilburn and Mrs. Perney.

Presbyterian Church of Le Claire, Ia.—In the year 1841, when the State of Iowa was only a Territory, the present city of LeClaire was only a small village, and there were scarcely any Presbyterians in the village or in the country. Mr. James Jack, from Allegheny Co., Penn., had settled here some time previously, and being an elder and having a desire for the ordinances of the gospel administered by his own church, formed with his family a nucleus for the future. The Rev. Michael Hummer at this time was settled in Davenport, and occasionally performed missionary labor in the region around. We are informed by the session book that on the 9th day of January, 1841, after a sermon by the Rev. Michael Hummer, and after a long deliberation of the members present, it was unanimously resolved that a church be organized after the manner and according to the form of government of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, to be denominated "The Presbyterian Church of Berlin." The following persons were received as members at the time of the organization: James Jack, Eliza Jack, Christian Kilsey, Ralph Letton and Mary Van Horn. Mr. James Jack having been an elder in the Presbyterian church of Pennsylvania, was elected ruling elder. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the young church for the first time on Jan. 10, 1841, by the above Rev. Michael Hummer. We are told not to despise the day of small things, and though the church consisted of only six members, yet the importance of the place, and being early in the field, justified the proceedings. The place now became a preaching station, supplied irregularly by the ministers of Davenport. The next record on session book relates the observance of the Lord's Supper on March 28, 1841, by Rev. M. Hummer, at which time two more members were added, John C. Jacks and Rachel Scott; and shortly three others were added, making 11

in all. Then followed a long interval, from March 28, 1841, to Nov. 27, 1847, during which time some of the members removed elsewhere and the place was destitute of Presbyterian preaching, with the exception of an occasional sermon by Rev. Clelland, of Davenport. Nov. 27, 1847, another session and another Lord's Supper was observed, and a few more members added to the church. The officiating minister on the occasion was the Rev. G. S. Rea, a new minister who had come to Davenport. On Monday following the service Mr. John Moore was duly elected, ordained and installed as ruling elder in the church, making another besides Mr. Jack.

The town having changed its name from Berlin to LeClaire, at a congregational meeting it was resolved to change the name of the church, and to petition the Presbytery of Iowa to grant the request and to change the name from Berlin to LeClaire, which request was granted. On April 27, 1850, the communion was administered by the Rev. James D. Mason, the next minister of Davenport who succeeded Mr. Rea. On this occasion several new members were received into the church, mostly by certificate. In August, 1850, a church building was commenced. By this time the members had increased so as to be a ground of thankfulness and encouragement, yet they were all comparatively poor, and their edifice was built in proportion to their means. It was a frame building, 24 x 32. One hundred dollars were received from the Board of Missions and \$75 by subscription, and the rest was furnished by the time, labor and means of Elder James Jack, to whom the credit of this building is largely due. The church was finished in May, 1851; though small, it was a considerable effort for the little church at this time, and was a vast improvement on the previous state of things. In September, 1850, during the time the house was building, the Lord's Supper was again administered by the Rev. J. D. Mason, and four members received into the fellowship of the church by certificate.

We now arrive at the time when the church enjoyed the privilege of a settled pastor. The number of members at this time was about 40.

There are no records of anything until May 25, 1851, when a session was held, the Rev. J. D. Mason, moderator, at Princeton, five miles farther up the river, the two charges to be at present under one minister, and the said application being granted, the Rev. Hugh Hutchinson, and Mr. James Jack, elder, the Rev. J. D. Mason being absent, the committee, appointed by the Presbytery, met at Princeton by appointment, on Sabbath, Nov. 12, organizing a new church, by the name of "Princeton Presbyterian Church;" 12 members were received from the Le Claire church, and five new members, making 17 members composing the organization. Three elders were duly elected and ordained, viz.: Denton D. Culbertson, Samuel Knox, and John L. Gast. The Lord's Supper was administered to the young church. The church now enjoyed the privileges of a settled pastor. Appli-

cation having been made by the session to the Presbytery which met at Le Claire in October, 1854, that a new organization be formed.

The First Congregational Church of Le Claire was organized by the Rev. J. A. Reed, agent of the A. H. M. Society for Iowa, on the 1st of September, 1849, in the basement of the Baptist church. Eleven persons united in forming this church. Public service was held in the north room, under the Baptist meeting-house (not then finished), alternately with the Baptists until the summer of 1850, when, by agreement, the alternation of the church proper for four years with our Baptist brethren was received.

A union Sabbath-school was also held there every Sunday, until the formation of a Congregational school, which was organized in their new church in December of 1853, and was by them continued in that building until the house was burned down on the 12th of April, 1874, at which time the school was in a prosperous condition, the average attendance for the year previous having been 90. The school afterward met in Caristian Chapel, until the Presbyterians opened their new house in January, 1875. The school was then removed there, and its name changed from the Le Claire Bible Sabbath-school, to the Union Bible Sabbath-school.

The church building erected by the Congregationalists was a frame structure, 42 x 26 feet, with a seating capacity of 140. The cost of the lot and erection was \$1,065, \$300 of which was furnished by the Congregational Union, the balance being given by friends in Le Claire and members of the church. There is now on file a full and particular account of all money received and expended, showing by whom given, and to whom paid, an example all intrusted with the expending of other people's money would do well to follow. The building had, a few months before the fire, been insured for \$500, in the American Central Insurance Company, which was promptly paid by that company. Failing to secure the aid necessary to enable them to build again, and the Presbyterians having recently re-organized their society, and taken steps to erect a place of worship, and most of the members of the Congregational church having expressed a wish to unite with them, a special meeting of the Congregational church was called to consider the propriety of disbanding, at which meeting, held on the 22d of July, 1874, it was unanimously voted to disband the church organization. The money received from the insurance was ordered to be disposed of as follows: \$300 to be paid over to the Congregational Union, in repayment of the money advanced by them to aid in building the church, and the remaining \$200 was given to the trustees of the Presbyterian church to aid them in procuring a bell. The lot was donated to the A. H. M. Society. The organ was given to the Sunday-school; the seats, windows, etc., saved from the fire, were given to the Presbyterian church. During the 25 years the

church organization existed, 86 persons were received as members the number by deaths, removals, etc., was reduced to 17 at the time of its dissolution.

The following persons held the office of pastor: Revs. H. L. Buller, H. W. Cobb, L. R. White, J. L. Marsh, A. Alvord, D. N. Boardwell, A. Harper, and W. H. Hayward.

The Church of Christ at Le Claire.—On the third Lord's day of December, A. D. 1843, a small number of individuals, male and female, gave to each other the hand of fellowship, pledging themselves to God and to each other to keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus Christ, to take the word of God as the only rule of faith and practice, and as a congregation took upon themselves the name of Church of Christ, meeting at Le Claire.

James Brownlee, of Long Grove, Scott Co., Ia., having preached the gospel among us, mainly through his instrumentality, being accompanied with Brother William Davenport, the above organization was effected, in December, 1843, with the following original members: Phillip Suiter and Hannah Suiter, Ira F. Smith and Nancy Smith, William McGinnis, Griswold Vanduzer and Louisa Vanduzer, Mary Ann Suiter.

In February, 1846, Stevan Burnett visited the church and preached the gospel. Milo M. Pollock and Mary Ann Pollock were united by letter of commendation.

Early in 1846 the church was called together, and came to the conclusion to build a house to worship in, and the same fall was ready for occupation.

In the years of 1846 and 1847 Charles Levan was called as an evangelist. In November, 1847, N. A. McConnell commenced to labor among them as an evangelist. The Lord, through his instrumentalities, added quite a number to the church. In 1853 and 1854 Dr. Getchell filled the pulpit. In 1856 Ephraim Phillips was employed by the congregation.

The first elder of the organization was Wm. McGinnis, who filled the position for the first 10 years, and also held the office of secretary and treasurer.

The first deacons were Griswold Vanduzer and Ira F. Smith.

First pastors: Charles Levan, 1847; N. A. McConnell, 1847; Dr. Lusey, paid the church several visits; Ephraim Phillips, 1856, who supplied the pulpit some three years, and quite a number taken into the church; G. W. Sweeney, 1863-1864, and through his preaching quite a number came into the church; W. D. Swaim, in 1874; N. A. Smith, in the latter part of 1875, remaining two years; N. C. Wilson. Their present pastor is Joseph P. Martindale. Meeting regular every Sabbath.

Their old church, which was built in 1846, becoming unfit to hold services in, they sold it and bought an edifice of the Presbyterians. The building is a frame structure, and has a capacity of seating 400 persons. The original cost of building was \$1,200, but they have expended some 400 more. William McGinnis took an

active interest in the welfare of the church. The present elders are Wm. McGinnis, W. P. Hadley, J. C. McGinnis. The present deacons are J. W. Arnold and Evans Penry. There is a membership of between 30 and 40 working members. They have a Sabbath school connected with the church, having an attendance of about 70 on an average. The present superintendent of the Sabbath-school is Rev. Martindale.

MOUNT PLEASANT EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

BY F. R. SCHERER.

This congregation was organized by the writer in May, 1862, with 14 members, who had previously held their church connection at Salem's Church. From the time of our location here in 1856, we had preached in "Jones' school-house" every two or three weeks, and at other convenient points, for the accommodation of the above members who were too far from the church to attend regularly there.

In the wisdom of man, in the fall of 1861, we and the Methodists were deprived of preaching in "Jones' school-house." At this time "greenbacks" were among the things that never had been to any considerable extent, if at all, and every thing very low; but we determined to have a house where we could worship God according to our conscience, under our own "vine and fig tree," "none daring to molest or make afraid." To this end we purchased the lumber, hoping to be able to complete the church that fall, but the weather prevented it until spring. The largest *cash* amount paid by any one person previous to the dedication was \$10. After procuring the material, being alone responsible for the erection of the church, and having but precious few dimes, we determined to experiment on the house of the Lord. We bought a chisel, borrowed a few augers, took our old hatchet and went to work to make the joints, etc., and have them come together as near as possible as the work of the "great temple" did. In this, not being carpenters, we succeeded somewhat commendable. Borrowing a "stone hammer" and making a trowel of a stout shingle, we prepared a resting place for the former work and put it on it. This done, and to make a proper "finishing touch," we procured the services of Lacock, of Davenport. At the dedication, May 20, 1862, the debt of some \$450 was easily liquidated. Dec. 25, 1865, we commenced a meeting in this church that lasted 49 days, and the result added 34 members to the church, aside from those added to other churches.

During our labors here we have added, aside from those who organized, 56 members, a number having removed, etc.; there are but about 40 left. It is truly remarkable that during our labors of 11 years as pastor of these churches, but two members have been removed by death.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

CONTRIBUTED BY A MEMBER.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Le Claire Prairie was organized May 21, 1849, the original membership being 12. The first elders were: William Jamison and William McCool.

The first pastor was Rev. J. B. Clark, who served the church very acceptably for two years, at the end of which time he was killed by lightning. The second pastor was Rev. S. McKee, who served for two years, till 1859.

For the satisfaction of persons not familiar with the origin of the United Presbyterian Church, it is proposed to give a brief retrospect of certain ecclesiastical changes, which gave rise to the denomination now known by that name.

Early in the last century immigrants came from Scotland and the North of Ireland, known as Seceders, or Associate Presbyterians, and others of substantially the same faith, known as Covenanters or Reformed Presbyterians. Both being weak, and there being no good reason for continued separation, a union of the two was effected in 1782; and by combining their former names the denomination was thenceforth known as Associate Reformed Presbyterian. Thus originated that branch of the Presbyterian family in which the congregation was organized.

But, unhappily, the union of 1782 was not satisfactory to all. There was a remnant of each of the former bodies that refused to unite; and this remnant received considerable accession by immigration from abroad. Hence, there resulted three denominations instead of two. Both the Associate and Associate Reformed bodies had prospered during the former half of the present century; and after considerable time spent in negotiation they united in 1858, and assumed the name United Presbyterian.

The United Presbyterian Church now consists of nine Synods, one of which is on the Pacific coast; 61 Presbyteries, one of which is in Egypt and one in India. Two denominational colleges and several academies are sustained; also two theological seminaries in this country besides one in Egypt. Two foreign missionaries are maintained by this body, that of Egypt having been unusually successful. Two schools are sustained among the freedmen, and the home missions are extensive. This brief summary of the denomination may suffice.

Since the union of 1858 the congregation has been known by the new name of United Presbyterian. In 1860, Rev. S. S. Ralston, D. D., became pastor; these relations have continued to the present time, 21 years, concord and unity having generally prevailed; and a good measure of success.

Encouraging accessions have been realized every year; and the congregation would have become quite large, could the people have been retained; but emigration has depleted its strength.

Many went West in search of cheap lands. The present membership is about 120.

The church edifice was originally 32 x 40 feet ; to which an addition of 20 feet was made to the west end in 1866.

Monthly collections are taken in the congregation, and weekly collections in the Sabbath-school, manifesting a commendable liberality in sustaining the boards of the church. Also a ladies' missionary society has been operating for over 20 years, whose annual contributions have ranged from about \$50 to \$100. The session now consists of Elders Thomas McConnell, James Long, J. O. Jamieson

METHODIST CHURCH.

BY R. W. COATES.

Methodism has ever been on the march, with the great motto : "The field is the world, and the world my parish." It has been an important factor in the growth of the country, and as far back as the memory of the oldest citizen there are interesting reminiscences of Methodist preachers, and their methods of religious work. The church records were imperfectly kept in the earlier days, hence the value of memory in the old settlers' filling the blanks, which occur in the records. The first mention of the M. E. church in Iowa was in 1835. Two years later it was introduced into this vicinity, then a Territory. The first Methodist preacher in Le Claire (before it was called Le Claire) was Rev. Mr. Hobert. The first organization of the church here was in 1839, with Rev. Mr. Holman pastor, and ever since it has had a regular pastor or supply, and in many respects, for over 40 years, has passed a useful career. Much of valuable history of the growth of Scott County is connected with this church, its members and ministers. We give below the names of the ministers who have served the church as pastors since 1839 : Rev. Holman, Joel B. Taylor, Rev. Simpson, Rev. Burris, Sidney Wood, Joseph Maxon, Solomon Ingham; J. C. Smith, from 1852-'3; D. N. Holms, 1854-'5; S. C. Freer, 1856-'7; E. C. Wortz, 1858-'9; Rev. Faulkner, 1860; Bro. Guyberson, 1861; Andrew, appointed pastor 1862; Rev. Mr. Henderson 1863-'4; Emory Miller, 1865-'6; Rev. Bro. Catlin, 1867; Elias Van Sandt (a supply), 1868; Landen Taylor, 1869; L. S. Kiagle, 1871-'2; J. F. Baker, 1872, '4; E. G. Waite, 1875-'6; J. F. Wilcox, 1877-'8; W. O. Glassner, 1879; R. W. Coates, 1880-'81. The following have served as presiding elders : H. W. Reed, B. Weed, J. Bowman, Andrew Coleman, J. C. Ayres, A. J. Kynett, R. W. Keeler, Emory Miller, S. Anderson, W. Frank Paxton and W. Lease.



N. J. Puren

SOCIETIES.

Snow Lodge, No. 44, A. F. & A. M., Le Claire.—This lodge was instituted Jan. 4, 1854, under dispensation from the Grand Master of Iowa. The petitioners were J. C. Brotton, Horatio J. Barner, Henry Saddonus, J. C. Smith, T. J. Calloway and Wm. C. Evans. The first regular meeting was held Jan. 24, 1854, J. C. Brotton, W. M., presiding. At the meeting on March 10, Ancil Humphreys, Grand Master of Iowa, was present and presided. At this meeting A. H. Davenport, James Gamble and Wm. H. Hewitt were made Master Masons.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, June 8, 1854, at Mount Pleasant, a charter was granted, and the lodge named "Snow Lodge, No. 44." J. C. Brotton, W. M.; H. G. Barner, S. W. and Hy. Saddonus, J. W. From that time forward the lodge has maintained its organization and held regular monthly meetings. Its presiding officers have been: J. C. Brotton, James Gamble, Carlos C. Applegate, Wm. C. Evans, Charles Kelley, Tho. H. L. Lee, George L. Bolton and J. W. Rambo.

In 1875 they purchased the ground and building on Main street, in which their hall is located. It is valued at \$3,000 and free of all incumbrance. Their present membership is 48.

Howard Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W., was organized March, 1876, with the following named charter members: M. B. Harris, William G. Scott, Thomas James, G. L. Huntington, J. N. Cox, J. H. Edwards, T. J. Dodds, John Elliott, M. V. Holsapp, William Suiter, J. W. Rambo, R. A. Edwards, Andrew Stone and Geo. Staey. The first officers were: M. B. Harris, M. W.; William G. Scott, M. W.; Thomas James, J. F.; G. L. Huntington, O.; J. N. Cox, R.; J. H. Edwards, F.; T. J. Dodds, R. E. C.; John Elliott, Guide; M. V. Holsapp, W.; William Suiter, J. W. Rambo, R. A. Edwards, Trustees. The lodge has always been, and is now, in a flourishing condition, its membership constantly increasing, until it now numbers 74 in good standing, and has \$900 in the treasury. Meetings are held every Saturday evening. The following named are the officers the first term in 1882: E. Fowler, P. M. W.; A. M. Smith, M. W.; William A. Davenport, G. F.; R. S. Hileman, O.; J. V. Pollock, R.; G. L. Huntington, F.; James H. Davenport, R.; Hugo Lombard, Guide; F. A. Edwards, I. W.; J. Stocker, O. W.

LE CLAIRE LODGE, NO. 38, I. O. O. F.

BY DR. JAMES GAMBLE.

A lodge of I. O. O. F. was organized in Le Claire in 1852-'3, and for several years was in a flourishing condition. The late A. H. Davenport and Dr. Jas. Gamble were among its first presiding officers. When in its palmyest days there were 80 members enrolled. For several years previous to the war of the Rebellion

Le Claire shared in the universal business depression of the country, to a great degree. The members of the lodge were mostly young business men or mechanics, and were obliged to seek other fields for the exercise of their business or industrial faculties, so that the members gradually became so reduced that the charter was finally surrendered to the Grand Lodge in 1859.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Richard Bard, hotel keeper, Le Claire, was born in Blair Co., Pa., June 5, 1819, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Danlap) Bard, who were married in Franklin Co., Pa., June 3, 1806. There was a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters; four are now living, viz.: William, Harrison, Catherine and Richard. Those who are dead are James, David, Mary, Elizabeth and John. In 1844 Mr. Richard Bard left his home in Pennsylvania and came to Iowa, locating in Scott County, where he entered 120 acres of land, paying Government prices. Coming to the county in limited circumstances, by hard work accumulated a good property and home. He died Jan. 16, 1859. Mrs. Bard died Feb. 12, 1866. The subject of this sketch married Miss Phoebe Livingston, July 8, 1858, a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Livingston, of Mercer Co., Pa., who came West in 1850, and are at present residents of Pottawattamie Co., Iowa. She was born in Mercer Co., Pa., May 17, 1835. The fruits of this marriage are seven children, viz.: Elizabeth, Adalie, John L., Fannie L., Nettie P., Zelpha and Richard I. Mrs. Bard and two daughters are members of the Presbyterian church. They commenced their early married life on a farm, where they remained for 22 years, when he moved to Le Claire, and embarked in the hotel business, which he has followed since. Has a farm of 80 acres, all under cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Bard can remember when he first came to the county, of the people living in sod houses, log cabins, and prairie wolves, wild turkeys and deer were roving over the prairies.

Dennis Barnes, Le Claire, Iowa, was born in Essex Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1806, son of Elijah and Sally (Bogur). They were married in Massachusetts where two children were born—Laura and Lucy. About 1796 he emigrated to Addison Co., Vt., where two more children were born—Benjamin and Thompson, where he remained about five years. He then removed to North Hudson, N. Y., where two children were born, Sally and Dennis, but shortly moved to Schroon Lake and was among the first settlers in that part of the country, where he remained until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he enlisted and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. He then was ordered to Niagara where he was engaged in the battles of Lundys Lane and Chippeway. His health failing he received a furlough to go home and got as far as Greenbush, went to the hospital, where he shortly after died, leaving a widow with a large

family of small children in a new country, perfectly destitute. Mrs. Barnes being a woman of enterprise went to work and kept the family together. For her second husband she married Mr. Asa Seamans. She died in Schroon. When Dennis was 19 years old he left his home for Troy, N. Y., when he shipped aboard a sloop on the Hudson River two years. He then shipped on a schooner running between New York and Charleston, S. C. Then made a trip to the East Indies which took him one year. In the fall of 1832 shipped for New Orleans, when he embarked in the steamboat business, which he followed for 11 years. In 1836 married Emily Danforth, of Cincinnati, O. In 1842 came to Scott County, where he engaged in farming for five years. This being about the time of the gold fever in California was persuaded to sell out and go and seek his fortune. After making all the arrangements the man Cody, who was to accompany him, gave up the notion, leaving Mr. Barnes in a condition so he could not go. He finally bought four lots in Le Claire, where he has resided since. Mrs. Barnes died in Cincinnati, O., in 1859, leaving a family of three children, viz.: Albert, Joseph and Laura. For his second wife married Jane Leonard, a widow of George Leonard. She died and he was again married, to Mrs. Mary A. Rambo, a widow of James Rambo, of Le Claire.

Ferdinand Beckel, farmer and stock-raiser. Le Claire, was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 17, 1817. In 1855 came to this country and landed in New Orleans, then came to Alden where he stopped a short time; from there came to Le Claire where he rented a farm for six years, and in 1860 settled on the place where he now lives. Was married in Germany in 1842 to Catherine Roth. She was born in 1817. The fruit of this marriage was 12 children, viz.: Ferdinand, Charles, Mary, Mariah, Sophia, Hellena, Josephine, Carlina, Max, Wilhimine, Amelia and Herman. They are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Beckel owns 160 acres of land under a good state of cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. Ferdinand was a soldier in the Union army, Second Ia. Vol. Inf.; served three years and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

George Birchard, retired farmer, was born in Middleton, Susquehanna Co., Pa., June 17, 1815, son of Jabez Birchard, who was born in New London, Conn., March 29, 1775, and Polly (Downer) Birchard, a native of Norwich, Conn., born April 22, 1776. They were married in Connecticut, Jan. 27, 1799. One year later they moved to Susquehanna Co., Pa., where the following named children were born: Mary M., born Aug. 1, 1801; Jabez A., Aug. 22, 1804; Fannie, Dec. 2, 1806; Charles D., Sept. 27, 1809. George, the subject of this sketch, was married Feb. 11, 1845, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Stockwell, of Clark Co., Ind. She was born July 15, 1819. Their married life has been blessed with five children, three living—Charles E. (born Nov. 23, 1845; married Laura M. Edwards, Sept. 9, 1874; they have two children—George R., and Edna), Martha J. (born Aug. 8,

1849, married Orlando B. Grisswell, Jan. 24, 1877; they have one child, Sydney, Henrietta (born April 21, 1852, married Edgar Warner, Feb 11, 1875, and has three children—Gertrude, Lottie and Mattie). Mr. Jabez Birchard was a weaver, which occupation he followed until his removal to Pennsylvania in 1800. He then purchased land and engaged in farming. In 1847 he came to Iowa and located in Pleasant Valley Township, where he remained until his death, which occurred Dec. 18, 1848. His wife died Nov. 22, 1830. Mr. George Birchard has been identified with Scott County for 40 years, and is one of those pioneers who can look with satisfaction on the result of their labors in bringing this county to its present prosperous condition. He owns a fine property and beautiful home as the reward of years of industry and toil.

George M. Boyd, attorney at law, Le Claire, Iowa, was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., on the 7th of October, 1846, son of Robert H. and Rebecca (Mc Connell) Boyd. They were married in Allegheny Co., Pa., in 1844. By this union there were three children born in Pennsylvania—George, Jennie (now engaged in teaching in Colorado), Joseph (a minister of the gospel and located at Longmont, Col.). Mr. Boyd by occupation was a farmer. He came to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1857, and located in Le Claire Township, where two more children were born—Samuel R. and Mary E. In 1867 removed to Monmouth, Ill., where he still resides. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and received a classical education. When 23 entered the office of Judge Porter, of Monmouth, Ill., where he remained about a year and a half. He then returned to Scott County, where he was engaged as the principal of the school at Princeton. In October, 1878, was admitted to the bar, and has prosecuted his profession since in Le Claire. Feb. 28, 1874, he married Flora L. Hale, a daughter of H. L. Hale. She was born in New York, July, 1855. The fruit of this marriage is three children—Gertrude M., Robert H., Jr., and Mary E.

Capt. D. F. Darrence, Le Claire, was born in Rock Island Co., Ill., Oct. 5, 1843, son of Pascal and Betsy (Clark) Darrence; his father a native of Rhode Island, and mother of Massachusetts. They were married in Rhode Island where three children were born—Delos, Du Boyce and Amy. In 1842 embarked on a steamer for New Orleans, and then came up the Mississippi River, his father working his passage to Rock Island, where he followed farming. He afterward located at Le Claire where they both died. The captain when a boy worked at anything he could get to do. He went on the river first on a raft to pull an oar, and by working on barges and rafts he soon learned the rapids, and in 1864 had succeeded so well he was licensed as a pilot, commencing at the time of the low water in 1864, the lowest ever known on the river. With his long experience he is conceded one of the most trusty pilots on the rapids, and has made it a financial success. Is at present engaged in building a boat in company with Capt. Mc

Caffery, of Le Claire. Capt. Darrance has a beautiful home in Le Claire, besides a farm in Fillmore Co., Neb., of 320 acres, under cultivation, valued at \$15 per acre. Married Eliza Lancaster in 1867, a widow of Silas Lancaster (deceased). She was born in Indiana. By this marriage there were four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Irena and Herchel.

Joseph Coe, farmer and stock raiser, postoffice, Le Claire, was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., on the 2d of November, 1820, son of Benjamin and Nancy (Shields) Coe. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and married there about 1814, where 10 children were born, eight of whom lived to be adults, viz.: Rebecca, Margaret, Joseph, Benjamin, Eliza J., John, James, Sarah, Mary died in infancy. Mr. Coe was a farmer and stock raiser and died in 1873, in Allegheny County. Mother died in 1862. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and received a limited education. When 26 years of age he left his father's home, came out and located in Scott Co., Iowa, in the year of 1846. The following spring he purchased 160 acres of wild land, and commenced to make a farm. In May, 1847, married Elizabeth Jack, a daughter of James Jack, one of the early settlers of Scott County. She was born in Pennsylvania; she died in 1848. On Aug. 24, 1854, married Catherine Moyer, a daughter of John Moyer. The fruit of this marriage is four children, viz.: Benjamin F., Sarah J. (now the wife of Mathew Wilson) John A. and Joseph C. In politics is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Coe are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Coe came to the county in limited circumstances, with \$350 ready money, but by good management has accumulated a fine property and is one of the prosperous farmers of the county. He has 398 acres of land in Scott County, valued at \$55 per acre; also has 400 acres of land in Jasper Co., Ia., valued at \$40 per acre.

James H. Davenport was born on Credit Island, May 4, 1838. Married Miss Sevilla Reynolds, a daughter of Louis Reynolds, of Bloomington. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport have been blessed with five children, viz.: Winfried, Harrison, Otho, Lewis, McCoy. In 1867 he engaged in the mercantile business and carries a full line of groceries, queen's-ware, wooden ware and everything usually kept in a first-class store.

W. A. Davenport, one of the enterprising grocery men of Le Claire, and a son of one of the pioneers of Scott County, was born in Le Claire on the 10th day of June, 1856. In April, 1878, married Miss Kate Henderson. She was born in Le Claire, Aug. 8th, 1861. By this union there were two children, both of whom died in infancy. Member of Howard Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W., of Le Claire. Mr. Davenport carries a full line of groceries, crockery, hardware of \$2,000.

Captain Daniel V. Dawley, Postmaster, Le Claire, was born in Burlington Co., Vt., Aug. 3, 1811. He was a son of Daniel and Hannah (Vary) Dawley, the former a native of Berkshire Co.,

Mass., born June 29, 1771; the latter of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., born in 1780 or '81. They were married in 1801, and were the parents of nine children. In 1818 Daniel Dawley, Sr., moved to Otsego Co., N. Y., near Cooperstown, where he engaged in farming. Mrs Hannah Dawley died in Vermont in April, 1815, and Mr. Dawley married Mary Brimmer, of German descent; by this union there were two children. Mr. Dawley, Sr., died Oct. 15, 1831. When the subject of this record was 16 years of age he was employed in a wholesale grocery store in Troy, N. Y., where he remained four years. Then went to New York City and kept books for three years. His health failing he was advised to go West. In December, 1834, started for St. Louis by boat, canal and stage; making the trip in 15 days. He landed in St. Louis on Christmas day. He went to Jacksonville, Ill., where he purchased a horse and rode to New York City. The trip proved very beneficial as he gained 45 pounds. The summer following he returned to Illinois and engaged in the mercantile business in Schuyler County for two years. He then sold his interest and was employed as clerk of the steamer "Hero," and followed the river for 38 years, in the capacity of clerk and captain, doing business on nearly every navigable river in the West and South. In 1841 he married Sabina, daughter of Robert Carlton, a native of Maine, where she was born, Jan. 24, 1822. They had nine children, of whom Daniel C., Albert L., Arthur H., Henrietta A., S. Larma, Ganion B. and Gertrude W. are living. In the spring of 1881 Capt. Dawley was appointed postmaster of Le Claire.

Capt. L. A. Day, Le Claire, was born in Portage Co., Ohio, on the 6th day of September, 1837; son of Alva O. and Minerva (Higby) Day. They were married Dec. 25, 1821. By this union there were three children. In 1854 his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, and located in Winnebago County, where they followed farming, and remained there until 1866, when they removed to Dodge Co., Minn., where they still reside. The Captain, when 16 years of age, commenced river life, and for the last 15 years had charge of a boat, principally running between St. Louis and Stillwater, Minn. In 1861 enlisted in the three months' service. At the expiration of this term of service, he re-enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and was discharged before the regiment left the State, on account of disability. He again enlisted in the Fifth Wis. Infantry, Co. K, and participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, and saw Gen. Sheridan the morning he came in on his 20-mile ride; also was at surrender of Gen. Lee, and the grand march to Washington and grand review. Was mustered out at Washington, and discharged at Madison, Wis. In February, 1863, married Matilda Noble, a daughter of W. A. Noble, of Wisconsin. She was born in Walworth Co., Wis., in 1844. She died July, 1863. He again married, Miss Sarah McIntyre, in 1865. She was born in Madison Co., Ohio, June, 1837. By this union there were five children, four of whom are living—

Alva O., Lewis A., George and Alice. Emma died June, 1881. The Captain is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the A. O. U. W., of Le Claire, and Rodman's Council, No. 580, R. A., Moline, Ill.

J. A. De Armond, M.D., Le Claire, Iowa. Among the young practicing physicians of Scott Co., Ia., is Dr. J. A. De Armond, a self-made man, who, by his own exertions, has secured a position in the noble and humane calling he has chosen, such as justly to entitle him to great praise, and at the same time his position serves as an example for young men who are not the possessors of wealth, but who do desire to make for themselves a name among men of professional worth. The Doctor was born in Blair Co., Pa., on the 7th day of March, 1852; is the son of James D. and Catherine (Albaugh) De Armond, who are natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married and six children were born, four of whom are now living—David A., now an attorney at law of Dade Co., Mo., and at present a member of the State Legislature; James M., principal of Grammar School No. 5, Davenport; Wm. W., a law student of Iowa City. In 1866 Mr. De Armond left Pennsylvania, and with his family emigrated to Scott Co., where he stopped a short time in Pleasant Valley, and the following year removed to Davenport, where he resided until 1874, when he again removed to Dade Co., Mo., where he at present resides. After coming to Davenport, the Doctor attended the common schools for a few years, when he entered the High School. During the two years previous to graduating therefrom, the Doctor, being short of means, was compelled to teach night school in order to purchase books and defray other expenses connected with his schooling. In June, 1872, he graduated from the High School, being valedictorian of his class. After graduation he entered the office of Drs. French and Grant, remaining with them for two years, and in the meantime taught school to pay for his collegiate course, which he entered upon in 1874 at Philadelphia, in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with honors in 1876. The Doctor then returned to Scott County, and immediately commenced his profession at Le Claire, Iowa, where he has remained since. The Doctor is still a comparatively young man, with a reputation for all the good qualities of a thorough physician. From the beginning of his professional career he has met with flattering success in the treatment of all diseases, and enjoys a reputation not common for one of his years as a successful practitioner of medicine. In the Doctor's life, young men can find much to emulate with advantage. By his own unaided exertions he schooled himself, and while pursuing his professional study he practiced the strictest economy, and was thereby able, by teaching school, to pay his way through college and procure needed books. A large and increasing practice has rewarded the Doctor's labors. In August, 1878, he was married to Miss Alice M. Doughty, daughter of Thomas and Mary Doughty, of Le Claire. She was born April 5, 1859. By

this union there was one child, Louis Grant, born in Le Claire, March 14, 1880. The Doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has been medical examiner for the order in Le Claire since its organization. He is also a medical examiner for the U. O. A. T., an insurance order having a large membership in Le Claire.

Charles P. Disney, coal dealer and steamboat agent, Le Claire, Iowa, was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Feb. 8, 1824, son of Mordecai and Sarah (Tudor) Disney, natives of Baltimore, Md., where they were married and three children were born—Mariah, Elizabeth, and one died in infancy. In 1818 he left his home in Maryland, coming with teams across Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, and not being able to get transportation by steamboat, he, in company with another man, built a flat-boat, and embarked their families and made for Cincinnati, Ohio, landing in the fall. Was by trade a painter, but was employed, shortly after landing, in a wholesale paint store. Four more children were added to the family, Edward, Charles, Alice, Clarence. In 1841 came to Iowa to look up a home, and being favorably impressed with the location around Davenport and vicinity, returned to Cincinnati, and the following year, in company with his family, came to Scott County, locating in Davenport, where he remained until 1843, when he purchased land in Le Claire Township, where he moved and opened up a farm, remaining on the same until 1851, when he sold out and moved to Le Claire, where he died in 1863, his mother died in 1866. The subject of this sketch came to the State when he was 18 years old where he took up the carpenter's trade, and made the window frames for the first Methodist Episcopal church that was built in Davenport, and was at work for L. J. Center, a carpenter and contractor. A young man by the name of Ewing and his brother Edward gave two days work laying brick, and when six o'clock came they quit, and a man by the name of Shaw asked them where they were going, and they said they were going home. Thus started the ten-hour system in Davenport with the bricklayers. He came to Le Claire Township with his father, and worked on a farm until he came to Le Claire, when, in company with W. F. Gault, built a cabinet shop, and embarked in cabinet business, which he followed until 1854, when he embarked in the mercantile business, as the firm of Disney & Stonebraker, and continued until 1860, when he sold his interest to W. H. Hewitt, and embarked in the livery business; in the meantime was employed by the steamboat line, which position he has held since. In 1854 married Elizabeth Wilson. She was born in Butler Co., Ohio, June, 1835. There were two children—one dying young and Charles W. Mr. Disney has held several local offices of trust in the township. Held the office of mayor for seven years.

T. J. Dodds, Le Claire, Iowa, was born in Butler Co., Pa., May 4, 1830, son of James Dodds, who was born in 1796, and Elenore Sproll in 1803. They were married in Butler County, in

1819, where a family of 14 children were born. Mr. James Dodds in early life was a farmer, and in after years engaged in the tanning business, which he followed until his death, which occurred in 1855. Mother still living at the advanced age of 78 years. The subject of this sketch commenced his trade when 14 years of age, which he has virtually followed since. In the year 1860 he took a trip to the Rockies, where he spent one year prospecting, and partly for his health. In 1857 married Sarah Vanaken, of Erie, Pa., where she was born in 1830. By this union there were two children—W. V. A. Dodds (who is taking a scientific course in Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa) W. V. A. I am pleased to mention in this sketch as an intelligent, industrious boy, who, by his own exertions paid his college expenses, by teaching through vacations, never receiving a dollar from any source, and Hattie, who died when seven years old. Mrs. Elanore died in April, 1865. June 10, 1867, Mr. Dodds married Almira Graham. She was born in Butler Co., Pa., in 1830. By this marriage there were four children, three of whom are now living—Harry J., Lola B., and Aggie. Mr. Dodds is a member of the Masonic Snow Lodge, No. 44, having joined the lodge in 1860, and carries a policy in the Mutual Aid Association of Iowa; and also a member of the A. O. U. W., in which he carries a policy of \$2,000. Mrs. Dodds also is carrying a policy of \$1,000 in the Mutual Aid Association, of which she is a charter member.

James Dulin, a retired farmer and one of the early settlers of Scott County, was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Sept. 14, 1812, son of John and Rebecca Dulin, who were married in Loudoun County, where a family of six children were born, four sons and two daughters, all of whom have passed away with the exception of James. Mr. Dulin died when James was 14 years old, and was left with nothing but a good constitution. He engaged on a turn-pike driving cart, and afterward was employed by Stogden & Stokes in the stage business, driving in the Allegheny Mountains, between Ft. Cumberland, Wheeling and Washington. In 1833 he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained a short time, then to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained five or six years. March 17, 1838, married Elmira Danforth, a daughter of Simeon Danforth, of New England, who emigrated to Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1817. By this union there were 11 children. In the spring of 1843 he left Cincinnati, Ohio, for Scott County, coming by water to Keokuk, where they found the ice, and from there by team. Being in the spring the roads were very rough. Mrs. Dulin got so tired riding over the rough roads, would lay her boy baby in the feed box and walk behind the wagon. After a hard journey landed in Le Claire Township, where Widow Carpenter now resides. Sold out soon after and purchased land on section 18. Their first cabin was a rude structure made out of logs covered with broad boards, which would warp up after a rain, leaving large cracks. At one time Phillip Suiter came to his cabin in a storm, and Mr. Dulin placed him under a broad

board. Mr. Dulin came to the county empty-handed, but with a strong arm went manfully to work to develop his farm, and by judicious management accumulated a competency, and to-day is living at ease on his hard-earned gains. Mr. Dulin has been identified with the county for nearly 40 years, and has seen its many changes.

James Gamble, M. D., Le Claire, was born near Londonderry, Ireland, March 6, 1821. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was a mere child, and settled near Wilmington, Del., where they remained until 1836, when they removed to Pittsburgh, Pa. An older brother being engaged in the printing business, James and a younger brother, Dr. Thos. D. Gamble, were early initiated into the mysteries of that art. In the spring of 1840 he removed to Warsaw, Ill., and in connection with the Hon. T. C. Sharp, published the *Warsaw Signal*. The paper was an ardent supporter of Gen. Harrison and the Whig principles of that exciting campaign, though being under age he could not vote at the October election of that year. When the Mormon troubles began in Hancock County he sold his interest in the *Signal* to his partner, and removed to New Orleans, where he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of the celebrated Dr. Warren Stone. In 1844 he came to St. Louis and entered the office of the late Prof. Joseph N. M'Dowell, where he remained until his graduation in 1847, in the medical department of the Missouri University. In July of that year he came to Le Claire, and at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, in the active duties of which he is still engaged.

Dr. Gamble is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Iowa Medical Society, of which he was treasurer in 1857, and president in 1870. He is also one of the oldest members of the Scott County Medical Society, having united with it in 1857. He is by many years the oldest practicing physician in Scott County. In 1862 he served as assistant surgeon in the Third Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry in Tennessee and Mississippi. Dr. Gamble has held many public offices in Le Claire, and is at present president of the School Board; is noted for liberality and the interest he has ever taken in promoting the cause of education, as well as many other public enterprises. In July, 1848, he was married at Springfield, Ill., to Eliza, daughter of Robert Goudy, Esq.

George L. Gast, one of the enterprising farmers of Scott Co., Ia., was born in Huntingdon County, now Blair Co., Pa., son of George and Susan (Leamer) Gast, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They were married in Huntingdon County in 1820. To them was born a family of 12 children, 10 of whom lived to be adults, nine of whom are now living, viz.: Henry C., George L., John L., William, Samuel, Jane (now the wife of James Clark), Sarah (wife of Michael Sorick), Margaret, Polly (wife of John C. Leamer, deceased), Matilda (wife of C. B. Jones). Mr. Gast was a farmer by occupation. He left his home in Pennsylvania, and

with his family emigrated to Scott County, where he purchased wild, unbroken prairie lands, and opened up a farm, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to Le Claire, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 27, 1872. Mr. Gast died Jan. 19, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Gast were life long members of the Lutheran church, and were among the original members of the Salem Lutheran church of Princeton. In politics was an old-line Whig, and at the time of the organization of the Republican party joined them, and affiliated with them up to the time of his death. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He married Mary Clark, a daughter of J. W. Clark, of Pennsylvania, who came to the county in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Gast have been blessed with four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Ella J. (now Mrs. William Hayes), Sarah A., James W. (deceased), and George C. Mr. Gast up to a few years has been extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, but of late has turned his attention to bee and fish-culture.

William S. Glass, farmer, section 13, Le Claire Township; was born in Cambria Co., Pa., May 18, 1810. His parents were William and Martha (Smith) Glass; they were members of the Catholic church. William, the subject of this sketch, was the only child. When he was some three years of age he went to live with his uncle on a farm, where he remained until he was 19, when he worked at the wagon-maker's trade at Watersburg, Pa., eight years; he then worked at Pleasant Valley, Pa., 12 years, when he came to Davenport, Iowa, and soon after began farming in Pleasant Valley Township. One year after he purchased his present farm in Le Claire Township, where he has since remained. Mr. Glass married Miss Mary Glass, Dec. 3, 1835, she was born in Pennsylvania; her parents were James and Annie (Frampton) Glass. Mr. and Mrs. William S. Glass have had nine children, six living, viz.: Minerva; wife of William L. Scott; James, who married Miss Julia Shiminell, Mary, wife of Richard Thompson; Maria, wife of William Metten, and Miss Hazeltine and Nancy residing on the old homestead with their parents. Mr. Glass owns 160 acres of land on section 13, Le Claire Township, where he and family reside. He is one of the enterprising representative men and farmers of Scott County.

David Hawthorn, LeClaire, Ia., was born in Concord Co., N. H., Jan. 13, 1795, a son of Peter and Tamison (Cornor) Hawthorn, natives of New Hampshire, who emigrated to Rutland Co., Vt., in 1795. In 1816 Peter Hawthorn removed to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, where he conducted a hotel until his death. The subject of this sketch married Annis Eddy, a native of Rhode Island. Her grandfather, Peter Eddy, moved to Rutland Co., Vt., at the time of the Revolutionary war, but was shortly after driven off by the Indians. Mrs. Hawthorn was born Oct. 13, 1797. The fruit of this marriage was 11 children, six of whom are living—Temperance (now the wife of Ebenezer Scofield, deceased), John, Willis A., Wales, Robert B. Joseph M. after marrying moved to Cincinnati, Ohio; from thence

to Chatauqua Co., N. Y., where he followed farming and remained 15 years. Thence to Erie Co., Pa., where he lived until 1850, when they removed to Kendall Co., Ill.; remained there until 1856 when they came to Scott County, where they have resided since. Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorn are the oldest married couple in the county, if not in the State, having lived together nearly 63 years as man and wife, and are both hale and healthy and good for many years. Mrs. Hawthorn has done her own house work for a family of three; besides that, in the last 10 years has woven 5,000 yards of carpet. Mr. Hawthorn is 86 and Mrs. Hawthorn 84 years old. In politics was an old-line Democrat and gave his first vote for Jackson.

Samuel G. Hopkins was born in Huntingdon (now Blair) Co., Pa. July 9, 1824. He was a son of James and Mary (Turner) Hopkins, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch and Irish descent. They were married in Clearfield Co., Pa., Feb. 22, 1820. By this union there were five children, two living—Samuel G. and Miles S. James Hopkins died in Pennsylvania Nov. 10, 1828. Mrs. Hopkins married James Long, March 9, 1843. She died Aug. 12, 1876. Samuel G. Hopkins was apprenticed to the tinner's trade when 17 years old. He went to Philadelphia when he was 22 years old and worked at his trade there a short time, then engaged in building railroads in Maryland. He worked at his trade in Wheeling, Va., a few months then embarked in the river traffic. He run between Cincinnati and New Orleans. Having a shop on board his boat he manufactured tinware and dealt in produce. Subsequently purchased a canal boat, which he run between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia for two years, dealing in produce, whisky, etc. In 1849 he came to Scott County. In March, 1850, in company with a party of men he started for California with four ox teams, making the journey in 165 days. They arrived at their destination with one ox and an Indian pony, having lost the remainder of their oxen on the Big Desert. They were then compelled to burn their wagons and plunder, with the exception of what they could load on to their remaining ox and pony. Their provisions gave out and for seven days they subsisted on a little flour which they bought of the Mormons. Their first two years in mining were unsuccessful, but the third year they cleared \$20 a day. Mr. Hopkins then returned to Scott County and purchased the farm where he now resides. His marriage with Harriet Young occurred Oct. 10, 1854. She is a native of Blair Co., Pa., born in August, 1829. Of their family of seven children six are living, Thaddeus, James, William, Harry, Luetta and Mabel. In 1880 Mr. Hopkins again engaged in mining and has made several claims which promise richly for the future. He has held several local offices of trust in the gifts of the people. He owns 205 acres of land, which is worth \$75 an acre. Has a fine orchard and raises a variety of small fruits.

Thomas Hopson, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Le Claire Township, on the place where he now resides, Feb. 22, 1846, son

of William and Rosetta (Hubbard) Hopson. Father a native of Kentucky, and mother, of Indiana. They were married in Wisconsin. By this union there were nine children, seven of whom are living—George L., Mary A., Willis, Wm. H., Alonzo, Madison and Thomas. Mr. Hopson came to Iowa and located on the place where the subject of this sketch now resides, made a farm where he resided until he died, in 1868; mother still living in Princeton, Scott Co., Ia. Mr. Hopson owned 335 acres of land and was one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. In 1877 Mr. Thomas Hopson married Mary Van Aken, a daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Van Aken; father of Pennsylvania and mother of Indiana. She was born in Le Claire Township, Jan. 23, 1861. The fruit of this marriage is two children—Clara, born Apr. 2, 1879; William Harry, born Aug. 7, 1881. In politics he is a Democrat; has 135 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Hopson has been identified with the county all his life, and has seen its many changes.

Samuel Hubbell, farmer, Le Claire, was born near Cincinnati, O., Aug. 2, 1809, son of Daniel and Christianna (Miller) Hubbell. Father a native of New Jersey and mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell were married in Ohio. To them nine children were born, four living—Thomas, Catharine, Susan and Samuel; Mr. Hubbell died in Illinois. The subject of this sketch when 16 years of age learned the ship-carpenter's trade, which he followed for 20 years, on the lakes. In 1840 he married Ann Moore, a daughter of John and Mary (Picking) Moore. She was born in York Co., Pa., Oct. 6, 1813. The fruit of this marriage was one child—Agnes, now the wife of Jacob Garlow, and resides in Princeton Township, Scott Co., Ia. In 1846 Mr. Hubbell emigrated to Jackson Co., Ia., where he purchased a farm and followed farming. At that time there were plenty of deer, wolves, turkeys and all kinds of wild game. They moved into a log cabin, covered with clapboards, 16 x 20, with a mud and stick chimney of the rudest kind. In 1864 he sold his place and purchased a farm in Le Claire Township, where he has resided since. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and at the time of the organization of the Republican party he joined them, and has affiliated with them since. He has a fine farm on the shore of the Mississippi under a high state of cultivation.

Richard Hulet, retired farmer, was born in Grand Isle, Vt., Oct. 31, 1818, son of Benjamin and Robey (Peters) Hulet. Father born Feb. 27, 1788; mother born May 12, 1785. They were married about 1814, and had eight children. Benjamin Hulet, Sr., was in the war of 1812 and participated in all the engagements on Lake Champlain, and while in the army met his father, not knowing that he was in the service. In 1854 he came to Iowa, where his mother died; father died in Joliet, Ill. The subject of this sketch, when 14 years of age, left his home in West Port, N. Y., and went to Addison Co., Vt., where he lived for two years, then

returned to West Port and remained until he was 21 years of age. He then worked on a farm and in a saw-mill for three years, and in the fall of 1843, having heard much of the broad prairies of Iowa, and being advised by his employer, he left Northern New York, in company with Hiram Stacy and Myron Stone, for Iowa. Coming to the country in limited circumstances he worked by the day and month for a couple of years. In 1845 went to Black River, Wis., and built a mill and remained one year, when he sold his interest and commenced trafficking on the river, which he followed until 1852, when he commenced to open up a farm. In 1851 he married Delia Ann Stone, a daughter of Henry and Abigail Stone. She was born in West Port, N. Y., Apr. 30, 1822. There were three children born, viz.: Eva (now the wife of Francis Lambach), Frank and Richard G. Mr. Hulet has a farm of 200 acres under cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre. He enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, in the 20th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and served nearly three years. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove and siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded in the leg with a minie ball. After the capture of Vicksburg he was sent to Memphis and laid in the hospital 22 months, when he was discharged May 25, 1865.

Robert Hunter, farmer and stock-raiser, Le Claire Township, was born in Mifflin Co., Pa., March 28, 1818, son of John and Mary Hunter, of Irish descent. They were married in Ireland and immediately started for the United States, landing in Philadelphia, and thence to Mifflin County where there was a family of eight children born. In after life his parents moved to Allegheny County, where they died. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received his education at a subscription school. When 27 years of age he married Eliza Jane Coe, a daughter of Benjamin Coe, of Allegheny Co., Pa., where she was born Feb. 15, 1825. The fruit of this marriage was nine children, eight living—Joseph, a practicing physician of Dubuque, Iowa; Loretta J., now the wife of Augustus Culburtsen; Mary A., now the wife of Harvey Robinson; Sarah, now Mrs. James White; Margaret E.; Eliza Bell; Adie M., who died in infancy, John A. L. and Robert S. In 1854 he left his home in Pennsylvania and came to Iowa and located in Le Claire Township, upon the place where he now resides. He purchased 160 acres of land, 40 acres of which were partially improved and had a small log house on it, in which they lived the first year; a large and commodious dwelling-house has taken its place. Mr. Hunter has 209 acres of land, 150 under a high state of cultivation, the whole of which is valued at \$50 per acre; has also 215 acres of land in Boone Co., Iowa, valued at \$50 per acre. In politics was an old-line Whig, and at the time of the organization of the Republican party he joined them and has affiliated with them since. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are members of the Old School Presbyterian church.

Andrew Jack was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., Dec. 30, 1827. His parents were James and Eliza (Crawford) Jack, natives of the

Keystone State, where they were married July 3, 1823. They had seven children. In 1838 James Jack made a tour through the West coming by river to St. Louis, where he purchased a pair of ponies and drove to Scott County. He bought a claim here, paying \$600 and giving his ponies in part payment. He returned to his home in Pennsylvania on foot, traveling some days 50 miles a day. The following year he brought his family to Scott County, arriving here on the 10th day of April. Being in limited circumstances he was forced to hire money to pay for his land, paying an interest of 50 per cent. In 1849 he came to Le Claire Township, and embarked in the mercantile business, in company with Rogers & Davenport, which continued until 1852; subsequently removed to Le Caire, where he resided until his death, Sept. 20, 1871. His wife followed him Jan. 10, 1877. The subject of this memoir was married in January, 1851, to Martha Jemison, a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa., born Jan. 28, 1829; her parents were William and Martha Jemison. Mr. and Mrs. Jack, had one child, John C., born March 4, 1852, and died Jan. 23, 1873. Mr. Jack owns 205 acres of land, 160 under good cultivation, and estimates its value at \$60 an acre.

Thomas James, retired farmer, was born in South Wales, son of John and Mary (Davis) James, who emigrated to the United States and located in Ohio. In 1835 Thomas came to Ohio and was apprenticed to the tailor's trade and remained here a couple of years. In 1844 went to Missouri. In 1845 went to Dubuque, Iowa, and in the spring of 1846 enlisted in the Mexican war, in what was known as Maj. Clark's Flying Artillery, their first rendezvous being at Leavenworth. He first enlisted in the Missouri Militia, but was afterward transferred to the Government service; was at the insurrection in New Mexico at the time Gov. Chas. Bent was killed; from there went to Lanbooth hauling their artillery across the mountains in the snow by hand; participated in two engagements at Loas Valley under Gen. Sterling Price; from there he went to Luntan Tonce, where the wife of Kit Carson lived, and remained about five days; he afterward returned to Santa Fe and went into camp. From there was sent to the Red River country to fight the Indians. In 1847 was discharged and returned to St. Louis, thence to Ohio, and from there he went to the pinceries of Wisconsin, where he was engaged for five years, when he came to Princeton, Scott Co., improved a farm and purchased other land. In 1854 married Elizabeth Beers, a daughter of Peter Beers, a native of Ohio, who emigrated to Iowa in 1844, and located in Des Moines County, where they remained until 1851. Mrs. Beers died in Burlington while Mr. Beers was in California. He returned in 1856 and settled in Decatur Co., Ia., where he is still living. Mrs. James was born in Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind. By this marriage there were four children, three of whom are living—Florence, Fannie J., Albertine. Mr. James has always taken an interest in the public schools, and has manfully worked for the support of the same. He was a director for about 20 years.

Usher M. Kelsey, farmer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in the year 1834, son of William J. and Isabell (Burns) Kelsey, natives of Ireland, where they were married, and immediately started for the United States and located in Pennsylvania, where five children were born, viz.: James, John, Henry, Mary, Harriet. In 1843 he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Le Claire Township. He traveled on foot to Dubuque, to enter his land. Mr. Kelsey came to the county a poor man, only having \$100 in cash, with which he bought his 80 acres; but by hard work, he accumulated a fine property, owning, at the time of his death, 450 acres of land. In politics he was a Democrat. He died Dec. 16, 1877. His mother died July 28, 1870. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a limited education. His first schooling was in an old blacksmith shop, owned by James Jack. After his parents came to Iowa there were five children born—Elizabeth, William D., and Jane. Two died in infancy. Mr. Kelsey has 143 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre, \$7,150; 40 acres of timber, \$40 per acre, \$1,600. Total, \$8,750. In politics he is a strong Democrat, and has held several local offices of trust. In 1862 he enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry, Company C, being a recruit. He joined the regiment at La Grange, Tenn., immediately after the second battle of Corinth, and was following Price to Coffeeville, Miss. He participated in all the engagements in the regiment up to the battle of Tupelo and Guntown. He was discharged at Salina, Ala., and also at Davenport, Iowa, in October, 1865. Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W.

Francis Lambach was born in Prussia, near the River Rhine, Nov. 17, 1812. When 14 years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of bricklayer and mason, where he remained two years. In 1838 he left his native country and embarked on a sailing vessel for the United States, taking 75 days to make the voyage. He landed in New York about the middle of July. After remaining in New York a short time he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until 1839, when he boarded the steamer *Des Moines* and came to Port Byron, where he crossed the river to Iowa. The town of Parkhurst being just commenced, and wishing to build up their new town, Capt. Eads and Mr. Parkhurst gave himself and brothers a lot, if they would put up a building. He and his brothers spent two winters working at their trade in Dubuque and Galena. In 1841, purchased land and commenced to open up a farm. In 1842 he built a small stone house, which bears the inscription of A. D. 1842 over the door. In December of the same year he married Armelia McElyea. By this union there were eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Helena (now the wife of William Hatkey), Matilda, Francis (who married Miss Eva Hulet), and Louisa. Mr. Lambach runs his farm in connection with his trade, and has done the work on some of the substantial buildings of Davenport. He has 70 acres of land under a good state of cul-



Charles H. Swift

tivation, valued at \$75 per acre. Mrs. Lambach is a member of the Christian church of Le Claire.

Jacob Long, farmer and stock-raiser, Le Claire, Ia., was born in Blair Co., Pa., Nov. 27, son of Jacob and Magdalena Paecht. By this union there was a family of 11 children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Peter, David J., Jacob, Martin, Susannah, Elizabeth, Margaret and Sarah. Mrs. Long died in 1842 leaving a large family to mourn her loss. Mr. Long again married, Mrs. Mary Hopkins, a widow of James Hopkins. Mr. Long died April 29, 1877. Mrs. Long died in Le Claire, July 22, 1876, where Mr. Long first located after coming to the county in 1851. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. When 15 years of age he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner which he followed until he came to Scott County. Dec. 20, 1854, married Elizabeth Davidson. She was born in Blair Co., Pa., June 7, 1835. By this union there was a family of six children, viz.: William, born Jan. 28, 1856; Edmund, born May 19, 1857; James E., born June 18, 1862; Mary Ann, born Aug. 17, 1870; Sarah M., born March 10, 1873; Aramelia, born Jan. 4, 1876. Mr. Long has 158 acres of land under cultivation, valued at \$65 per acre. In politics Mr. Long was an old-line Whig, but at the time of the organization of the Republican party joined them and has affiliated with them since.

Robert Lowry, retired farmer, was born in Huntingdon, now Blair Co., Pa., Jan. 12, 1827, son of Lazarus Lowry, who was born June 1, 1794, and Sidney Holiday, born Aug. 22, 1792. They were married in Huntingdon Co., Pa., where 10 children were born, three of whom are living—John H., born April 17, 1817, of Le Claire; Robert, and Lazarus, Jr., born June 17, 1830, of Rock Island Co., Ill. Mr. Lowry by occupation was a farmer, which he followed until the fall of 1850, when he emigrated to the West. He spent the first winter in Muscatine, then came to Le Claire, purchased a farm, where he remained until his death. Mother died in Le Claire. In politics he was an old-line Whig and at the time of the organization of the Republican party joined them. They were members of the Presbyterian church and were staunch members and did much for the interest of the church. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and received a limited school education. Came to the county at the time of his parents and has followed farming principally since. Has 332 acres of land, 300 under a high state of cultivation, all of which is valued at \$65 per acre. Mr. Lowry is one of the substantial farmers of the county. In politics he is a Republican.

Capt. John McCaffery, Le Claire, Ia., was born in Ireland, 1842, son of James and Mary (Murray) McCaffrey, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States when the Captain was a mere child, and located in St. Louis, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1850. Mother died about the same time leaving a family of five children, viz.: Mary (now the wife of Henry

Spinsby), Phillip, Kate (now the wife of George Trumley), Sarah, (now the wife of Stephen Rhodes), and John. The Captain commenced his river life in 1856. as a raft hand, and he said then if he got through with his trip he would leave the river, but becoming acquainted with the life still prosecuted the business. In the spring of 1864 he took charge of boat and ran the first lumber raft from Reed's Landing, and has been engaged in the same business since. March 24, 1863, married Miss Sarah J. Davenport, a daughter of A. J. Davenport, an early settler of Scott County, where she was born Oct. 10, 1844. The fruit of this marriage was four sons, three of whom are living, viz.: Frank D., born Aug. 18, 1869; Henry S., born Sept. 29, 1870; Jack, born March 21, 1873. The Captain came to Le Claire in 1856, where he has resided since.

J. H. McCoy, hardware, Le Claire, was born in Galatin Co., Ill., Jan. 30, 1836, son of William and Mary (Henderson) McCoy, natives of Virginia. They were married in Galatin Co., Ill. The family consisted of seven children, four of whom lived to be adults, viz.: J. H., Nancy J. (who was the wife of John Sim), Annetria (wife of George Watts), Samuel M. Mr. McCoy by occupation was a farmer and died in Galatin County in 1840. Mother died in 1849. In politics he was an old-line Democrat. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. When 21 years of age he engaged, in company with John Gilbert and James McCoy, in buying horses for the Mexican war. Afterward ran a wood yard on the Illinois river for a few years. Thence to Le Claire, where he embarked in the livery business in company with Richard Buskirk for a short time; he sold out this but afterward bought it back in company with C. S. Disney, afterward selling to J. H. Davenport. He then went to Port Byron where he again engaged in the livery business, which he ran for two years; at this time he was married to Eliza Reynolds, of Pekin, Ill. He then started a livery stable in company with A. F. Stonebroker for a short time. He then embarked in the mercantile business in company with Wm. and John Allen, of Port Byron, which did not prove a success. He then returned to Le Claire, where he went into the saloon business for 13 years. At present is engaged in the hardware business, carries a stock of \$2,500 to \$3,000, and the only regular store in the city.

William McGinnis, Sr., farmer; postoffice, Le Claire; was born in County Antrim, Ireland, May, 1815, son of John and Esther McGinnis, natives of Ireland, where they were married and seven children were born. When 16 years of age he came to the United States and located in Philadelphia, where he had a brother, who had previously sent him some school-books from Philadelphia, and among them was the speech of Henry Clay on the freedom of America, which caused a desire to visit this country. After arriving in Philadelphia he got employment in a cotton factory, where he remained nearly two years, accumulating some money during that time.

He came to Galena, Ill., at that time one of the principal business centers of the Northwest, where he was employed in Burton's smelting works for a few months; then went to Plattville, where he followed mining five years. Saved some money and made a claim in Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; he made some improvements and sold it for \$800. After selling his farm he made a trip down the river, where he purchased sugar, coffee, apples, etc., and took them to Galena and sold them. On his first trip up the river Mr. McGinnis was delighted with Davenport, and in his second trip his attachment became so strong for this section of country, that he came and made his claim, and afterward purchased 160 acres of land. Having wild-cat money he was forced to pay 15 per cent. in exchange for money to purchase his land. In 1841 he built his first log cabin. In 1843 married Miss Mary Campbell, a daughter of John Campbell. She was born June 22, 1824. By this union there were 12 children, eight of whom are living, viz.: John C., Esther M., Martha J., Eliza L., Isaphenia, William H., Barclay J., Preston H. Mr. McGinnis came to this country when a poor boy, and to Iowa when it was in its infancy, and by hard work and good judgment has accumulated a fine property and home, and is one of the representative farmers of the county. Has 360 acres of valuable land, worth \$75 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis are members of the Christian church. Mr. McGinnis is one of the pioneers of Scott County, and has done much for the elevation of its morals and institutions.

Nicholas Miller was born in Clermont Co., O., Oct. 15, 1815, a son of John B. and Annie Miller, who were married in Clermont County, and were the parents of seven children, three living—Jacob, John B. and Mohdey. John B., Sr., followed farming in early life. In later years he followed the river trade, carrying farm produce from Louisville, Ky., to New Orleans, making three trips in two years. While on one of these trips, during the yellow fever epidemic of 1825, he was taken sick and died, and was buried on Fairchild's Island. The mother died two months after, leaving a family of orphan children to battle with the world. They all succeeded in getting good homes, and are now influential farmers. The subject of this sketch was bound out to Henry Lutz, of Clark Co., Ind., and remained with him until his 21st year. He then learned the millwright's trade, which he followed two years; then engaged in farming. He was married to Jane Providence Chenoweth, Feb. 27, 1840. Her father was Absalom Chenoweth, of Warwick Co., Ind., where she was born in 1824. The fruit of this union was five children; four are living, viz.: Mary J., Henrietta, Josaphine and Marion; one died in infancy. In 1846 he left his home in Indiana, and came to Scott County, where he landed on the 9th day of April, and settled in Blue Grass Township, where he remained but a few months, being the only house they could obtain at the time. Putting up a temporary house on the place where he now lives, he moved his family into it and commenced

to open his farm, and a large and commodious dwelling-house has taken the place of the cabin. Mr. Miller has the premium farm of the county, with grounds beautifully laid out, with nearly every kind of evergreen growing in his yard. Mr. Miller has a farm of 281 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and all the surroundings which go to make up a beautiful home.

John Moore, farmer and stock-raiser, Le Claire, was born near Londonderry, Ireland, March 4, 1813, son of Samuel and Mary (Teas) Moore. They were married in 1810. By this union there were nine children. In 1849 Mr. Moore emigrated to the United States and located on section 19, Le Claire Township, Scott Co., son and daughter coming as early as 1836. The subject of this sketch left Ireland for the United States in 1834 and landed in Philadelphia, where he followed the weaving business for six years. From there went to Pittsburgh and worked as a laborer about a year and a half. Having a sister in that vicinity he thought of settling, but hearing much of the broad prairies of the West he concluded to come and see for himself. Being favorably impressed with the country, he settled on section 19, Le Claire Township, where he has resided since. The first winter was spent in a cabin with his brother-in-law; the following spring he built a log cabin upon his brother's place where he remained six years, and in the mean time made a claim where he now lives. There were but a few neighbors on the prairie, their cabin being the farthest west at the time. He married Mary Stewart Dec. 29, 1836. She was born in Ireland in 1816 and came to the United States in the same vessel with Mr. Moore. The fruit of this marriage was 10 children, five of whom are living, viz.: Samuel D., John P., Rebecca J., Elizabeth, Malinda S. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Old School Presbyterian church, and were members of the first organization in the township. Has been identified with the county from its infancy and has seen its various changes. He came to the county in limited circumstances, but by hard work and good management has accumulated a fine property and home; has 120 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$65 per acre; 20 acres of timber land, valued at \$75 per acre. His sister Mary, who came to the United States in 1836, died some years later by the bite of a rattlesnake, about 1845.

Benjamin F. Moore was born in Blair County, Pa., on the 21st day of October, 1830, son of David H., born Jan. 28, 1798, and Caroline Lowry, born March 28, 1800. They were married in Blair Co., Pa., Dec. 28, 1819, where a family of 10 children was born, viz.: Elizabeth, born April 5, 1821, died Sept. 30, 1867; Mary F., born Nov. 9, 1822, died Oct. 13, 1861; Lazarus L., May 26, 1824; Katura M., born Oct. 5, 1826, died June 28, 1853; Peninah E., born Oct. 1, 1828, died Sept. 23, 1864; and Benj. F. Two died in infancy—David H., born Aug. 24, 1836, died April 4, 1858; Robert A., born July 8, 1840, died Jan. 31, 1858. David H. Moore in the spring of 1854 left his home in Pennsylvania with his family and emigrated to Scott Co., Iowa, locating in

Davenport Township, where he purchased a farm and remained until his death, which occurred Sept. 25, 1862; mother died Oct. 9, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were life-long members of the Presbyterian church, and were honest, upright and respected citizens. The subject of this sketch married Miss Catharine Hilman, a daughter of Phillip Hileman, Jan. 17, 1854. She were born in Blair County, Pa., July 4, 1831. By this union there were 10 children, viz.: Rebecca F., born Nov. 4, 1854; Caroline B., born Dec. 1, 1856; Edena K., born May 22, 1859; David A., born Jan. 12, 1861, died May 17, 1870; Amelia B., born Jan. 29, 1863; Evaline K., born Oct. 13, 1865; Lillie May, born July 3, 1878; Frank L., born April 12, 1870; Cora B., born May 18, 1823; Lydia M., born Oct. 1, 1875. Immediately after marrying he came to Scott Co., and embarked in farming in Lincoln Township, where they remained until 1876, when he removed to Le Claire, where he has resided since. Has 143 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre; also 32 acres of land in the city limits of Le Claire, valued at \$4,000.

John B. Peaslee was born in New Boston, N. H., on the 10th of September, 1824, son of Ezekiel and Eliza (Baleh) Peaslee. Father, a native of Lewiston, Me., mother of New Hampshire, where they were married and where six children were born. Father, by occupation, was a farmer, and when John B. was one year old he moved to Danvers, Mass., and remained in that vicinity until he was 14 years old. He then moved to Franklin Co., N. Y., where they remained until 1844, when he came to Scott Co., Iowa; came by teams to Ogdensburg where they took a boat, and while on the lake was struck by a hurricane, and was blown ashore at Stoney Point, 12 miles from Oswego, losing all their worldly effects but a team of horses and wagon. They made their way to Oswego where a portion of the family took a boat, his father and brother coming through with a team. Father, brother, team and little dog lived on 36 cents a day while making the trip, John B. working his passage on a propeller, and from Chicago walked to this place, not having a cent in his pocket. His father came to Rock Island and thence to Port Byron, crossing the river to Le Claire on the ice; his mother came near losing her life while crossing. The first year rented land near the river, and the next season moved on to a farm owned by James Jack, where they lived in a log cabin for four years. In the meantime John B. worked on the river and accumulated money enough to purchase 160 acres of land at \$1.00 per acre. They then moved on to the place building a sod house in which they lived four years, then moved to the house where they now reside. He died July 14, 1879; mother died Dec. 22, 1867. Mr. John B. Peaslee was married to Isabella L. Barr, Nov. 1, 1855. She was a daughter of James Barr, a native of Scotland, and was born May 23, 1834, in Allegheny Co., Pa. The fruit of this marriage is two children, viz.: Eliza J., born Jan 2, 1857, and the wife of Benj. F. Coe; and Walter J., born

Nov. 28, 1859. Mr. Peaslee has 160 acres of land all of which is under a high state of cultivation; value, \$65 per acre.

Edward Perry, farmer and stock-raiser, Le Claire, was born in Delaware Co., O., about 1818, son of David and Mary (Pugh) Perry, who were among the early settlers of that county. There was a family of 13 children; 12 lived to be adults. His father was a farmer and lived and died in the same county. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a limited school education. When 21 years old learned the trade of plasterer. In 1865 married Miss Athiel N. Brown, a daughter of John and Candis (Langenway) Brown, natives of Canada. She was born Oct. 19, 1846. The fruit of this marriage is three children—Edmer, Edward and Tilla. In 1846 came to Iowa where he purchased the land he now owns, and made a farm and worked at his trade. Mr. Perry made a trip to California in 1852 where he worked in the mines, and in 1855 returned by water to New York. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 2d Iowa Cavalry, Company C, and was in all the skirmishes up to Collinsville, Tenn., where he was wounded by a minie ball in the breast, and feels its effects until this day, which caused him to leave the army, securing an honorable discharge. Has the bullet which struck him. Has 187½ acres of land, 120 acres under cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. In politics is a Democrat.

Evan J. Perry was born in Delaware Co., O., Oct. 27, 1822. He was a son of David and Mary (Pugh) Perry, of Welsh descent. They were married in Wales, and immediately started for the United States, landing in Baltimore, Md., where they remained a short time, thence to Delaware County. They had 13 children. Their eldest son, David, was the first white child born in that county. Mr. Perry was among the pioneers of Delaware County. Previous to leaving there the Indians became very troublesome, and many times they were driven from their homes. At one time his father had loaded his family into a lumber wagon and started for the Fort, and while on his way one of the children fell out. He did not miss the child until one of his neighbors brought it to him. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. In 1846 he left his home in Ohio and came to Iowa, and located in Le Claire Township, where he took up land and made a farm. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Isaphronia Pollock. By this union there were three children—Walter, Mary A. and Joseph. Mrs. Perry died Jan. 23, 1865. He again married in 1867, Mary Suiter, a widow of Phillip Suiter. One child was born which died young. Mrs. Mary Perry died in the fall of 1868. Mr. Perry married his present wife, Margaret McKinney, March 10, 1870; she was born in Delaware Co., O., Oct. 9, 1836. Mr. Perry has 28 acres of land in the city limits, valued at \$5,000.

Milo M. Pollock, Le Claire, Iowa, was born in Washington Co., Pa., May 26, 1812, son of Dr. Joseph and Rachael (Moorehead)

Pollock. They were married in Pennsylvania in 1809. By this union there were ten children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Periander, Milo M., Carmilla, Josephine, Hiram, Balinda, Adeline, Laura, Isaphronia. Dr. Pollock was a practicing physician in Washington Co., Pa., for seven years. He then bought a farm in Beaver County, where he remained 10 years; from there went to Lawrence County, where he built a small boat and followed the river for several years. Milo M., at the age of 12 years, was employed as clerk in a store for two years. He then rented his father's mills and ran them three years. In 1837 he married Mary Ann Van Horn, a daughter of Samuel Van Horn, Sr., a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1815. There was a family of ten children, four of whom are living—Milo, James V., Emiline, Gertrude. Mrs. Pollock died in 1872. She was a member of the Christian church, and was highly respected by all who knew her. Mr. Pollock has been identified with the county 35 years, and has lived to see its many changes; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. In politics is a Republican.

Carlisle Pollock, farmer, was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., June 1, 1835, son of John and Sarah (McCall) Pollock, natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Crawford Co., Pa., in 1828. There was a family of nine children, four of whom are living, viz.: Addison, Amanda, Isabell, Carlisle. Mr. John Pollock was a mechanic by trade, which he followed for some years. Afterward was engaged on the river, between New Castle and Pittsburg, on a packet. He then moved to Rochester, Pa., where he embarked in the lumber trade. In the spring of 1850 came to Scott Co., Ia., where he built a mill, which business he followed a short time. He died in 1879; mother died in the same year. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and received a common-school education. In 1860 married Harriet A. Smith, daughter of Martin O. W. and Harriet C. (Bertis) Smith. Mr. Martin O. W. Smith came to Scott County, as near as can be learned, about 1823, from Pennsylvania, and followed trapping for a number of years, when he lived among the Indians. He built his cabin on Fuller's Island, which is now known as Smith's Island. He built the first frame building in Le Claire proper, which is still standing; was one of the first rapids pilots, which he followed for years. While taking a flat-boat to Davenport was drowned off the head of Campbell Island, in the spring of 1846. He was in the war of 1812, in which he took an active part. He was well thought of among the Indians, and acted in the capacity of interpreter. Mrs. Carlisle Pollock was born in Le Claire Township, April 25, 1844. She is the mother of three children—Rosa M., born June 8, 1861; William S., born July 29, 1863; Hugh H., born Aug. 8, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock are members of the M. E. church of Le Claire.

William Porter, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1817, son of James and Isabell (Irvine) Porter, who were married in Ireland, and raised a family of nine children, eight

of whom are living—William, Joseph, John, James, Samuel, Finley, Robert, Mary, Jane. The subject of this sketch, in May, 1844, married Ann Buchanan. She was born in Donegal, Ireland. He immediately started for the United States; landed in New York, where he was employed in a rolling mill, and remained four years. In May, 1848, came to Scott County, and located on the place where he now resides; entered land, and from the wild, uncultivated prairie has made a beautiful farm. Mrs. Porter died in 1879, leaving a family of five children—Isabell, Eliza Jane, Mary, William, and Samuel. Mr. Porter came to the county a poor man, having about \$150 ready money, but having a strong arm and good constitution, went manfully to work, and by good judgment and economy has accumulated a fine property, and is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county; has 400 acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre. Mr. Porter married for his second wife Mrs. Martha Kerby, widow of James F. Kerby, October, 1881.

Rev. S. S. Ralston, Le Claire, Ia., was born near Nashville, Tenn., on the 11th day of May, 1809. He was a son of James and Esther (Shannon) Ralston; his father was a native of Pennsylvania, and mother of Virginia, and of Scotch and Irish descent. His grandfather was direct from Ireland and came to this country and lived to be 100 years old; grandmother came from Scotland. James Ralston and Esther Shannon were married near Nashville, Tenn., about 1809, where two children were born—S. S. and David. His father moved to Lincoln Co., Tenn., when S. S. was very young, where four more children were born—John, Jane, Mary and Catherine A. His father was by trade a cabinet-maker, but had a farm on which he spent much of his time. Mr. Ralston was an elder of the U. P. church, in which he took an active interest, always working for the elevation of its members. He died in Giles Co., Tenn., in 1854. Mother died in 1837. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received his early schooling in a log cabin. When 21 years of age he left his father's home, with 50 cents in his pocket, to gain an education; picking up some here and there he finally met a friend, Henry Brysen, D. D., who invited him to his house, where he gave him a home, tuition and board free for four years, where he prosecuted his classical studies, reciting to him. He then spent a short time with Rev. Robert Galloway, of Maury Co., Tenn., in the prosecution of his studies, and in the year 1832 spent one year in Jackson College, but was subsequently moved to Columbia, where he finished his course; was the first theological student in the Theological Seminary at Due West, where he finished his theological studies. By too close application to his studies his health failed and he was licensed prematurely and sent out as a missionary, traveling over several States for one year, when he partially regained his health, and was settled as a pastor May, 1838, in Marshall Co., Tenn., where he remained five years; thence to Lincoln Co., Mo., where he had charge of Mount Zion congregation, re-

maining there 17 years. In November, 1860, came to Le Claire Township, where he has had charge of Le Claire Prairie U. P. church since. In 1838 he married Mary A. Hill, of Tenn. By this union there were four children, three of whom are living—Mary J., Martha and James, and Robert S., who died at the hospital at Springfield, Mo. Mrs. Ralston died in 1845. He married Sarah Yeagle, of Ky. She died April 11, 1873. He married his present wife, Rebecca McGorey, in Armstrong Co., Pa., in 1875.

Captain J. W. Rambo, Le Claire, was born in Rapids City, Rock Island Co., Ill., on the 27th day of July, 1844, son of William and Jane Peters on Rambo; father a native of Pennsylvania, and mother of Ohio. They were married in Carrollton, Ohio, and settled in Beaver Co., Pa., where a family of three was born, viz.: Harriet, James and Rebecca. In 1843, Mr. Rambo left his native State and emigrated to Rock Island Co., Ill., and located at Rapid City, remaining one year, and then returned to Le Claire, where he embarked in the milling business as the firm of Scott & Rambo, on the site where Ira Smith's mill now stands, and continued up to 1853, when he moved to Le Claire, where he was employed as a rapids pilot, which he followed up to the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 10, 1871. Mrs. Rambo died in 1856. Capt. Rambo, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Rock Island and Scott Counties, and received a limited education. In 1862 commenced on the river as a raft hand, and the following year received license as a pilot, which business he has followed since. In 1864 married Miss Josephine Slaughter, a daughter of Joshua Slaughter. She was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1846. The fruit of this union was four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Elnola and George. Mr. and Mrs. Rambo live in the house where they attended school when children, 25 years ago, having purchased the property of their old teacher. Capt. Rambo has 160 acres of land in Nebraska, valued at \$15 per acre; also a fine residence in Le Claire. The Captain is a member of Snow Lodge, No. 44, of Le Claire, and was Master for six years; also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 16, of Davenport. Is a member of the A. O. U. W.; Damon Lodge of K. P., of Davenport, No. 10, and a member of the U. W. Masonic Aid Association, of Chicago, and carries an insurance of \$8,500.

Miles Scandrett, farmer, of Le Claire Township, was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., July 6, 1814, son of William and Sarah (Coleman) Scandrett. They were married in Huntingdon County, where a family of 12 children were born, five of whom are living—Nancy, Miles, William B., Isaac R. and Franklin. The subject of this sketch was reared to hard work. In an early day he followed for a livelihood chopping wood and making coal. In 1849 he married Miss Julia Ann Nelson, a daughter of John Nelson. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1825. The fruit of this union was seven children, two of whom are living, viz.: William M. and Margaret E., now the wife of David P. Beales. In 1849 Mr. Scandrett emigrated to Scott Co., Iowa, coming overland with

teams. For a couple of years he rented land; he then purchased land where he now resides. Mr. Scandrett came to the county a poor man with his aged father and mother. Being without money, but having a good constitution, set himself to work, and by his industry accumulated a fine property and home. He has 90 acres of land all under cultivation, valued at \$65 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Scandrett are members of the Baptist church, and among the original members.

Louis Schworm & Son, of Le Claire, Iowa. Among the business interest of Le Claire, we would mention the firm of Louis Schworm & Son, which was established in the year of 1851, as the firm of Schworm & Werner, who manufactured up to 1856, when they opened a retail trade in connection with their manufacturing business, which partnership continued up to 1869, when they divided up their stock, Mr. Schworm still continuing up to 1880, when he took his son, Louis L., in partnership, and the business has been conducted as the firm of Schworm & Son. They are doing a good, safe business, and carry a stock of \$1,600, Mr. Schworm being one of the oldest business men in the city.

Louis Schworm, boot and shoe dealer, of Le Claire, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 6th day of May, 1823, son of George and Catharine (Linn) Schworm. There was a family of six sons and one daughter, all of which lived to be adults, three of whom are living, viz.: George, Frederick and Louis. In 1846 the subject of this sketch came to the United States, coming on a sailing-vessel, making the trip in 38 days, landing in New York, where he immediately went to work at his trade, and remained two years. In 1848 he married Miss Johannah Latour. She was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 11, 1825. The fruit of this marriage was six children—George (who died in 1863), Louis L., Louisa (now Mrs. J. K. Haire, of Marysville, Cal.), Emma, Fred P. and Albert L. After marrying he moved to Chicago, where he remained until 1851; thence to Le Claire, coming by canal to La Salle; thence down the Illinois River to St. Louis; thence up the Mississippi River to this point, where he commenced his present business, which he has followed since. Mr. Schworm has held several local offices of trust. He is at present one of the Board of Supervisors of the county; was township trustee for 13 years; school treasurer for 14 years, and two years in the Town Council. Mr. Schworm came to the county in limited circumstances, but by close application to business has secured a fine property and home, and is one of the substantial citizens of Le Claire Township.

William G. Scott, farmer, was born in Beaver Co., Pa., on the 9th day of April, 1834, son of Robert and Lucy (Todd) Scott. They were married in Beaver Co., Pa., in 1825. By this union there were eight children, three living—Samuel J., Sarah and William G. In 1851 Mr. Robert Scott left his home in Beaver County and came to Scott County, and located on the farm where William G. now resides, purchasing the same from James Jack, and followed

farming until his death, which occurred in 1868. His mother died in 1880. Mr. Scott has held several offices of trust; was elected to the Legislature of 1858, and also represented the township in the Board of Supervisors of Scott County. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and afterward affiliated with the Republican party. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education; and was also a student of Cornell College before it had a charter. In 1871 he married Rebecca M. Edelbluter. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1837. By this marriage there are two children—Eva and Mary. Mr. Scott is at present assessor of Le Claire Township. Mr. Scott has 93 acres of land, 60 acres under cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre.

Ira F. Smith, retired farmer, Le Claire, was born in Washington Co., Pa., on the 5th of December, 1804, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fuller) Smith. The family consisted of five sons and two daughters, three of whom are now living. Mr. Smith was a farmer, which occupation he followed until his death, in 1807. His mother again married, a Mr. Wolf, and three children were born. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, his father dying when he was three years old, and was thrown among strangers, picking up a limited school education, and worked out as soon as he could dress himself, for his clothes and board, until he was old enough to work for wages, and then worked for seven to eight dollars per month; also cut cord-wood for 12½ cents a cord. In January, 1829, married Miss Nancy Huffman. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1809. By this union there was a family of 12 children, 10 of whom lived to be adults, viz.: Martin, Peter, Elizabeth, John E., Nathan, Cynthia, Clarinda, George, Henrietta and Ira F. In June, 1834, left his home in Pennsylvania, and with his wife and three children, started for the far West. Having two brothers in Iowa, and giving a glowing account of the county, he concluded to come; coming by water via St. Louis, and landing in Le Claire, July 12, 1834, and located on Smith's Island, which was named after him, where he remained three years, then moved on the main shore, where he has since resided. Mr. Smith came to the county in very limited circumstances. He landed in St. Louis with but 50 cents in his pocket; he went to the captain of the steamer "Adventure," and told him his financial condition, and asked him to take him to Fuller (now Smith's Island) and land him. In return he gave him his note for \$12, which he paid in steamboat wood. His present prosperous circumstances are ample evidence of his industry and attention to business since his arrival here. Mrs. Smith died April 13, 1876.

Hiram O. Stacey, farmer, Le Claire Township, was born in Essex Co., N. Y., on the 31st day of October, 1822. His father was a carpenter and joiner, and Hiram took up the trade when 15 years of age. In 1843 came to Scott County. Having heard of the broad prairies of Iowa, thought he would visit and see for himself, and being much pleased with the country, returned to

Essex County, where he married Miss Sarah M. Westgate, a daughter of Benj. and Polly (Chapman) Westgate. She was born in Essex Co., N. Y., 1825. By this union there were two children—Elsie H. (now the wife of J. C. McGinni-) and Clifton B. In 1850 moved to Scott Co., Iowa, and located on 160 acres of land in Lincoln Township, where he remained three years, when he sold out and purchased another farm in the same township, where he remained four years. He then moved to Le Claire and worked in the boat yard for eight years, when he purchased and moved to his present home. Has 90 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. In politics was an old-line Whig, and at the time of the organization of the Republican party joined them, and has affiliated with them since.

J. C. Stacy, Le Claire, was born in Essex Co., N. Y., July 4, 1833, where he was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. In 1866 married Miss Anna E. Byerley. She was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., May 24, 1820. In 1845 married Andrew Long, by whom there were three children, viz.: Willard, Mary, one died in infancy. Mr. Long died Feb. 22, 1859. Mrs. Stacy came to the pineries of Wisconsin in 1844, and for many months at a time did not see the face of a white woman. Mr. Stacy enlisted in the 20th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company K., Capt. B. Byron. Participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, siege, and capture of Vicksburg, Yazoo River, Fts. Morgan and Blakely. While in the service was ruptured and lost his health, receiving for his injuries a pension of \$10 per month.

Jonas G. Stacy, retired farmer, Le Claire, Iowa, was born in Westport, Essex Co., N. Y., July 22, 1826, son of William and Clarasa (Stone) Stacy, natives of York State. They were married in Essex Co., N. Y. There was a family of nine children. William Stacy by occupation was a millwright and ship carpenter, and in connection with his trade carried on a farm. In 1849 emigrated to Scott County, where he purchased 100 acres of wild prairie; then returned to New York and forwarded money to J. G., who purchased 80 adjoining, improved land. He afterward traded 20 acres of the 100 for 40 acres, making 200 acres in a body. In 1851 moved his family out, where he resided, in Le Claire Township until his death, which occurred August, 1877. Mother died December, 1879. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. When 21 years of age left his home in New York. Having an uncle in Scott County made that his objective point, arriving in the fall of 1847, bringing with him fixtures for making daguerreotypes, doing the first business of the kind in Scott County, which he followed for a few years. Previous to his father's family coming bought a team, and put in a crop on the land purchased by his father. June 29, 1859, married Miss Helen Carleton. She was born July 19, 1839. By this union there were three children—Clyde Le Roy, born Feb. 28, 1862; Geo. C., born Nov. 5, 1866, and Fred B., born May 27, 1870. Mr. Stacy fol-

lowed farming until 1878, when he sold his farm for \$14,500 and moved to Le Claire, where he has resided since. In politics is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust.

Horatio G. Stone, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Essex Co., N. Y., on the 25th day of November, 1811, son of Abram and Eunice (Haskins) Stone. They were natives of Connecticut and moved to Moriah, N. Y., where they lived for more than 40 years. They removed to Iowa in 1850, where Mr. Stone died Jan. 28, 1860, and Mrs. Stone, Jan. 22, 1860. They lived together for 67 years. Mr. Stone cast his first vote for George Washington and his last for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Stone by profession was a surveyor. In that capacity was familiar with and participator in the hardships and inconveniences attending the early settlement of Northwestern New York. Governed through long life by principal of strictest integrity, his fellow citizens of Essex County frequently placed him in a position of honorable responsibility, the duties of which he ever discharged with fidelity. There was a family of three sons and three daughters, which lived to be adults, viz.: Henry, who settled in Scott County, where he died July, 1877; Fruman, located in Wyandotte, Mich.; H. G.; Clarissa, married William Stacy, died in Le Claire in the spring of 1880; Malissa, wife of C. C. Applegate, died in 1846; Harriet, wife of Wilson Lowe, died in Essex Co., N. Y. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a limited education; remained on the farm until he was 22, when he was employed in an iron-ore mine for a couple of years. In 1836 was employed by a man by the name of Spencer to work by the month for a couple of years. In 1839 made a claim where he now resides and the following spring commenced to open up a farm. In 1841 married Hannah Von Boskirk, a daughter of Andrew and Passa Von Boskirk, natives of Union Co., Pa. In 1832 they moved to Licking County, where they remained until 1839, when they removed to Wisconsin and remained one year. In 1840 came to Le Claire Township. She was born May 12, 1820. The fruit of this marriage was 11 children, 10 of whom are living, viz.: Henry, Clarissa, Eunice Ann, Horatio, Andrew, Ida Adelaide, Perry, Euphemia, Effa, Fred. Henry died July 19, 1871. Mr. Stone has been a member of the Republican party since its organization. He owns 320 acres of rich land, valued at \$65 an acre. His farm is one of the finest in the county. A large and commodious residence has taken the place of the log cabin, 14 x 16, which they occupied on coming to Scott County.

Henry Stone, deceased, one of the early settlers of Scott Co., Ia., was born in Hinesburg, Vt., Dec. 2, 1793. When a young man he engaged on Lake Champlain as captain of a sailing vessel for several years. In 1815 married Abigail Knapp. They had a family of seven children, who lived to be adults. She died Dec. 31, 1836. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and respected by all who knew her. He again married Betsey

Nichols, a daughter of John Nichols, of Connecticut, and Rachael Chapman. Father died in Clinton County and mother in Essex County. In 1844 left their home in New York, and came to Whitehall by steam, and by canal to Buffalo, and by steam to Chicago, when it was a small village; thence by teams to Scott County. The roads were very muddy, and they were nine days in making the trip, and located near where H. G. Stone now resides. Moved into a shanty with a large family; made a farm and made a good, comfortable home. He died in Le Claire, July 26, 1876, leaving his companion to travel on alone. She is now residing with Mr. and Mrs. Hulett, at the age of 78.

Austin F. Stonebroker, farmer, LeClaire Township, was born in Blair Co., Pa., Aug. 1, 1839, son of Samuel W. and Elizabeth (Robinson) Stonebroker. His father by trade was a tailor, which he followed for some years, and then embarked in the mercantile business, which he followed a few years when he failed, and resumed his trade for a few years; he again engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed until he died, in 1874. Mother died in 1842. In the winter of 1854 Austin F. came to Iowa and located in Le Claire, where he worked at the tailor's trade one year; then engaged in the butcher business for a short time. At the time of the Kansas trouble, went there and participated in the squabble. After the trouble was over returned to Le Claire, where he engaged in the livery business. In 1861 enlisted in the 2d Iowa Infantry, Co. B; participated in the capture of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, at the siege of Corinth. Was discharged for physical disability in the fall of 1862. He then went to Memphis, Tenn., where he was employed in Government detective force until the close of the war. He afterward formed an independent office in company with C. P. B., where he remained one year. He was then connected with the metropolitan force. In 1868 returned to Le Claire, where he purchased the farm where he now resides. Has 80 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation, valued at \$65 per acre. In February, 1869, married Miss Maggie Jack, a daughter of Leslie Jack, of Allegheny Co., Pa., where she was born, July 20, 1852. The fruit of this marriage is two children, viz.: Beaumont E. and Mearle I. Is a member of A. O. U. W. of Le Claire.

Henry H. Strohbeen, lumber merchant, Le Claire, was born in Holstein, Germany, on the 14th of September, 1827, son of Frederick and Magdalena Strohbeen. They were married in 1825. The fruit of this union is three children, viz.: Minnie, Dolly and Henry. Father by trade was a tailor. He emigrated to the United States and located in Davenport, Ia., where he died in 1854, of the cholera. Mother died in Belle Plaine, Ia. 1863. In early life Henry H. learned the trade of a weaver. At 20 years of age he came to the States. In 1851 he located in Blue Grass Township, where he bought a farm and resided until 1858, when he sold out and rented the three following years. In 1861 he bought land at Belle Plaine, and made a farm and remained five

years. In 1853 he married Christianna Puls. She was born in Germany in 1837. By this union there were nine children, two of whom are living—Louisa and Edward. Mrs. S. died in 1869, and in 1870 he married Amelia Goldsmith. After returning to Scott County he bought a small place in Le Claire Township, and while living on this place he embarked in the lumber trade. In 1878 he bought a mill in Le Claire, and after putting about \$2,000 repairs upon it, it was burned to the ground, causing a loss of \$2,400. He has since built a mill on the same site, and has furnished it with new machinery and is ready to do all kinds of work in his line. Mr. S. carries a stock of 800,000 feet of lumber.

John H. Suiter, Le Claire, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Lawrence Co., Ohio, Aug. 15, 1822, and came to Iowa in 1835, with his parents, being 14 years of age. Married Eliza Jane Wright in the winter of 1842. She was born in Greene Co., O., Dec. 16, 1817. There was by this union a family of eight children, six living—Agnes, born Nov. 16, 1843; John W., born Mar. 28, 1846; Zachariah G., born May 20, 1851; George P., born Mar. 14, 1853; Jeremiah J., born May 24, 1855; William A., born Sept. 29, 1861. He has 200 acres of land in Scott County, valued at \$75 per acre. Also has 360 acres in Keokuk County, valued at \$20 per acre, which is used for grazing. Mr. Suiter has been identified with the county nearly half a century, and has seen the various changes which Scott County has undergone. In politics he is a Democrat. In the fall of 1843 he commenced as pilot on the Le Claire Rapids and followed it until 1875, when he gave it up on account of his landed property. In 1864, in the time of low water, he was the only pilot that took rafts over the rapids, receiving from \$10 to \$15 a trip.

William M. Suiter, one of the pioneers of Scott County, was born in Illinois on the American Bottoms, Nov. 13, 1826, son of Phillip Suiter, and Hannah Pancake. His father came to the county in 1835, and moved his family in 1836, when William was 10 years of age. The facilities for schooling were limited. At an early day he engaged in the river trade, first as a raft hand, but before he was 21 years of age was running as rapids pilot, which occupation he has followed since. Oct. 10, 1848, he married Miss Alice M. Disney, youngest daughter of Mordecai Disney, of Baltimore, who emigrated to Davenport in 1842. She was born in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 28, 1828. They have been blessed with seven children, five of whom are living—Alice F., born July 28, 1850, now the wife of J. H. Manwaring; Mordecai P., conductor on the B. & M. R. R.; Noah was born Jan. 23, 1853; Wm. Edward, July 9, 1857, also a conductor on the same road; Charles J., born Nov. 11, 1859, engaged in railroading; Sarah L., born Oct. 20, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Suiter have been identified with the county for many years. Commenced at the lower round of the ladder and have succeeded in accumulating a fine property and home. Mr. Suiter has 160 acres of valuable

land in Nebraska, besides several lots in Le Claire, and a fine residence in which he lives. Is a member of Howard Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W., of Le Claire.

Laurel Summers was born in Montgomery Co., Ky., Oct. 2, 1812; was a son of Enoch and Elsie Summers, *nee* Hadden, natives of Kentucky, who were married in 1811, in Montgomery County of that State. In 1823 they removed to Morgan Co., Ind., where Enoch Summers entered land and farmed until his death, which occurred in 1845. The family then removed to Iowa, where the mother died in Jackson County, in 1867, having been the mother of six children—Laurel, Presley, Redman, Shelton, Dolly and Caleb. Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Summers in early life were members of the Baptist church, but upon the organization of the Christian church, joined that denomination, and affiliated with them until their death. He gave time and money to the building up of the church, and was one of its most zealous workers. The subject of this memoir remained on the farm in Morgan County until 1830, when he went to Indianapolis, where he learned the trade of brick mason. This he followed until 1837, when, being drawn thither by the then prevailing current, he came West, and located in the Territory of Wisconsin, in what is now Scott Co., Ia. He here made a Government claim and embarked in farming. He also established a cattle ranch partnership with his brother, buying cattle from Indiana. The investment did not prove a lucrative one, and it was abandoned soon after. In 1838 he was elected to the first Territorial Legislature, and was re-elected the two succeeding years. In May, 1841, he married Miss Mary Parkhurst, who was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1822, and was a daughter of Sterling and Ann Parkhurst, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New Hampshire, who were married in the State of New York. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Summers has been blessed with five children—Helen L., now Mrs. C. P. Whitford; Elsie A., widow of E. S. Curtis; Sarah, now Mrs. W. P. Headley, Lewis Co., who died in infancy, and Augustus D. Mr. Summers followed his trade until 1844, when he was elected to the Legislative Council, and served two years. In 1850 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1853 was appointed United States Marshal of the district of Iowa under President Pierce; served through his administration and was reappointed under James Buchanan, and served eight years. Since 1861 he has followed contracting and various other occupations. He was elected to the mayoralty of Le Claire four terms, and served as deputy sheriff of Scott County for three years. In 1874 he was elected one of the trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, and served in that capacity four years. Mr. Summers was educated in the Democratic school of politics, and still adheres to the principles of that party.

Frederick Thelemann, Le Claire, was born in Hanover, Germany, Nov. 21, 1823. In 1849 he came to the United States, landing in Baltimore, Md., May 17, and immediately proceeded to

Pittsburg, where he embarked in the cabinet trade, where he remained until the following fall, when he went to St. Louis, working at his trade, and was afterward employed in an organ factory for one year; afterward was employed in the car shops for three years; from there he went to Davenport, where he got work in a cabinet shop. In 1856 he came to Le Claire, where he has remained since. Aug. 4, 1850, he married Miss Sophia Ehlar. She was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1833. There was a family of seven children, six of whom are living--Wm., Emma, Edward, Ida, Fritz, and Robert. Mr. Thelemann has 72 acres of land on which is a valuable stone-quarry of limestone, and valued at \$4,000.

Jacob Vogler, farmer and stock-raiser, Le Claire, was born in Switzerland, Oct. 2, 1822. In 1850 came to the United States in a sailing vessel and was 56 days in crossing; landed in New York, where he remained a short time and thence to Canton, Ohio, where he worked as a laborer. In 1852 came to Moline, Ill., where he was employed by Deere & Co., in the plow shops a short time, and afterward worked for a man by the name of Dump in a flouring mill, also worked on the river, when he drifted to Princeton, when he was employed in miling for 10 years. In 1870 married Mrs. Edwin Small. She was born in Switzerland, July 22, 1830. By this union there are two children--Jacob, born March 11, 1871; Frank, born June 19, 1873. Has 66 acres of land all under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Vogler came to the United States in limited circumstances, but by judicious management has accumulated a fine property and home.

J. W. Van Sant, ship-carpenter, Le Claire, was born in Burlington Co., N. J., on the 9th day of January, 1810, son of Nicholas and Mercy (Davis) Van Sant. They were married in Burlington Co., N. J., where a family of nine children were born, eight of whom are living. Mr. Van Sant died at his residence near Lower Bank, N. J., March 6, 1879, at the advanced age of 90 years and 4 months, leaving his beloved companion within a few days of 90, and with whom he had lived most happily for more than 70 years, to plod her weary way alone for a short season. Two daughters and seven sons also survive him, two of whom are ministers of the New Jersey Conference, two of the Newark, and one a local deacon residing near the homestead; the remaining two with the two daughters are honored members of the M. E. church. He himself united with the church when 17 years of age, and not very long after received in succession exhorters' and local preachers' licenses. Without the advantages of an early education he became a man of more than ordinary intelligence on general subjects; was a diligent and devoted student of the Bible, of which he acquired an unusually full measure of knowledge. J. W. in early life learned the trade of ship carpenter under his father's instructions. When 22 years of age married Miss Lydia Anderson, of Monmouth, now Ocean Co., N. J., where she was born May 15, 1812. By this union there was a family of eight children, six of

whom are living, viz.: Asa, E-ther Ann, Elias A., Sam'l R., Nicholas G., Nellie. In 1835 left his home in New Jersey, and came to Toledo, Ohio, and in 1837 came to Rock Island County, when he embarked in farming, which he followed for four years. When the boat business began to brighten up he came to Rock Island and engaged in that, building the first keel-boat built in Rock Island, and also worked on the first steamboat; also built the first sailing boat that was ever built here; has been engaged in the boat business for 40 years. In 1862 came to Le Claire. Mr. Van Sant has been a member of the M. E. church since he was 13 years of age.

James Wilson, farmer and stock-raiser, Le Claire, Iowa, was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1825, and came to the United States in 1855 and located in Le Claire Township, where he has followed farming since. In 1849 married Jane Gallagher; she was born in Ireland. There was a family of 13 children, nine of whom are living, viz.: William, Susan, Nathaniel, Thomas, Sarah J., Andrew, John, Margaret and Mary E. Mrs. Wilson died in 1872. She was a member of Seceaders church. Mr. Wilson has 320 acres of land valued at \$75 per acre in Le Claire Township, and 160 acres in Poweshiek Co., Iowa, valued at \$35. Nathaniel Wilson, deceased, a brother of James Wilson, was born in the same county; came to Scott County in an early day and was among the earliest settlers of the county. Through the influence of Nathaniel, the large family of James Wilson was induced to come to this county and settle in Le Claire Township. Nathaniel Wilson at his death had accumulated a fine property. He died in 1878.



LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the northwest portion of the county, and comprises township 80, range 1 east. It was first settled in 1837 by the Goddards, Laughreys, Hellers and Woods. The township is mostly rolling prairie, in some parts very much broken. There are several very fine groves in the township, and several creeks. George W. Parker thus describes the township :

"There is a small creek running through the central part of the township called Walnut Creek, which enters Allen's Grove Township at Little Walnut Grove, near Dixon. A small branch of Mud Creek heads in the southwest corner of the township and passes along the north side of Round Grove and enters Cleona Township. Rock Creek heads in Cedar County and enters Liberty Township in Pasten's Grove on section 6, and crosses sections 6 and 5 in a northeasterly direction to the north line of the township and the line between Scott and Clinton counties. It meanders back and forth along the line east to section 4, and then leaves the township. A portion of section 1 has some timber. Little Walnut Grove is on sections 12 and 13, and contains 100 acres. Big Walnut Grove is on sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, with about 600 acres, oak, walnut, basswood and hickory being the principal kinds. Pasten's Grove is on sections 6 and 7, and is principally oak, and comprises not far from 450 acres. Round Grove is nearly all on section 33, and contains 40 acres, mostly hickory,"

Mr. Parker, in a communication to the Historical Committee of the Academy of Science, further says of this township :

"In the month of September, 1836, Mr. Burt, a citizen of Michigan, received the contract from the general Government to run the 5th principal meridian line through this part of Wisconsin Territory, as it was then called. He spent some days near Fairport, below Buffalo, in getting connection with the line on the opposite side of the river. He then ran that line due north to the river above Dubuque, and then returned to a point just east of the present town of Durant, and ran the correction line due east to the river just below Le Claire. These were the first lines run. Mr. Burt and his son, then commenced running the township lines north of the correction line, and were engaged all winter and until the month of May, 1837, in surveying the 5th meridian, which is the west line of Liberty Township. He passed through Pasten's Grove Sept. 20, 1836. The other lines of the township were run some time in the fall or winter."

In the summer of 1837, a man by the name of Van Sant, a tailor by trade, and a citizen of Cincinnati, O., came here with a contract

to sub-divide four townships, 80 and 81 east, and 80 and 81 west of the 5th principal meridian. He was an acquaintance of the surveyor general, who had his office in Cincinnati at that time. Van Sant had picked up his hands in Cincinnati and they were little fitted for the work, and he knew but little about practical surveying. The result was, after spending double the time necessary, and having any amount of trouble with his help, a very poorly surveyed township, and he had to give up a portion of his contract and go back home."

Mr. Van Sant while surveying the township located a claim at Round Grove, which included the whole of the timber. He hired the Pastens, father and son to put up a log cabin. He also hired Peter Laughrey to break an acre of prairie in the fall of 1837. Before he left the Territory he sold the claim to A. T. Russell, for \$300.

The first claim located in the township was in the spring of 1836 by Henry Pinckley, then living with Captain Clark, at Buffalo. It was on section 12, where the town of Dixon now stands, and called at that time Little Walnut Grove. About the same time George Washburne, another of Captain Clark's hands, located a claim at the east end of Big Walnut Grove, one mile south-west of Dixon, on section 13. Ezra Allen and the Pastens hauled the logs together and put up the house in April, 1837.

In the fall of 1846 John Heller located a claim in the grove on section 15. In the fall of 1836 or spring of 1837 Horace Wood located a claim on section 14, in the timber, and built a cabin on the bank of Walnut Creek, in the spring of 1837, and moved into it, his family being the first that settled in the township.

Jacob Heller purchased the claim of Henry Pinckley in Little Walnut Grove in the fall of 1836, and in the spring of 1837 John Grace and M. C. Jacobs broke up some of the prairie on the north side of the creek, on section 12. This was the first breaking done in the township. A variety of produce was planted which yielded an abundant crop that summer. Mr. Heller moved on to the claim the last day of July, 1837, his son John and family going with him, making three families in the township on the first of August, 1837.

Those living in Liberty Township, Aug. 1, 1837, were Jacob Heller, wife, and daughters Elizabeth, Hannah and Harriet; John Heller, wife and son Jacob, and daughter Eleanor, now Mrs. Feigley; Horace Wood, wife, and two children; John Grace and Mark C. Jacobs, two young men who lately came from Ohio, who were at work for Mr. Heller.

M. C. Jacobs located a claim on the northwest quarter of section 24, and lived there until his death in 1877. John Grace located his claim in Allen's Grove Township, and lived there until his death in 1879. He was buried in the Dixon Cemetery. Horace Wood died many years ago, and nothing is known about his family by the old settlers. Jacob Heller and his wife both died in 1845, in the house that they first moved into at Little

Walnut Grove, and are buried in the cemetery near by. Cornelia, wife of John Heller, died at Toronto, Clinton Co., March, 1873, and was buried in the cemetery at Little Walnut Grove. Harriet Heller married Leroy Dutton, Jan. 1, 1844, and died in March, 1845. Of the 15 persons in the township on the 1st of August, 1837, eight are known to be dead. There are living at the present time in the township, Mrs. Hannah Heller Parker, Mrs. Eleanor Heller Feigley and Mrs. Elizabeth Heller Haile. These are all that are left of the settlers of 1837. The settlers of 1838 were : John Trucky, wife, and son Abraham, and daughters Eleanor, Elizabeth and Ruth; James Laughrey, wife and two children. John Trucky died at Toronto, Clinton Co., and was buried at that place. Eleanor and Ruth Trucky died near Dixon, and were buried there. M. C. Jacobs was buried at Dixon. James Laughrey and wife died at Union Grove, years ago. In the summer of 1837 Mr. Heller broke considerable prairie and sowed the first fall wheat sown in the township. The seed was brought from McDonough Co., Ill.

LAND SALES.

The land in this section was advertised for sale at Dubuque in 1839, but the sale was adjourned until July, 1840. There was a meeting largely attended by the settlers along the Wapsipinecon held at the house of Jacob Heller, in June, 1840, for the purpose of self-protection at the sale. Resolutions were passed, and James McIntosh selected as bidder for Scott and part of Clinton Counties. This was necessary as but few had the money to pay for their land, and there were plenty of sharks ready to take their improvements. The plan was for the settlers to attend the sale *en masse*, give the number of his land to the bidder, and when the auctioneer called that number the bidder let it pass, but if a speculator was to bid, he was to be settled with on the spot. Only one had the temerity to bid on a claim belonging to another. The words had hardly passed his lips before he was lifted over the heads of the crowd and passed out of Iowa in a hurry, and when they pitched him on Illinois soil he was in a demoralized condition.

FIRST THINGS.

In the summer of 1842 the citizens of Long Rock Creek and Posten's Grove united and built a log school-house on the west side of section 4, and near the banks of Long Creek. This was the first school-house in the township, and had split puncheon seats. Mary Parker, now Mrs. Walraven, of Wheatland, was the first teacher. Rev. Mr. Chenowith was probably the first to preach the gospel in the township. The first claim was made by Henry Pinckley. The family of Horace Wood was the first to permanently settle in the township. A daughter of Horace Wood was drowned in 1838, the first death in the township. The first break-

ing was done on the claim of Jacob Heller. The first produce was raised by Jacob Heller. Jacob Heller also sowed the first fall wheat in the fall of 1837. The first parties married were James Haile and Elizabeth Heller and G. W. Parker and Hannah Heller, March 13, 1842. Rev. Mr. Chenowith performed the marriage service. At this time Mr. Chenowith boarded at the house of William Cook and was in charge of the Davenport circuit. He afterward married Hannah Logan, daughter of Andrew Logan, editor of the *Iowa Sun*. He soon after quit preaching, built a small house north of Duck Creek and tried farming. He then studied law, moved to Maquoketa, remained here a few years, then left for Oregon. His wife died on the way at Fort Kearney. Mr. Chenowith subsequently became judge in Washington Territory.

EDUCATIONAL.

As already stated, in the summer of 1842 the first attempt was made at the improvement of the mind by the establishment of a school near Posten's Grove. It was not much of a school but still was a beginning, out of which has grown the present excellent school system.

Liberty Township has eight sub-districts, with 365 children of school age, and an enrollment of 305. There are one stone and seven frame school-houses, the total value estimated at \$5,125. The town of Dixon is an independent district, having 105 pupils and an enrollment of 90, and a frame school-house valued at \$2,000.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious element in the township is represented by Catholics, Christians, Congregationalists and Methodists, with churches at Dixon and Big Rock.

VILLAGE OF DIXON.

The village of Dixon was platted and plat recorded, April, 1854, by Jonathan Parker, for R. S. Dickenson. It was originally located on the southeast quarter of section 12, Liberty Township, but subsequent additions have extended it into Allen's Grove Township, on a portion of section 7. Mr. Dickenson was a man of enterprise, and for a time gave his personal attention to the building up of a thriving village. The location chosen was a good one, and at the time it was made was on the public highway between Davenport and the great Northwest.

About the time he laid out the town, Mr. Dickenson started here a hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public, and a store for the benefit of the inhabitants living in the vicinity. This was the first store and first hotel in the place.

The village was of slow growth until 1870, when the railroad was completed to the place. It then took on a new lease of life, and for a time was in a very flourishing condition.

The postoffice was established here in 1854, with Mr. Dickenson as postmaster. He was succeeded by C. B. Snyder, who held the office about two years. In 1867, W. H. Hickson received the appointment, and has since been re-appointed every four years. His management of the office has been pleasing to its patrons. In July, 1880, it was made a money-order office, and the first order was drawn July 7, by Ole Bolkan, in favor of Peter C. Bolkan, for the sum of \$6.

The elevator was erected in 1876, by a stock company, the principal shares being taken by the farmers in the community. Its entire cost was something over \$12,000, and it is supplied with the latest improved machinery. It was built in a very substantial manner, and is conveniently arranged for the rapid handling of all kinds of grain.

The citizens of Dixon manifest great interest in the public schools of the place. A graded school is maintained, with William M. Grace as principal, and Mrs. Jennie Grace as assistant. Prof. Grace has introduced many of the most improved Normal methods in the schools, greatly to the advantage of the pupils.

The Christians and Methodists maintain public worship in the place, the former having a house of worship.

In the spring of 1882 the village contained 250 inhabitants, with two general merchandise stores, one grocery, one hardware, one drug, four saloons, one machine shop, one lumber yard, one agricultural implement store, four blacksmith shops, one meat market, one elevator, one furniture store, two stock dealers, two physicians, two shoemakers, one hotel, and a postoffice.

VILLAGE OF BIG ROCK.

This is a pleasant village, in the northeast part of the township, and was laid out by Peter Goddard, in July, 1855. Previous to this time a settlement had been made, and a start made in building up a new village. A stage route was located through here from Davenport to Anamosa, and a postoffice was established in 1853, with Eli Goddard as postmaster. He served until 1855, when Don C. Gates was appointed. Mr. Gates was succeeded in turn by G. W. Parker and George Goddard, and was re-appointed in 1865, and served until December, 1881, when he resigned, and O. E. Wright was appointed.

The first store started in the place was in 1853, before the town was platted. A Mr. Garrison was the pioneer in the mercantile trade.

The first hotel was also established about the same time, by Peter Goddard, and known as the Big Rock Hotel.

The religious wants of the people are here supplied by the Congregationalists and Catholics. The former organized a congregation here as early as 1866, Rev. O. Emerson being the officiating minister. Nine persons signed the articles of agreement—Isaac

Fellett and wife, Orlando B. Clark and wife, Orson E. Wright and wife, Mrs. Orpha E. Goddard, Mrs. Eliza B. Parsons and Rudolphus Bennett. Officers were not elected on its organization. The first holding the office of deacon were Josiah L. Perkins and Cyrus M. Parsons, who were appointed October 31, 1862. The first meetings of the congregation were held in the school-house. In 1868 they built their house of worship, 28 x 40, 16 feet high, at a cost of \$2,500. A bell was subsequently put in at a cost of \$140. Those serving as pastors were Revs. J. R. Upton, S. N. Grant, George Smith, A. W. Allen, George Ritchie, T. Canfield, Rufus Apthorp, W. L. Coleman and A. Graves. Services are held every Sabbath, morning and evening, and a prayer-meeting and Sabbath-school are maintained. The present deacons are Orson E. Wright and D. F. English.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church was erected in 1875-'6, prior to which time services were held in private houses. Father Scallion held the first services here, and afterward Fathers Rice, Murphy and Smith. Father Brogan was the first after the house of worship was erected. The building is a frame, 32 x 50 feet, and cost \$1,600, in addition to some labor performed by various parties. The congregation commenced with four or five families, and now numbers 30.

The Big Rock Creamery is one of the institutions of the place. It was established in the spring of 1880, by John A. Bassett and M. T. Blazer. About 400 pounds of butter are made daily.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John L. Andre was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Sept. 25, 1825, and is a son of Simon Andre, deceased. His grandfather, Philip Andre, settled in Columbiana County in a very early day, when the Indians were their nearest neighbors, and wild animals made the nights hideous. Mr. Andre came to Liberty Township in 1865. He now resides on section 8 and owns over 400 acres of valuable land, besides 160 acres in Calhoun Co., Ia. He was married Oct. 15, 1846, to Miss Rachel Ann Taylor, a native of Ohio. They had eight children, seven living—Mary J., William H., Rachel A., Abigail E., Jefferson, James F. and Elias A. Mr. Andre has been school treasurer for the past seven years.

Henry Arp was born in Germany July 22, 1832. He came to America in 1846, landed at New Orleans, and came at once to Davenport on board a steamboat. He worked two years on a farm; after that he rented a farm and engaged in farming. He continued that for six years, and then bought 40 acres in Davenport Township; stayed there six years, and sold out. In 1876 he bought 200 acres of land where he now lives. His farm is in a good state of cultivation. He married Catherena Buck, Dec. 2, 1860. From this union there are five children—Alvina, born Sept. 20, 1861; Herman, Oct. 11, 1862; Adolphus, Dec. 23, 1863; Lizzie,

July 23, 1870; Charles, Sept. 12, 1873. They are all living at home. Mr. Arp raises stock and grain of all kinds; he belongs to the Lutheran church, and in politics he is a Republican.

Riley Chapman, son of Tracy and Polly (Rosier) Chapman, is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y. He was born Oct. 12, 1813. Tracy Chapman was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject emigrated to Medina Co., Ohio, in 1838, where he engaged in farming until 1860, when he came to this county and farmed until 1875, and then sold his farm. He was married in 1837 to Harriet Holcomb, by whom he has had eight children, seven living—James R., Grove L., Charles A., Harriet M., Marcus A., Mary E. and Louis A. One son, George H., died Jan. 22, 1880, at the age of 36. James R. and Grove L. were soldiers in the late war; James was in the 102d Ill. Regiment, and Grove L. in the 33d Ill. Regiment. The latter was wounded and draws a pension. James was with "Sherman to the sea."

G. Cowles is a native of New Haven Co., Conn., and was born May 17, 1808. His parents were Oliver and Tempy (Atwater) Cowles, also natives of Connecticut; they removed with their family to Granville, N. Y., and located on a farm near that place. Gamaliel was educated in the Granville schools. In 1824 he removed to Crawford Co., Pa., and settled in Oil Creek Township. He engaged in farming there until 1832, when he removed to Seneca Co., Ohio, and farmed until 1867, when he came to Big Rock and bought the Peter Goddard farm, consisting of 400 acres, lying partly in Clinton County. He has also been keeping hotel in connection with farming since he located in Big Rock. He was married in 1832 to Miss Hannah Cornell, a native of Jefferson Co., Ohio. They have had nine children, of whom five are living, viz.: William H., Julia, Laura, Horace and Frank. John J., the second son, lost his life in the late war; he was a member of the 3d Ohio Cavalry. William H. was in the 100-day service.

William Dahms, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, on section 34, Liberty Township, and the present clerk of the township, was born in Prussia, Sept. 23, 1839, and is a son of David Dahms, who emigrated to this county in 1854, and settled in Blue Grass Township. Our subject came to this township in 1866, and purchased 160 acres on section 27. He owns 120 acres on section 34 and 194 acres just across the line in Cleona Township, making 470 acres in all. He was married, Feb. 24, 1862, to Miss Dina Brus, by whom he has seven children—Theresa, Charles, Willy, Clara, Ellen, Rosa and Henry. He has held the office of township clerk for the past five years.

Duer J. Elmer was born in Chenango Co., New York, Jan. 8, 1828, and is a son of Ira and Nancy J. (Johnson) Elmer, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of New York. Mr. Elmer left his home at the age of 13, to battle for himself. At the age of 19 he embarked in a sea-faring life. He went around Cape Horn in a whaling ship to China, under Capt. Marshall in 1847; he was

on this ship 17 months. He then went on a Peruvian coasting vessel for one year; after which he embarked on an English brig, bound for Liverpool. He then sailed between Liverpool and Charleston, S. C., and Liverpool and New York. He then sailed on the great American Lakes for two years, and in the fall of 1865 came to Liberty Township and located on section 10, where he owns 200 acres of fine land. Mr. Elmer has labored hard, the fruits of which one can see only by observing his well-improved farm, his large house and barns. He was married June 13, 1857, to Miss Eliza J. Sellick, by whom he has six children—William A., Walter D., Theodore B., Edward J., Carrie M. and Ruth E. William and Walter are in the Griswold College of Davenport. Walter graduates with the degree of B. S. in the class of 1882, and William with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1883.

Don C. Gates, the leading merchant of Big Rock, is a native of Castleton, Rutland Co., Vt., and was born Aug. 18, 1824; his parents were Elisha and Betsey (Kingsley) Gates, also natives of Vermont. Mr. Gates received his education in the common schools and in the Troy Conference Academy, at Poultney, Vt., a Methodist school. He came to Big Rock in 1854; the first 15 years he spent in farming, and also kept a hotel a portion of the time. He was the second postmaster at Big Rock, having received the appointment in 1856; he served two years, and was reappointed and has served in that capacity for 16 years. He was married March 21, 1849, to Cornelia Hawkins, daughter of Joseph and Laura Hawkins; the latter is now living, and is over 80 years old, in De Witt, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Gates have had 11 children—Velma, Albert, Peter, Nellie, Mary, Charles, Emma, Edgar and Don; two are deceased, viz.: Frederick and Harriet. Peter is resident superintendent of the Eureka silver mines at Gunnison, Col.; Charles is in Texas; Albert is manager of H. M. Gilchrist's store at Rapids City, Ill. Mr. Gates held the offices of justices of the peace, township clerk and assessor for many years and that of county supervisor two years. He has been a member of the Sons of Temperance for the past 34 years.

Hans Gottsch, section 19, Liberty Township, is a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born March 23, 1837. His father, Peter Gottsch, died when our subject was quite small, and he was compelled to work hard for his own subsistence. He came to this county in 1854, and worked as a farm hand for two years; he then bought a team of oxen and broke prairie one season, when he purchased some prairie land in Cleona Township; this he improved and farmed for four years, when he removed to Davenport Township, where he remained on a farm three years. He then removed to Winfield Township. He afterward lived two years in Blue Grass Township, and four years in Cleona Township, when he purchased a farm of 142 acres on sections 19 and 20, Liberty Township, where he now resides, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1860 to Miss Anne Schlapkohl, by whom he has had

nine children, eight living—Henry, Emma, Willy, Mina, Rudolph, George, Laura and Edward. Mr. Gottsch has filled the offices of school director and supervisor.

William M. Grace, of the Dixon schools, is a native of Scott County, Allen's Grove Township, and was born July 1, 1852. He was reared on a farm until 1869, and educated at Wilton Junction, and at the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. In the fall of 1873 he began teaching school, which avocation he has pursued since, except three terms. He was admitted to the Scott County bar in 1877, and is also engaged in the legal practice. He was married Dec. 15, 1877, to Miss Jennie Davis, daughter of George W. Davis, of Davenport. They have one child, Sadie Genevieve. Mr. and Mrs. Grace are members of the Christian church.

Alexander Grace, farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, Liberty Township, was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Nov. 17, 1854. He came with his parents to this county in 1856. He was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common school and at Iowa City Academy. His father, George Grace, deceased, was born in Tyrone Co., Ireland, Sept. 1, 1813, and was a son of Francis Grace, who emigrated to New Brunswick when George was quite small; thence to Harrison Co., Ohio. He was married Dec. 6, 1838, to Nancy Fawcett, by whom he had 10 children; of these, seven are living, viz.: Margery, Francis C., Henry, John, Alexander, Mary E., and Geo. Eddie. One son, Matthew L., died May 8, 1881, aged 28 years. Francis and Henry were soldiers for the Union in the late war; the former in Company C, 11th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Henry was in the 2d Iowa Cavalry. Mr. Grace died June 22, 1869. He was a worthy member of the M. E. church. Mrs. Grace is also a member of the same church.

Rev. Alpheus Graves, pastor of the Big Rock Congregationalist Church, was born in Sunderland, Mass., March 15, 1815, and is a son of Alpheus Graves, also a native of Massachusetts. He was reared on his father's farm, and educated at Union College, New York. He graduated in theology in 1841, from the Theological Institute of Connecticut, then located at East Windsor, but now at Hartford. Mr. Graves was installed into the ministry Nov. 11, 1841, in Halifax, Vt., where he remained as pastor of the Halifax Congregational Church for 10 years. He afterward was pastor of the church at Edgewood, Iowa, Iowa Falls, and other places in Iowa and Minnesota. In September, 1881, he came to Big Rock. He was married Nov. 1, 1841, to Miss Fannie Goodell, by whom he has had three children—Herbert W., Fred A. and Walter E.

William H. Hickson, an old settler of Scott County, was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Nov. 6, 1832, and is a son of John and Edith (Shumard) Hickson, natives of New Jersey, who removed with their family to Davenport in August, 1839. The following spring they removed to a farm in Rockingham Township,

where they remained three years, when they moved to Buffalo Township, 10 miles below Davenport. After two years' residence in Buffalo, they removed to a farm on the old telegraph road, five miles west of Davenport. In 1850 they came to Liberty Township. The country then was mostly wild prairie, there being but one house between the Five Mile House and Ailen's Grove. Mr. Hickson was married in 1859, to Miss Emeline, daughter of Thomas Graham. They have had eight children, of whom four are living—William, Carrie, Lillian and John. Our subject was a soldier during the late war, in Company C, 2d Iowa Cavalry. His three brothers, James, Joseph, and George, also in the war. James died at Vicksburg from a mortal wound. Mr. Hickson held the office of township trustee for Liberty Township for four years, and was appointed postmaster for Dixon in 1867, which position he still holds. He also runs a grocery store in connection with the office. He is Junior Warden of the Masonic Lodge at Wheatland, Iowa.

Joseph Hickson was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Nov. 13, 1836. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, in which he served three years, and participated in the battles of Tupelo, West Point, Guntown, and others. He was married Dec. 27, 1866, to Mary M., daughter of John J. Trucks, who came to Scott County in 1836. They have four children—Charles L., Frederick, Mary E. and Sarah E. Mr. Hickson resides on section 10, Liberty Township; owns 120 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Dixon, and is one of the township trustees. John Hickson, deceased, the father of the above, was born in New Jersey, April 24, 1808. He came to this county in 1839. He remained in Davenport until the following spring, when he removed to a farm. He was married Sept. 8, 1831, to Edith A. Shumard, by whom he had 11 children; of these eight are living—William H., Joseph, Lydia A., George, John F., Caroline, Marietta and Edith; one son, James, was killed at the battle of Champion Hills, a member of the 24th Iowa Infantry.

Anton Hoepner, an enterprising young merchant of New Liberty, was born in Holstein, Germany, Jan. 25, 1852, and is a son of Jerry Hoepner, deceased. He came to Cook Co., Ill., in 1870, and to St. Louis in 1874. He remained at the latter place for one year, and while there lost his left hand by blasting rock in a well. He came to Scott County in 1875. He spent a portion of his time in Cedar Co., Ia. He peddled goods through the country for four years, and in April, 1880, established a general store in New Liberty, where he does a good business. He was married February, 1880, to Miss Lena Hagge, daughter of A. Hagge, of Cedar County.

Mark C. Jacobs, deceased, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1813. His father was Richard Jacobs, a native of Pennsylvania. Mark received a limited education. He came to Ohio in 1834, and to Scott County in 1837. He worked here as a farm

laborer, and broke the first prairie in Liberty Township for Jacob Heller, the first settler in that township. In 1839 he entered 80 acres on section 22, and the same number in Walnut Grove. He settled on this land in 1840, and was there engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, which occurred July 24, 1877. He was married Aug. 1, 1840, to Lois Grace, a daughter of Michael Grace, who came to this county in 1839, from Ohio. At that time there was only one house between Hickory Grove and Davenport. They had to go to Illinois to mill. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Jacobs had a family of eight children, seven living, viz.: George W., Sarah A., Melissa A., Eliza, Augustus D., Mary E. and Lota. When Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs came to their present home, they had to move on a sled drawn by oxen. They had no stove, had three chairs and a few dishes. There was a hole dug under the floor of their cabin for a cellar. By toiling early and late, they cleared their land and made for themselves a comfortable home. Mr. Jacobs was one of the prominent men of the county, and his loss was deeply felt by the community.

George H. Jacobs was born in Liberty Township, this county, Nov. 2, 1841, and is a son of Mark C. Jacobs, deceased, whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. Jacobs is the eldest of eight children. He was reared on his father's farm, and attended the common schools. He was always engaged in farming until within the past three years, since which time he has been dealing in stock. He was a soldier for the Union in the late war three years, and served in Company C, 20th Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, siege of Vicksburg, Fort Morgan, Fort Blakely, and others. He was married Jan. 1, 1874, to Miss Emma Pennington, daughter of Eli Pennington, deceased. They have four children—Sadie E., George E., Edith E. and Mark C.

Thomas Ketelsen, son of Peter Ketelsen, of Dixon, was born in Holstein, Germany, Aug. 18, 1851. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of that place. Accompanied by his parents he came to the United States in 1861. He was married in 1874 to Laura Steffen, of German birth. Their children are Rosa and Peter Ketelsen. Mr. Ketelsen owns 200 acres of rich land on section 35. He is one of the prominent grain-growing and stock-breeding farmers of the county. He has seen the various changes which Scott County has undergone, from an uncultivated prairie to one of the finest grain-producing counties in the State.

Timothy Killeen is a native of Roscommon, Ireland, and was born in the month of June, 1840. His father, Timothy Killeen, died in Ireland, and our subject came with his mother to Woonsocket, R. I., in 1850. He went to Kentucky in 1853, and to this county in 1856, settling in Liberty Township. He was married in November, 1864, to Bridget Leary, by whom he has three children—Bernard, John and Mary A. Mr. Killeen and family are members of the Catholic church at Big Rock. He resides on sec-

tion 4; owns 82 acres of land here and 160 acres on section 16. Business, farming and stock-raising.

John Klahn, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born May 19, 1844. His father, John Klahn, came with his family to this county in 1857. Mr. Klahn worked as a hired farm hand for nine years, then rented land for eight years, and in 1878 purchased 80 acres on section 19, Liberty Township, where he is engaged in general farming. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mary Clausen, a native of Holstein. They have had three children—Mina, Agnes and Johanas, (deceased.)

Francis H. Le Claire was born on the Bird farm, near Davenport, March 8, 1842. His father was A. D. Le Claire, half-brother to Antoine Le Claire, the first settler in Davenport. The family moved to this city when Francis H. was quite small. He was reared and educated here. He ran as pilot on the river from 1857 to 1861, then enlisted in the war in Co. B, 8th Iowa Inf., being the only one of that name who served in the Union army. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Springfield, Vicksburg, Island No. 10, Corinth, Iuka, Arkansas Post and others. He piloted on the "Charley Mc Dougall," a Government hospital boat, 23 months of his service. From Shiloh to Corinth he was under fire 27 days in succession, but he kept the colors flying all through that campaign. Since leaving the service he has kept a livery stable and dealt in horses. He has been twice married; first in 1866 to Dora, daughter of Capt. Henry White, by whom he had one child—Georgia. Mrs. Dora Le Claire died July 19, 1870. In 1877 he married his second wife, Mabel Hoyt, of Maine. They have three children—Bertie, Mabel and Frank H.

Ricklef Lunschen was born in Oldenburg, Germany, Feb. 7, 1840, and is a son of Frederick Lunschen, a native of the same place. He was brought up on a farm and received a common-school education; also attended for some time the college of Obelgonne. He came to Davenport in 1868, purchased 320 acres of land in Liberty Township, to which he removed the same fall. This land is located on section 20, and is still occupied by our subject, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in 1868, just prior to leaving for America, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Frederick Volkmann. They have had eight children, but three of whom are living, viz.: Charles, Paulina and Ricklef. The names of the deceased were—Anne, Lena, Helena, Sophia and Frederick. Four of these died in 1881, within the space of three months and six days, two of scarlet fever and two of brain fever.

George Mewes was born in Holstein, Germany, June 19, 1825. His father, George Mewes, was also born in Holstein. He came to Scott County in 1853. For three years he worked as a hired hand, when he bought a farm in Butler Township. He now resides on section 18, Liberty Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns 179 acres, besides some timber land; was married in 1852, to Anne Kragen, by whom he had one child,

and he was again married to Anne Cornelius. They have three children,—Katie, Hans, and Augusta.

James M. Mitchell, son of Abiel and Sarah Mitchell, *nee* Lingham, is a native of Rutland Co., Vt., and was reared on a farm, and educated in the graded schools of Salisbury and Pittsfield, Vt. He went to Albany, N. Y., in 1845, and clerked in his brother Henry's store until 1848, when he came to Scott County. After arriving here he engaged in school-teaching some nine years. He was married Jan. 26, 1850, to Matilda S., daughter of Revilo Noble. She was born in Bennington Co., Vt., and came with her parents to this county when a small child. Mr. Mitchell located in Big Rock, Liberty Township in 1871, where he was station agent for the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. for seven and one-half years. He is a faithful worker in the cause of temperance, and an active member of the Congregational church at Big Rock.

Peter F. Mohr. Although not an old settler of Scott County, Mr. Mohr deserves a mention in our county history. He was born in Holstein, Germany, May 23, 1826, and is a son of Peter Mohr, Sr. He came to this county in 1872, and now owns 160 acres of valuable land on sections 8 and 17, Liberty Township. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, at present on the Peter Wheeler farm. He was married in 1852, to Miss H. Thompson, by whom he had six children, five living—John H., Maggie, Alfred, Theodore and Herman. The deceased's name was Emma. Mr. Mohr was a soldier for Holstein and Schleswig during the war with Denmark in 1848, and held the rank of lieutenant.

Henry Petersen, a son of John F. Petersen, was born in Holstein, Germany, Oct. 29, 1828. He obtained an education in the public schools of that place. He came to Scott County and located in Davenport in 1856. He went to Illinois and remained there two years, then returned to this county, where he has resided since. He was married in 1854, in his native country, to Wheapy Klink. They have five children—Maggie (now the wife of John Ohdie), George, Charley, Mary and Katie. Mr. Petersen is the owner of a large farm of 400 acres on section 26, this township, which is under good improvement, and well stocked. He is one of Liberty Township's most enterprising and energetic citizens.

Fred A. Quistorf, section 25, Liberty Township, was born in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 28, 1835, and is a son of Ludwig A. Quistorf, who came from Germany in 1850, and settled in Blue Grass Township, Scott County, where he purchased 40 acres of land for \$200. After taking three crops from it he sold it for \$1,200. For three years our subject worked as a common laborer on the farm. He was married in December, 1860, to Miss Helen Steffen, daughter of Joachim Steffen, who emigrated from Germany to America with his family in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Quistorf have had eight children, six living,—Anne A., Ferdinand A., Eleonora H., Emma A., Minnie M. and Meta A. Mr. Quistorf is at present justice of the peace for Liberty Township, and county

supervisor. He has also held the office of township trustee for several years. Our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W., in good standing. He owns 160 acres of valuable land where he resides, besides 80 acres in Cleona Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Henry F. Quistorf, a native of Holstein, Germany, was born Feb. 26, 1838. His father, Ludwig Quistorf, a native also of that place, came to the United States with his family, and located in Blue Grass Township in 1850. Scott County was then in its infancy; its broad and fertile prairies were unbroken, and were the homes of deer and wolves, but these hardy pioneers went to work with strong hearts and willing hands, and cleared the land and cultivated the soil. Mr. Ludwig Quistorf died in Blue Grass Township at the age of 68 years. The family came to Allen's Grove Township in 1857, and settled on section 25, where they now own a finely cultivated farm, large barn and granary, and a comfortable home. Henry Quistorf married Louisa Pardy Dec. 3, 1861. She was born in Hanover, Germany. They have had eight children, seven survive, viz.: Hermann, Amelia, Theresa, Amanda, Josephine, Anne, and Adolph. They also have adopted his brother Bernhardt Quistorf's son, Julius. Mr. Henry Quistorf has held the offices of trustee, constable, and school director.

Michael Rasp is a son of John Rasp, deceased, and the eldest of eight children, viz.: Michael, Mary, Margaret, Ellen, Eliza, John, Bridget, and Thomas. He was born in Canada West, in March, 1826, and came to this county with his parents in 1849. He was married in 1859 to Mary O'Neil, by whom he has four children, Hannah, Mary A., Theresa and Margaret. Mr. Rasp resided in Scott County until 1860, when he located just across the line in Clinton County, on section 32, Spring Rock Township. He owns in the two counties 140 acres of land.

John Rasp, section 5, Liberty Township, is a native of Canada West, and was born in December, 1837. His father, John Rasp, a native of Germany, was a soldier for England, and came to Canada as such in 1812. He afterward obtained 100 acres of land there as a reward for his services to the British government. The family removed to this county in 1849, and settled on section 5, Liberty Township, where our subject now resides, and is engaged in farming and raising stock. In 1864 Mr. Rasp, being of a roving nature, went to Montana, remaining in Virginia City 18 months. He then traveled through Idaho and Wyoming. He pursued Willard Barress' trail to Walla Walla; then around through Oregon and back to Salt Lake City. He was eye witness to many Indian depredations, yet himself was never molested. He was within 10 miles of Fort Julesburg when it was burned, and had been at the fort in the evening just a few hours previous to its being fired by the savages. Mr. Rasp was a soldier in the miners' expedition to drive the Indians from the mines. He returned to his home in 1865.

Christian Schwien, born in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 7, 1824, was a son of Henry Schwien, also of that country. Christian was married there to Mary D. Ausborn in 1854. They have had six children, four living, viz.: Emma (married Henry Reinhold), Rudolph, Gustav and Charley. The subject of this memoir was educated in the common schools of his native country. Soon after his marriage he came to the United States and located in Davenport, Iowa, where he remained five years. He came to Liberty Township in 1859, rented land until 1866, then bought a farm of 80 acres in section 36. He now owns 120 acres of fine farming land; has a large barn 36 x 44 feet, and a good house on his farm. His wife died Sept. 19, 1881; his mother died in Davenport, Dec. 8, 1881. Mr. Schwien has been school director three years.

Charles E. Shaw, farmer and stock-raiser, section 2, Liberty Township, was born in Oneida Co., New York, Dec. 6, 1828, and is a son of Anthony and Sophia (Spinning) Shaw, also natives of New York. He was brought up on his father's farm and attended a subscription school, which was taught in a log cabin, with a huge fire place in one end of the cabin, board desks (which were fastened to the wall by wooden pins), slab seats and puncheon floor, and one house had a dirt floor. The family came to Lee Co., Iowa, in 1843. In 1848 he went to Lake Co., Ill., and to this county in 1853. He first settled in Dixon and engaged in farming for nine years, when he removed to his present farm. He was married Oct. 27, 1851, to Experience Buck, daughter of Stephen Buck; she is a native of Canada. They had 10 children, eight living—Martin, George, Jeannette, Anthony, Julius, Minnie, Lizzie and Edna; one daughter, Mary, was four years old when she died, the other, Emma C., wife of George Fouke, died Nov. 15, 1880; they had one child, Florence E. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of the Christian church.

William F. Smallfield was born in Holstein, Germany, Sept. 8, 1828. His father, James Smallfield, also a native of that place, came with his son William to Connecticut in 1846. He was a tanner by trade, and our subject learned that trade when a boy. In 1848 they came to Scott County and located in Davenport, where William worked for Harvey Leonard, the present sheriff, two years. In 1850 he went with ox teams across the plains to California, and was engaged in mining there four years, then returned to this county and kept a store in Davenport some years. In 1873 he came to Liberty Township and purchased 80 acres in section 23, and 80 acres in section 24, where he now resides. He married Mary Steinhilber in 1854. They have had eight children, three deceased; the living are Adolph, Frank, John, Charlie and Eddie. Mr. Smallfield has his farm of 160 acres under cultivation, and is extensively engaged in farming and breeding stock.

Calvin B. Snyder was born in Huron Co., Ohio, May 18, 1838. He came with his parents in November, 1846, to Allen's Grove Township, where they labored hard to make a farm: this was be-

fore Iowa became a State. They lived in a small log cabin, which had previously been built on the land; our subject was active in assisting the Government during the war; he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant by Governor Stone, and he raised recruits and drilled them at home for service. Mr. Snyder was married Feb. 1, 1863, to Miss Harriet J. Haile, daughter of James Haile, an early settler of Liberty Township. They have had nine children—Charles D., James S., John F., Ella, Sarah E., Harry H., Henry B., Lee H. and Rudolph. Mr. Snyder has held the offices of assessor, justice of the peace, constable several years, and has been president of the School Board of Liberty Township almost constantly since he was old enough to hold office; is a member of the Good Templars. He resides on section 12, Liberty Township, owns 241 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Simon Snyder, the father of the above, was born in Northampton Co., Pa., Oct. 9, 1806. He learned the tanner's trade when young; he removed to Tompkins Co., New York, in 1826, and to Huron Co., Ohio, in 1834, and as above stated, to this county in November, 1846. He was married in December, 1827, to Susan Jacobs, by whom he had seven children, five living—Ephraim, Rudolph, Calion B., Daniel and John; the deceased, Roswell B. and Richard J., were drowned in the "Wapsie" while bathing. Mrs. Snyder died in December, 1873, and he again married, Oct. 10, 1875, this time to Jennie Negus.

August Treimer was born Nov. 4, 1843, in Holstein, Germany. He was reared on a farm and attended school in Germany until 1865, when he emigrated to this country and located in Scott County, where he rented a farm of 160 acres on section 24, Liberty Township. After renting four years he bought this farm, which is now under a high state of cultivation and well stocked. He is one of the representative farmers of Liberty Township, and an enterprising citizen. He was married in January, 1879, to Sophie Cruse. To them have been born two children—Emma and Annie. Paul Treimer, father of August, resides in Cleona Township. He is a native of Germany.

Henry Thielvoldt is a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born in 1849. In 1853 he emigrated with his parents to America and came at once to Davenport. He attended school in this city until 1872, when he went to Muscatine Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming there two years; then rented the farm which he now owns, until 1884, when he bought it. He has his farm under good cultivation, and well stocked. He was married on the 8th of December, 1872, to Abe Puck. Their union has been blessed with three children—Johanna, born April 5, 1873; Willie, April 2, 1875, and Amanda, March 14, 1879. Mr. Thielvoldt is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a Republican.

Henry Van Bergen was born in Holstein, Germany, Jan. 7, 1848, and is a son of John Van Bergen, also a native of Holstein. He was brought up on a farm and attended the public schools of

Holstein. He came to this county in August, 1870. He worked as a farm hand for six years, then engaged in business for himself at New Liberty. He is proprietor of the New Liberty dance hall, and of the saloon. The hall is 30 feet wide and 42 feet long. He was married in 1879 to Miss Lena Trede, daughter of John Trede, deceased, who came to this county about 28 years ago.

Nicholas White, an enterprising farmer of Liberty Township, is a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and was born in August, 1819. He came to New York State in 1848, remaining there until 1852; then to Columbus, Ohio, where he worked in Ridgeway & Kimball's car factory for two years. Mr. White is a wagon-maker by trade. He came to this county in 1855, and established a wagon shop in Dixon, which he ran for 10 years. He then located on a farm on section 10, Liberty Township, where he now resides. The land was then wild prairie. He has worked hard and has his land now well improved, of which he owns 200 acres, besides 80 acres in Louisa Co., Iowa. He was married in December, 1849, to Miss Alice McDonald, by whom he has had nine children; six of these are living—Julia, Thomas, Edward, Katie, Bridget and James. One son, Daniel, died at the age of 15 years. The family belong to the Catholic church at Big Rock.

Orson E. Wright, the popular druggist of Big Rock, is a son of Edward and Anna (Schutt) Wright, and was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., July 11, 1830. He was brought up on a farm and received a common-school education. His father was a mill-wright, and our subject early learned the use of tools. He came to Huron Co., Ohio, in 1851, where he worked at the cabinet-maker's and carpenter's trade until 1854, when he came to this county. He engaged in farming for several years, and in 1872 established a drug store in Big Rock. He also keeps a full line of notions, school-books, wall-paper, etc., and is doing a good business. Mr. Wright was married in September, 1851, to Miss Julia A. Mead, daughter of Jesse H. Mead. She was also born in Berkshire Co., Mass. Both are members of the Congregational church at Big Rock, of which he is deacon.



LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Lincoln was one of the last organized townships in the county, its corporate existence dating from 1866. Like all other prairie townships, the land was not entered until all the timber was disposed of, and settlements were not so early made. The township comprises township 79, range 4 east, save one tier of sections on the east.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Robert Criswell came from Pennsylvania in 1844, and located in Long Grove, where he resided three years, and then moved to what is now Lincoln Township. He was the first settler in the township. He improved a farm on section 23. In 1867 he moved to Princeton, in this county, and there died, July 22, 1881, being 81 years of age. William H. Jones came to this county in 1849. He is a native of Wales. Mr. Jones improved the east half of section 23, where he now resides. Eldad Scott, from Indiana, came in 1851, and improved on section 27. Both himself and wife are now dead. H. E. Mason settled in 1850, on section 35. He came from the State of New York, and remained here until 1859, when he moved to Missouri. He has since become a Methodist preacher. M. J. Rohlf, now county treasurer, settled in Lincoln Township in 1850. In 1853 came Peter N. Lau, who located on section 29; J. Schuckloth, section 17; Henry Mueller, section 20; and Hans Plagmann, section 32. From this time forward the township settled quite rapidly, the names of parties it would therefore be impossible to give.

The first birth in the township was Ellen, daughter of William H. Jones, who was born in 1850. She is still living.

The first marriage was that of Mr. Scott and Mary Ann Criswell. They now reside in Jasper Co., Ia.

The first death remembered by P. B. Criswell was that of Caroline Stacy, aged about 12 years, who died in 1854.

The first school-house was built on section 23, and was known as the Jones school-house. The first school was taught by J. O. Jameison. The house was burned down a few years since, and another erected in its stead. The township as a school district has eight sub-districts, with 324 pupils of school age, and an enrollment of 273. It has also eight frame school-houses, with an average value of \$1,200, or a total of \$9,600.

The first religious services were held in the Jones school-house in the winter of 1853-4, by Rev. Mr. White. There is now but one religious denomination represented by an organization—the

Summit Presbyterian Church, which was organized July 6, 1858, by Rev. J. D. Mason, assisted by Rev. J. M. Jones and Elder James Jack. Previous to this time services were held first at the house of William Yocum. Those signing the Articles of Covenant on organization were David H. Moore, Mrs. Caroline Moore, William Walker, Mrs. Maria Walker, Miss Emily Cadwallader, Miss Eliza C. Walker, William Yocum, Mrs. Sarah Yocum, Mrs. Rachel Dapp, Miss Amy Ella Yocum, V. K. Torrence, Mrs. Catherine Torrence, John Walker, Martha Ann Walker, John McMonegal, Mrs. Elizabeth McMonegal, Mrs. Catherine Moore, Benjamin Snyder, John Port, Levi Reddick, Mrs. Margaret Proudfoot, Mrs. Elizabeth Crisswell, Mrs. Mary Ann Le Grange, Robert English, Mrs. Esther English, James M. English, Mrs. Sarah Jane English—a total of 28. On organization, Robert English, D. H. Moore, V. R. Torrence were elected elders. A house of worship was erected on the north line of section 25 in 1858, at a cost of \$1,200. The building is frame, 32 x 40 feet. Those serving as pastors since organization were Revs. J. D. Mason, Hugh Barclay, R. L. Adams, C. R. Von Emman, H. Bishop, C. P. Spinning and N. Williams; the latter the present incumbent, who has associated with him in the government of the congregation, Samuel McDowell, William Walker and John Moore, elders. Since organization 176 persons have been connected with the congregation, 110 of whom have been dismissed by letter, 21 died; present membership 40. At the same time the congregation was formed, a Sunday-school was organized, which has been in active existence from that time to the present. Its first superintendent was Robert English. The following named are the present officers of the school: Samuel McDowell, Superintendent; Assistant Superintendent, A. J. Greene; Secretary, J. C. Walker; Librarian, Blair Kepler.

Lincoln Township is bounded on the east by Le Claire, on the west by Sheridan, on the north by Butler and the south by Pleasant Valley Townships. No finer body of land can be found in Scott County, and evidences of thrift are seen upon every hand.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

A history of the people of a country is a history of the country itself. For this reason is here given sketches of many of the most prominent citizens of the township:

Delter Arp was born in Holstein, Germany, Jan. 1, 1831, where he lived until he was 22 years of age, when he emigrated to the United States, landing in New Orleans, July, 1853. He came to Davenport and worked on a farm some time; then helped to build the road from Davenport to Warcourt, after which he worked for different parties until he rented a farm in Sheridan Township. Soon after he purchased 80 acres of land in Lincoln Township, to which he has since added 80 acres, making a fine farm of 160 acres, where he now resides. He was married to Bertha Weise in March, 1865. She was born in Holstein, Germany, and was a daughter of

Hans and Anna (Peipel) Weise. Mr. and Mrs. Arp have had a family of eight children, two living, viz.: Hans and Adorf. The parents of Delter Arp were Claus and Ewoltd (Awoltd) Arp, of German nativity. They had eight children. Mr. Delter Arp came to this country a poor boy; could not speak one word of English, and to say that he is to-day one of Lincoln Township's most enterprising farmers, is sufficient to show what hard work and perseverance has accomplished. He has held many local offices of trust in his township, having been elected supervisor and school director.

William Barr was born near Indiana Town, Pa., Dec. 16, 1816. He lived there on his father's farm until Nov. 10, 1843, when he was married to Ellen Davis, who was born in Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel and Susan Davis, *nee* Elliott, natives of the Keystone State. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Barr lived in Pennsylvania until 1848, when they removed to Miami Co., Ohio, where he followed farming some five years. In June, 1849, Mrs. Barr died, having been the mother of one child, who died in infancy. After his wife's death Mr. Barr lived one year on the farm, then engaged in the milling business, which he continued in until July, 1861. He was married the second time to Mahala Redman, July 5, 1853. She was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., and was a daughter of Samuel and Esther Redman, *nee* Rench. In July, 1861, Mr. and Mrs. Barr came to Iowa, and resided in Davenport a few years, when they moved on to the farm where they now reside, on section 27, this township. Mr. Barr has a farm of 120 acres under a high state of cultivation. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and the parents of eight children, five living, viz.: Scott W., Fannie E., Canada B., Rosa E. and J. Florence. Mr. Barr's parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Evans) Barr, natives of Pennsylvania. The former died in November, 1860; the latter in 1819 or '20. Politically Mr. Wm. Barr is a Republican, and has held the offices of supervisor and school director of this township.

Fritz Bostian, son of Yocum and Mary Bostian (the former died in America in 1868, the latter in 1875), was born near Plan, Germany, Jan. 4, 1822. He came to the United States when 27 years of age; landed at Quebec, Canada, then came to Chicago, from there went to New Orleans; worked in Mississippi and Louisiana, until 1852, when he came to Davenport, Ia.; worked for different parties for two years, then bought a farm of 80 acres in Butler Township, where he remained until 1867, when he sold his farm and purchased 160 acres in Lincoln Township, his present residence. His land is worth \$75 an acre, and is well improved. He is one of the representative farmers of Scott County. He was married in June, 1856, to Frederica Shultz. She was born in Germany. They have two children, viz.: Anna M. married John Peters, and lives on a farm in this township, and Laura. In politics Mr. B. is a Republican.

Benjamin Criswell was born near Lewiston, Pa., June 18, 1819. When he was 13 years of age his parents moved to Blair County

and settled on a farm near Williamsburg. He was married here to Catharine Edelblute, March 12, 1842. She is a native of Blair County, and a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Crocket) Edelblute, who were natives of the Keystone State. He died in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Criswell remained in Blair County until 1852, when he came to Iowa, where he purchased 80 acres of land in Lincoln Township, to which he has since added 182 acres, making a fine farm of 262 acres, where he now resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Criswell have been born three children, viz.: Orlando B. (who was married Jan. 24, 1877, to Mattie Birchard, a native of Scott County, and a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Stockwell) Birchard. She is a member of the Christian Church, and the mother of one child—Sidney Criswell), Asberry Criswell (who married Dora Moore), and Orville Criswell (who married Flora Hart, a daughter of Hiram and Mary Hart, and resides in Crawford Co., Iowa). Robert Criswell, father of Benjamin, was born in Mifflin Co., Pa., and died June 22, 1880. His wife, Mary A. McElvain, was born at the same place, and was the mother of 12 children, four living, viz.: Mary A., wife of James Scott; Margaret, wife of Sam Scott; William and the subject of this sketch. The mother died in Pinceton Township, this county, in November, 1867. Mr. Benjamin Criswell is one of the leading stock and grain-growers in this county. He has held various local offices in the township. In politics he is a Democrat.

Asbury S. Criswell was born Jan. 10, 1847, near Springfield Furnace, Pa. His parents came to Iowa when he was five years old, and settled on the farm where his father now lives, in Lincoln Township. He was married to Eldora T. Moore, Feb. 22, 1875; she was born in Galena, Ill., and was a daughter of David Moore, a native of Ireland, and Martha (Hood) Moore, born in Pittsburg, Pa. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Asbury Criswell moved on the farm where they now reside, in Lincoln Township. Three children have been born to them, one living—Benjamin B., born July 11, 1880. Mrs. Criswell is a member of the Presbyterian church. Benjamin Criswell, the father of Asbury S., was born in Pennsylvania in 1819; his wife Catharine (Edelblute) Criswell was born also in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch has his farm of 50 acres all under improvement and valued at \$75 an acre. He was appointed town clerk in 1875 and re-elected to this office five years in succession. He votes the Democratic ticket.

John Dopp, son of John and Rebecca (Kylor) Dopp, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania, was born on a farm near Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1833. His father died when he was five years old and he went to live with his uncle, near Williamsburg, Pa. When he was 13 years old he resolved to go to work on his own responsibility. He worked in a brickyard one season and for different parties until 20 years of age, when he rented a farm for two years near Huntingdon, at the expiration of which time he rented another farm near the same locality. He was here married to Margaret Irwin, March 27, 1857; she was a native

of Frankstown, Pa., born Dec. 5, 1834, and was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rhule) Irwin, the former a native of County Derry, Ireland, the latter of Blair Co., Pa. Of their family of 11 children eight are living, viz.: William, John, Mrs. Sarah McBean, Mrs. Isabell Snyder, Mrs. Mary Holten, Mrs. Martha Campbell, Emeline, James G., who enlisted in Co. M, Pa. Cav. Vols. He was out on picket duty while in Virginia and was surrounded by the rebels. Upon his refusing to surrender they fired upon him and wounded him in the leg, not until after he had killed one of their number however. He was then compelled to walk to Richmond prison, 30 miles, then to Libby prison, where he died from exposure in that horrible den two days after. In the spring of 1865 Mr. and Mrs. Dopp came to Iowa and went to Pleasant Valley Township, Scott Co., where he farmed with his brother Jacob on shares one year; then bought a farm in Lincoln Township; subsequently purchased 91 acres on section 34, same township, where he now resides. He is now the owner of 208 acres, valued at \$70 an acre. Mr. and Mrs. Dopp have had seven children, viz.: Mary E., Jacob H., William L., John C., Minnie C., Frank B. and Effie E. Mr. Dopp has held the office of supervisor a number of terms. Is a member of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 182, at Summit. In politics he is Democrat and a man well respected in his community. His Great-grandfather Beale's was a soldier in that great war which gave to America her liberty, the Revolution. John Dopp is one of a family of six children, five living, viz.: Jacob B., Mrs. Rachel Smith, Mary, Mrs. Nancy Chilcot and John.

William Dougherty, a native of Tipperary Co., Ireland, was born Aug. 15, 1811. Margaret Bryan was born in Ireland in 1855. They were there married about 1833 and came to the United States and landed in New York, where they remained three years, thence to Davenport, Iowa, arriving in April, 1854. He worked at this place in a brick-yard two years, then purchased a farm of 160 acres on section 10, this township, where he lived 20 years; subsequently bought 122½ acres more in section six, where he is living at present. Mr. Dougherty values his land at \$75 an acre. He is considered one of Scott County's most energetic farmers and has seen the various changes which it has undergone, from a vast prairie covered with grass to one of the finest counties in the State, abounding in highly cultivated farms and comfortable homes, ample evidence of the thrift and economy which the early settlers and their posterity practiced. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty have had four children, viz.: Bridget, who married John Kennedy, and lives in Le Claire, Le Claire Township; William, who married Kate Kelly, and makes her home in Winfield Township; Edward, married Alice Glenn and resides with his father in this township; and Ellen, who married Patrick Glenn, and resides in Winfield Township. The parents of William Dougherty, Edward and Margaret (Lubey) Dougherty, were of Irish nativity and the parents of two children. Mrs. Wm. Dough-

erty died March 12, 1872, and was laid to rest at Walnut Grove ; she was a member of the Catholic church.

John Drenter was born in Prussia, Germany, Feb. 28, 1829. He came to the United States alone, when 15 years old. He landed in Baltimore and from there went to Huntingdon, Pa., where he worked as a farm laborer seven years, then purchased a farm of his own. He was married here Oct. 20, 1854, to Mary J. Port, of Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Martha (Fox) Port, natives also of that State. They were the parents of 10 children. In May, 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Drenter came to Iowa and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Lincoln Township. He subsequently sold that farm and bought 40 acres in Le Claire Township; lived there two years, then purchased his present farm of 290 acres on section 22. His farm is well cultivated and valued at \$75 an acre. The parents of our subject were Andrew and Anna M. (Schister) Drenter, of German nativity, where he died in 1838. They were the parents of three children; she died in this county. Mr. and Mrs. John Drenter have had a family of eight children, seven living, viz.: William, John M., Ora M., Cemantha, Ellen, Martha and Harry. Mr. Drenter is one of the leading farmers of this county.

John Gahagan, a descendant of Scotch and German ancestry, was a son of John and Sarah (Watson) Gahagan, natives of Pennsylvania; the former died in January, 1843, the latter in 1846. Our subject was born Nov. 10, 1812, near Huntingdon, Pa. He learned the carpenter's trade and, when 21 years of age, began to work for himself. He was engaged in building bridges on the Pennsylvania canal for 14 years. He then worked on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad five years. In June, 1856, he came to Scott County and bought the farm of 80 acres in Lincoln Township, where he now resides. He was married to Leah Brown, in Alexandria, Pa., in 1844. She was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., and was a daughter of William and Mary Brown, of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Gahagan have two children, viz.: Mary, who married Richard Hoover and is residing with her uncle, Samuel Isenburg, in Huntingdon, Pa., and Silas, who married Lilly Balstaff, and is now a resident of Denver, Col. Mrs. Gahagan died in February, 1848. Mr. Gahagan married for his second wife Amanda Wood, Dec. 26, 1854. She was a daughter of George H. and Catharine (Shively) Wood, natives of Pennsylvania, where she was also born; her mother died in March, 1847; her father resides with them and is in his 82d year. Mr. and Mrs. Gahagan have had eight children, seven living, viz.: Cary N. (who married James A. Pollock, Dec. 24, 1877; they had three children, two living, viz.: Homer and Samuel L. Mr. Pollock died May 29, 1881), John W., Frank C., George A., Rosella, Clarence and James W. Mr. Gahagan came to this county in limited circumstances, but by hard work has amassed a fine farm of 480 acres, valued at \$100 an acre. In politics he is a Democrat.

Christian H. Gertz was born in Oberwholdac, Oldenburg Province, Germany, Jan. 28, 1837. His parents were John H. and Anna (Beck) Gertz, natives of Germany, and the parents of five children, four living, viz.: Christina, Catherine, Christian H. and Henry P.; the father died in 1866, and the mother died on the way to America in 1847, and was buried at sea. Christian H. Gertz came to America when he was 10 years old, accompanied by his parents, arriving here the fall of 1847. They went to St. Louis, thence to Quincy, Ill., where they remained until 1850, when they came to Davenport, this State. His father bought a farm in Sheridan Township, lived there until 1856, then moved to a farm in Lincoln Township, where our subject was married to Lena Peiper, Sept. 22, 1860. She was born in Holstein, Germany, and came with her parents to the United States when 13 years of age. Her mother, Anna (Brockman) Peiper, died Feb. 8, 1853, and her father was again married, to Maggie Weise. After Mr. and Mrs. Gertz were married they lived on the farm with his father until 1862, then moved on a farm on section 20, where he purchased his present farm in 1864, of 160 acres, valued at \$75 an acre. He has a nice dwelling-house and one of the finest barns in the county on his place. He and wife have had one child, Louisa M., born May 3, 1862, and died Aug. 14, 1863. In politics he is Republican.

Hiram Goodwin was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Sept. 22, 1819. Delila Hibbetts was born in Knox Co., Pa., Feb. 19, 1819. They were married June 14, 1842. She was the daughter of James and Susanna (Rheidinger) Hibbets, natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of 14 children. He died Feb. 16, 1861. She is still living in Ohio, in her 89th year. Previous to his marriage, Mr. Goodwin had worked on his father's farm and piloting on the river. After that event, himself and wife lived on a farm in Indiana one year, and in October, 1843, came to Henry Co., Iowa, settling near Mt. Pleasant; afterward bought a farm of 84½ acres in Lincoln Township, to which he has since added 43 acres, making a fine farm of 127½ acres, valued at \$75 per acre. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin has been blessed with nine children, viz.: Emily, who married Henry C. Highley, and resides in Fulton, Iowa; Alonzo L., who married Emma Highley, and now resides in Cleona Township, this county; Theodocia, who married George C. Murray, and lives in Sioux Co., Iowa; Melissa, married James McMurray, and resides in Meringo, Iowa; Thomas, married Ruth Swain, and lives in Cleona Township, this county; Theodore W., married Martha Foster, and lives in Wiota, Iowa; Rebecca, Hiram P., and Orval F. Goodwin. Hiram Goodwin, Sr., was a son of James and Nancy (Faulkner) Goodwin, the former a native of Ohio, and died in 1822; the latter born in Kentucky, and died in 1855. They were the parents of three children, viz.: Ephraim, Hiram, and Emily. When he came to this county Mr. Goodwin had about \$300, and his family were just recovering from sickness.

He at once went to work to break the prairie, and prepare his farm for planting. Being possessed of a strong will and untiring energy, he has by hard work accumulated a comfortable home and an abundance of this world's goods. He has served his township in the offices of supervisor and township trustee. He is a Democrat.

Allen J. Greene was born near Yellow Springs, Pa., on Jan. 10, 1821. When he was about eight years old his father died, and his mother remained on the farm until 1845, with the family. Feb. 6 of that year he was united in marriage with Sarah Shannon, who was born in Frankstown, Pa. Her parents were John and Kesiah (Stewart) Shannon, natives of Pennsylvania. He was a merchant, and both were members of the Presbyterian church, and had a family of 12 children. Mr. and Mrs. Greene lived on the farm with his mother after they were married until 1849, when he rented a farm, which he occupied until the spring of 1855, when he came to Iowa, and bought 80 acres of land in Lincoln Township, where he now resides. Coming here with limited means, he had to apply himself energetically to cultivating his land, and his fine farm of 121 acres, valued at \$100 an acre, all under improvement is the reward of his industry. Mr. and Mrs. Greene have been members of the Presbyterian church since 1858. They have had four children, two living, viz.: Edwin (who was born in Pennsylvania; he graduated at the Iowa State University in 1869, and is now taking a medical course at the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky.) He married Sallie Pitner, of Ozark, Ark. He was county clerk six years, postmaster four years, and surveyor two years at Clarksville, Ark.), and Wesley (born in Pennsylvania, is a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College, and also of the law department of the Iowa State University, he resides with his father on the farm). Samuel L. Greene, father of Allen J. Greene, was born in Chester Co., Pa., and died in November, 1828. He participated in the war of 1812. His wife, Elizabeth (Stewart) Greene, was a native also of Pennsylvania, and the mother of six children, three living, viz.: Johnson, Allen J., and Henry. She died in 1865 or '66. Mr. Allen Greene has held various offices of trust in his township.

E. S. Green, Lincoln Township, was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Jan. 23, 1839, son of John L., and Mary E. (Moore) Green; father a native of Virginia and mother of Ohio. There was a family of 13 children, six sons and seven daughters. In 1856 Mr. Green left his home in Virginia and emigrated to Iowa and located in Davenport Township. In 1864 married Carrie R. Collins, a daughter of Lucius Collins, of Massachusetts. She was born in Wisconsin in 1844. By this union there are five children, viz.: Arthur P., Lewis C., Sarah F., Abigail A., and Charles A. In 1862 Mr. Green enlisted in the 20th Iowa Infantry, Company D. Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the Baptist church.

Jacob C. Higley was born on a farm near Norristown, Pa., Nov. 16, 1843. At the age of nine years he, in company with his

parents, moved to the city of Norristown, where his father was employed in a rolling-mill. Jacob attended school at this place until 1854, when he came with his parents to this county; lived in Davenport one year, when his father bought a farm of 80 acres in Lincoln Township, on which he died in October, 1879. Jacob Highley was married Feb. 7, 1867, to Amanda Humphrey, born in Belmont Co., Ohio; she was a daughter of James and Mary (Kidwater) Humphrey, natives of Maryland. The parents of Jacob Highley were Henry Z. and Mary (Custer) Highley, natives of Pennsylvania; the former was one of the early settlers of Scott County, having been identified with that county 27 years. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Highley have one child, Lilly M. In January, 1862, Mr. Highley enlisted in Company A, 16th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Iuka and Siege of Vicksburg; was mustered out in January, 1865, in Davenport. He is a Republican.

Mrs. John Hughes, a daughter of James and Eliza (Reed) Parks, was born in County Armagh, Ireland. Her maiden name was Eliza Parks; she was married in March, 1844, to David McMurray. They had two children—James, born in New York State, is now married and resides on a farm near Marengo, Ia., and Jane, born in Ireland, married John Kehoe, and lives on a farm in Winfield Township. In 1847 Mr. and Mrs. McMurray and family came to the United States and went to Mercer Co., Pa., where they remained three years; then came to Illinois and settled on a farm in Rock Island Co., where Mr. McMurray was accidentally killed, Dec. 30, 1853, by being thrown against the side of a wagon. Mrs. McMurray remained in Illinois two years, then came to Lincoln Township and located on a farm of 83 acres which her husband had entered some two years before. In March, 1857, Mrs. McMurray married John Hughes, a native of County Monaghue, Ireland, and a son of Patrick and Rosa Hughes. John came to this country when a young man and worked in New York some three years, then came to Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have two children—John F., who is studying law with W. A. Foster in Davenport, and Thomas B. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have their farm of 83 acres in Lincoln Township, all under good cultivation, and valued at \$75 an acre.

Joel O. Jamieson is one of a family of 11 children of David and Mary J. (McKnight) Jamieson, the former a native of Ireland, and died Sept. 23, 1877; the latter was born in Pennsylvania. Joel O. was born on a farm near Barnesville, Ohio, April 30, 1831. He learned the marble and stone cutter's trade when 16 years of age, and followed that business three years, when he joined his father in Iowa. He taught school in Henry and Scott Counties until his marriage to Mary A. Pattison, Oct. 11, 1856; she was born in Antrim, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1836. Her parents were Alexander and Sarah (Wherry) Pattison; they were Pennsylvanians by birth. Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson have had a family

of eight children, seven living, viz.: Casner M., a graduate of Monmouth College, Ill., is now teaching in this township; Alvin W., F., Samuel R., Sarah J., Howard M., and J. A. Mr. Jamieson has his farm of 80 acres on section 16, all under cultivation, and valued at \$75 an acre. In politics J. O. Jamieson is a Republican and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He has held various local offices in this and Princeton Township. He was a member of the School Board a number of years; was elected three terms justice of the peace, served two, refusing the last election.

John Kepler, a native of Adams Co., Pa., was born Oct. 21, 1831. His parents were Jacob and Sarah (Fisher) Kepler, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of 11 children, two living, viz.: John and Theresa. When John was about three years old his parents moved on a farm near Ebensburg, Pa. He attended school at this place until he was 10 years of age, then worked at brick-making for nine years. Afterward clerked in a store for Johnston Moore; was admitted as a partner two years later; remained in this relation until 1855. Jan. 18, 1853, he married Ann Douglas, who was born near Carrollton, Pa., and was a daughter of William and Temperance (Burgoon) Douglas, natives of the Keystone State; the former died in 1873, the latter in August, 1880. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Kepler came to Davenport, Iowa, arriving in April, 1856. He purchased two acres of land in Le Claire Centre on which he erected a house, and embarked in the mercantile business which he followed until the spring of 1861, when he purchased a farm of 160 acres in Lincoln Township, where he has since resided. He also owns 110 acres in sections 21 and 22 of the same township. He has his land under a high state of cultivation, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of his township. Mr. and Mrs. Kepler are the parents of 11 children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Henrietta (who married Charles Van Evera, resides in Lincoln Township); Thomas B., Worth D. (who married Maggie Paul); Gideon M., Washington E., William D., Malbourne H. and Richard. Mrs. John Kepler departed this life Feb. 2, 1877, and was buried at Summit Cemetery. Mr. Kepler has the held offices of trust in the gift of the people.

Rudolph Koch was born in Holstein, Germany, Oct. 18, 1831. When 21 years of age he came to the United States, landing in New Orleans. He came at once to Davenport and worked for different parties in Davenport and Sheridan Townships until his marriage to Kate Gertz, March 25, 1859. She is a native of Holstein, and a daughter of Fritz and Christina (Hepsen) Gertz, of German nativity; they settled in Scott County in 1857. Rudolph Koch was a son of John and Maggie (Rimer) Koch; mother died in Germany and father died in Scott County in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Koch are the parents of eight children, viz.: Caroline, John, Christina, Laura, Henry, Matilda, Rudolph, Jr., and Walter. In October,

1875 Mr. Koch purchased his present farm of 160 acres, in section 31, Lincoln Township, which he has well stocked and cultivated, and values it at \$75 an acre. He is one of the representative farmers of Scott County, and has lived here since 1853. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Christian Lehmkuhl, a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Witherft) Lehmkuhl, of German nativity, was born in Holstein, March 11, 1846. When six years of age he, in company with his parents, emigrated to the United States, landing in New York City. They came to Davenport in May, 1852, and settled on the farm where the subject of this record now resides, in section 31, Lincoln Township. The father died here in 1854 and the mother again married, Claus Schlopkoehl, who died in September, 1879. She resides in Mt. Joy. Christian Lehmkuhl, Jr., was married to Lena Meyer June 28, 1867. Her parents, Henry and Esther (Stelke) Meyer, were natives of Germany, where she was born. Her father died there, and in 1865 she and her mother came to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Lehmkuhl have had eight children, seven living, viz.: Augusta, Anna, Henry, Julius, Amiel, August and Amanda. Mr. Lehmkuhl has his farm of 80 acres under improvement and thoroughly stocked. He affiliates with the Republican party and voted first for U. S. Grant.

James Long was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, July 12, 1821. In 1848 he came to the United States, landing in New Orleans with \$5 in his pocket an entire stranger. He obtained employment on a farm in White Co., Ill., where he remained one summer; he then went to Pillsbury, Pa., to meet his father and mother, brothers and sisters, who had come to the United States. They came to Iowa and located in Le Claire Township in 1851, where his father purchased a farm of 160 acres. James Long's parents were John and Rebecca (Morrison) Long, natives of Ireland, and the parents of four children, viz.: Andrew, Rachel, James and Elisha. John Long died in August, 1862, having been one of Le Claire Township's early settlers; his wife died in November, 1869. In 1857 James Long married Anna Henry, a native of Ireland, and the daughter of James and Anna Henry, also natives of the Emerald Isle. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Long they resided on his father's farm until November, 1858, when he moved on his present farm, which he purchased in 1854, while working at the mason's trade; it contains 120 acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre. Mr. Long also owns 80 acres in Crawford County, and 10 in Princeton Township. As he has accumulated his property by his own personal exertion, he claims the honor of being a self-made man. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the United Presbyterian church, in which he has held the office of elder for 12 years. They have one adopted child, whose parents were John and Mary J. McCool. Mr. Long has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He has held several local offices in his township.

George Martin was born on a farm in County Lowd, near the city of Ardee, Ireland, in 1831. When 21 years of age he came to the United States, landing in New York in 1852. He worked in New York City a short time, then went to Altona and began learning the trade of brick-laying. He remained here four years, then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he was married in August, 1856, to Mary Toot, who was a native of Ireland. He resided in Davenport after his marriage some seven or eight years, when he purchased a farm of 30 acres on section 10. He now owns 80 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Martin's married life has been blessed with 11 children, viz.: Margaret, who married C. Herald, and resides on a farm in Lincoln Township; Mary, Rose, Bridget, Fannie, Theresa, Anastasia, George A., James W., Isabella and Thomas. The parents of Geo. Martin were James and Fannie (Flanagan) Martin, of Irish nativity, and the parents of 10 children. When George came to this country he was the sole owner of 25 cents, but thought to increase this amount greatly in a short time, as he had been led to believe that gold was to be found scattered over the earth plentifully. But he soon found he must work if he must live, consequently he went to work with a brave heart and strong arm to win his way in the world, and he is to-day one of Scott County's most enterprising citizens. In politics he is rather independent, always voting for the best man.

Samuel McDowell, born near Altoona, Blair Co., Pa., Dec. 25, 1835, is one of a family of six children of Samuel McDowell, born in Mifflin Co., Pa., died in August 1862, and Sussannah (Brown) McDowell, born in Center Co., Pa., and died Oct. 11, 1877. The subject of this biography lived on his father's farm until he was 22 years of age, when he came to Iowa, and located in this county. He remained here working for different parties until November, 1857. He then returned to his home, where he stayed until the spring of 1858 when he returned to Scott County. In June, 1860, he left this county and went to Ogle Co., Ill. He again returned to his home in December of that year, and remained there until January, 1863, when, coming again to this county, he rented the farm, which he afterward purchased, of 160 acres, where he now resides. He was married Jan. 29, 1863, to Amy E., daughter of William and Sarah (Dopp) Yocum, natives of Pennsylvania, where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McDowell are members of the Presbyterian church, and to them have been born nine children, viz.: Maggie M., William G., Nellie A., Harry C., George B., Mary E., Mabel J., Cora P. and Chas F., who died in infancy. Mr. McDowell has his farm of 160 acres well improved and estimates its value at \$75 an acre. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 182, at Summit. He has held various offices in his township; he was elected town clerk, but did not accept the office. He votes the Republican ticket.

Claus H. Meyer was born on a farm near Holstein, Germany, Oct. 20, 1831. When he was 24 years of age he left his native

country and came to the United States; landed at New York and came direct to Iowa. He worked for different persons until his marriage to Katrina M. H. Lehupuhl, Aug. 21, 1860. She was born in Germany and was the mother of two children, viz.: Henry and Anna. Mrs. Meyer died in April, 1866. Mr. Meyer then married Gretchen Paustian, September, 1871. She was of German nativity, and the mother of six children, three living, viz.: Albert, Louisa and Adelia. After Mr. and Mrs. Meyer were married he bought 166 acres of land in this township, to which he has since added land, until he now owns 246 acres, worth \$75 an acre, and finely cultivated. Mr. Meyer's wealth is all due to his own exertions, as he came to the country a poor boy, and has worked hard for what he has. His parents were Henry and Ester (Stelk) Meyer, natives of Germany, at which place the former died in 1863. Mrs. Meyer came to the United States and lived with her son until her death, which occurred in May, 1880; she was the mother of seven children, four living, viz.: The subject of this sketch, Henry, Anna and Lena. Mr. Meyer is a Republican. He has seen Scott County develop from an uncultivated county to one of the greatest grain growing counties in the West, and has been identified with the township 25 years.

Chas. Miller was born on a farm in Davenport Township, June 8, 1848. His parents were Henry and Anna (Snekloth) Miller, both of German nativity. Henry Miller was a farmer, and immigrated to the United States in 1846, landing in New Orleans. After several changes of residence he located in Davenport Township, in 1847. He died in October, 1872; his wife in 1861. They were the parents of eight children, of whom four are living, viz.: William, who married Dora Faige, and resides on the old homestead in this township; Ferdinand, married Mary Arbreg; Henry, married Mary Datilst; and the subject of this memoir. Charles lived on the farm with his father until he was 21 years of age; he then worked for different farmers, until his marriage to Dora A. Evoldt, March 5, 1876. She was a native of Holstein, Germany, and came to this country when 18 years of age. She was a daughter of Frederic and Kate (Schrader) Evoldt, who were the parents of six children, and are now deceased. After Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Miller were married, he purchased his present farm of 120 acres in section 16, valued at \$60 an acre. In politics he is a Republican. He was the recipient of a good education, and is classed with the enterprising farmers of his township. Mrs. Miller is a member of the German Lutheran church.

Claus H. Moeller was born in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 29, 1845. He is a son of Hans and Anna (Weise) Moeller, who reside on a farm in this township. They had a family of five children, four living, viz.: Silke, Claus S., Henry and Anna. When Claus H. was quite young, his parents came to America, and located in Lincoln Township. He remained with his father until his marriage, Feb. 8, 1873, to Anna Stoltenberg, a native of

Holstein, Germany. Her parents were Henry and Wiebke (Weise) Stoltenberg, who came to this country in 1857; he died Sept. 8, 1857, on his way to America, and was buried in the briny deep. They were the parents of five children. After Mr. and Mrs. Claus Moeller were married, he rented a farm of 160 acres, where he now resides. They are the parents of the following named children, viz.: Anna L., Henry J. and Kate M.; one deceased. Mr. Moeller is classed among the early settlers of Scott County, having seen it change from a wild, uncultivated country to one of the finest grain-growing counties in the United States. In politics he is a Republican.

Henry S. Moeller, a native of Holstein, Germany, was born June 21, 1809. He was married at this place to Anna Weise, Dec. 30, 1842; she was born in Germany, Dec. 15, 1815. Mr. Moeller and family immigrated to this country in 1847, landed at New Orleans, and came up the Mississippi River to Davenport. He entered a farm of 80 acres, in Davenport Township, where he resided 10 years; he then purchased his present farm of 320 acres in Lincoln Township. He and wife have had a family of five children, four living, viz.: Silke, born in Germany, and married Hans A. Sneekloth; they have seven children, and reside in Lincoln Township; Claus H., born also in Germany, married Anna Stoltenberg; they have three children; Henry, who married Alvine Schuman and has one child; Anna, who married Nicholas Van Dohren, and has four children. Henry Moeller was a son of Claus and Silke (Weise) Moeller. They were the parents of four children, of whom Hans is the only surviving one.

T. H. Mohr, farmer, section 19, Lincoln Township, was born in Holstein, Germany, Dec. 27, 1828. His parents, Paul and Catherina Mohr, had seven children. T. H. Mohr was their youngest son; he attended school until he was 16 years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1853, when he came alone to the United States. He landed in New Orleans, and then came direct to Davenport, Iowa, and worked at the carpenter's trade seven years, then purchased a farm in Lincoln Township, where he has followed farming ever since. He married Miss Catherina Daw, Sept. 19, 1853. She was born in Germany. Her father was Detlef Daw. Mr. and Mrs. Mohr have had 10 children, viz.: Amelia, Henry, Anna, Gustave, Wilhelm, Adolph, Katy, Emma, Emiel and Herman. Mr. Mohr owns a farm of 110 acres in Sheridan, six acres of timber land in Butler Township, and 166 acres of land in Lincoln Township, where he and family reside. He grows grain and stock for the market, and is one of the representative farmers of Scott County, and in politics a Republican.

William B. Murray was born in Summerhill, Cambria Co., Pa., Feb. 30, 1834, where he attended school, and worked in his father's mercantile store; was also time-keeper and paymaster on the Pan Handle Road while it was being built. In March, 1855, he came to Iowa, and settled in Lincoln Township, and worked on his

brother's farm until Oct. 30, 1862, when he married Clara Criswell, who was born in Juniata Co., Pa., and was a daughter of James and Jane (McNatt) Criswell, Pennsylvanians by birth. They had three children. Mrs. Jane Criswell died in 1841. William B. Murray is a son of George and Esther (Croyle) Murray. George Murray was born in Scotland, and came to the United States when 18 years of age, and after following the mercantile and canal contracting business in Pennsylvania some years, he came to Scott Co., Ia., where he has since resided. He is a large land-owner, and has retired from active business. Mr. and Mrs. George Murray had a family of 10 children, three living, viz.: James C., Mrs. Mary E. Higland and William B. After Mr. and Mrs. William Murray were married, they moved on the farm where he now resides; it contains 146 acres, all under improvement, and valued at \$75 an acre. They are the parents of seven children, three living, viz.: George C., James E. and Albert. Mr. Murray has held several offices of trust in his township; has been supervisor two terms, assessor, justice of the peace, township trustee, school director, and overseer of the poor four and one-half years. Politically he is Democratic.

Fritz Petersen was born near Segebery, Holstein, Germany, Dec. 19, 1849. He is a son of Henry and Magdalena (Suman) Petersen, natives of Germany, where the latter died in 1856, having been the mother of six children. Henry Petersen came to the United States in 1873, and now resides in Chicago. The subject of this sketch came to the United States when 19 years of age. He came to Davenport, and worked for Christian Vogt, in Sheridan Township, until his marriage to Amelia Moore, Jan. 7, 1878. She was born in Davenport, and was a daughter of John and Katrina Moore, *nee* Dua, of German nativity. They came to the United States in 1851, and now reside on a farm in Lincoln Township. They are the parents of 10 children. After Mr. and Mrs. Petersen were married he bought a farm of 80 acres in Lincoln Township, which is his present home. He has his farm well improved. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Charles and Katy. In politics Mr. Petersen is a Republican, and will vote that ticket as soon as he receives his naturalization papers.

Isaac N. Port was born on a farm near Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 9, 1831. He lived there until 22 years of age when he came to this State. He worked for different parties in Lincoln and Le Claire Townships until his marriage to Catharine N. Hoover, Jan. 5, 1858. She was born in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of John D. and Margaret (Hanson) Hoover, also natives of the Keystone State. They had a family of 12 children. Mrs. Hoover died Feb. 17, 1880; he is still living in Nebraska. The parents of Isaac Port were John Port, Sr., and Martha (Fox) Port, natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of nine children. Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Port resided in Le Claire Township until March, 1877, when they moved on his father's farm in Lincoln Township, where they now

reside. They have had eight children, six living, viz.: John C., Emma J., Martha A., Frank H., Sarah A. and Elsie L. Mrs. Port is a member of the Le Claire Christian church.

John Port, Jr., was born near Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 7, 1835. He is one of 10 children of John and Martha (Fox) Port, natives of Huntingdon Co., Pa., and now residents of Davenport. In March, 1856, John Port, Jr., came with his parents to this county and settled on a farm in Lincoln Township; subsequently moved to Le Claire Township. Aug. 14, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 20th Iowa Inf. Vols. He was at the siege of Vicksburg and other battles; was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865. He then returned to the old homestead in Lincoln Township, and was married here to Susan A. Royer, March 24, 1867; she was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., and was a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Zimmerman) Royer, who were the parents of six children. After his marriage, Mr. Port rented land until January, 1872, when he purchased the farm of 80 acres where he now resides. He has his farm well stocked and highly cultivated. He is classed with the well-to-do, enterprising farmers of his township, and has been identified with this county since 1856. He was elected supervisor two terms, and holds the office at present; has also been school director. He and wife are the parents of four children, viz.: Evalena, Laurena, Ulysses G. and Fannie M. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Mathias Proudfoot was born in Cambria Co., Pa., May 24, 1834; worked there on the farm and learned the carpenter's trade. He came to Iowa with his father, May 16, 1861, and located in Lincoln Township, on the farm where he now resides. He was married here to Eliza Walker, May 22, 1873; she was born in Blair Co., Pa., and was a daughter of William and Maria (Kincaid) Walker, natives of Pennsylvania. Mathias Proudfoot's father, Richard J. Proudfoot, was born in London, England, Aug. 26, 1798. He came to the United States with his parents and settled in Philadelphia. He was married in Cambria Co., Pa., to Rebecca Hoover. In the spring of 1861 he came to Iowa and settled on a farm in Lincoln Township, where he died Nov. 25, 1853. They were the parents of 10 children, five living, viz.: Richard, Mrs. Jane Osborne, Mathias, Eliza (now Mrs. Douglas) and Emma. After Mr. Mathias Proudfoot was married he settled on the farm where he now lives. He lost his wife Oct. 22, 1877; she was laid to rest in the Summit Cemetery. He has his farm of 120 acres in Lincoln Township and one of 120 acres in Le Claire Township, all under cultivation. He is one of the leading stock-raisers of Scott County. He is a member of Lodge No. 182, A. O. U. W., and at present is Master Workman of this lodge. His father, R. J. Proudfoot, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and was auditor of Cambria Co., Pa. In politics Mr. M. Proudfoot is Republican and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont.

William C. Schutter was born in Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 8, 1854. His parents were Henry and Louisa (Creik) Schutter, natives of Germany. They settled in Iowa about 1856, and now reside in Valley City, Pleasant Valley Township, where they moved when our subject was two years old. William C. was married to Rachel Winroe Feb. 26, 1879; she was born in Pleasant Valley Township, and is a daughter of Henry; and Catherine^a (Donaldson) Winroe, residents of Pleasant Valley Township. Mr. Schutter has his farm of 120 acres in section 35, Lincoln Township, well improved and stocked. He is known as one of Scott County's most energetic and enterprising farmers. He and wife have one child, Louisa Schutter. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant.

Hans A. Shnekloth, son of Henry and Margaret (Lage) Shnekloth, of German nativity, was born near Keil, Holstein, Germany, Dec. 19, 1836. In 1851 his parents emigrated to the United States in the ship "Gutenberg," landing in New Orleans; from there came to Davenport. Previous to coming to this country his mother died, in 1842, and his father was again married, to Silke Gotsh, in 1844. Hans A. is one of four children, all of whom are living, viz.: Abel, Hans, Jochin and Thomas. Upon coming to Davenport Hans was employed as a farm laborer by Peter Lage; afterward worked for Henry Veitz. He was married to Silke Moeller, March 17, 1864. She is a native of Germany, and is a daughter of Hans and Anna (Weise) Moeller. After his marriage Mr. Shnekloth bought a farm of 80 acres in Lincoln Township, to which he has since added 80 acres, making a farm of 160 acres, all well improved and valued at \$50 an acre. Mr. and Mrs. Shnekloth are the parents of nine children, seven living, viz.: Anna M., Louisa A., Emma E., Hermenie S., Henry J., Clara T. and Hugo W. In politics Mr. Shnekloth is a Republican.

Lemuel C. Stanley was born near Freeport Township, Pa., Aug. 20, 1842. When eight years of age he came with his parents to Iowa, and after several months located on the farm where Lemuel C. now resides, on section 8. His father was born in Pennsylvania, where he was married to Rebecca McAllister, a native also of the Keystone State. She was the mother of seven children, three living, viz.: Lemuel C., Amelia (now Mrs B. F. Berkey) and Harriet N. Edward M. enlisted in Company K, 20th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and died at Rolla, Mo., April 23, 1863, of disease contracted in the army. Lemuel C. Stanley participated in the late Rebellion, having enlisted in Company A, 16th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Jan. 28, 1862, at Davenport; was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Iuka, where he was taken prisoner; was paroled and exchanged in January, 1863; returned to his company and was in the siege of Vicksburg and other battles; re-enlisted at Vicksburg, Jan. 27, 1864, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865. He then returned to his home in Lincoln Township. He

has his farm of 80 acres, well cultivated, and valued at \$75 an acre. He has held the offices of secretary of the township School Board township trustee, constable, supervisor and school director.

Valentine Vogt, farmer, section 15, Lincoln Township, was born in the city of Strassburg, Germany (at that time Strassburg France), Jan. 1, 1826. His parents were Valentine and Magdalena (Fox) Vogt. They had seven children. The subject of this sketch, Valentine Vogt, Jr., was the second son. He attended school until 14, when he learned the carriage-maker's trade; worked in Strassburg until 1848, and in Paris, France, until 1850, when he emigrated alone to the United States; was 43 days at sea; landed in New York City, March 4, 1850. He worked at his trade in Rochester, N. Y., 18 months, then at Cincinnati, O., until August, 1853, when he worked in St. Louis, Mo., 18 months, then came to Davenport, Ia. He worked for Woerber Bros., carriage-makers, seven months, when Mr. Vogt opened a carriage manufactory in East Davenport, where he remained two years; then made a trip to France, and visited the home of his boyhood three months; then returned to Davenport and bought a farm in Lincoln Township, where he has followed farming ever since. He married Miss Elizabeth Klafeldt, May 25, 1853, at Cincinnati, Ohio. The fruit of this marriage is four children—Louisa (wife of Cyrus Shepler, residing on their farm in Davenport Township), Charles, Miss Caroline and John, residing on the old homestead with their parents. Mr. Valentine Vogt is one of the representative farmers of Scott County. He owns a fine farm of 340 acres, which is under a high state of cultivation and well stocked. Mr. Vogt has lived in Scott County since 1857. In politics he is a Democrat.

James C. Walker, a descendant of Irish and English ancestry, was born in Petersburg, Pa., Dec. 1, 1830. When he was about eight years old his parents moved on a farm at Blair's Gap, at the base of the Alleghany Mountains. He attended school at Hollidaysburg. He became self-supporting at 17 years of age and went to work in the Colerain Iron Works, as time-keeper. In the spring of 1852 he came to Davenport Township, where he followed farming two years; then went to Chicago and was employed in the provision store of O. A. Crary & Co.; remained there until October, 1858, when he returned to Davenport. He was married Feb. 14, 1860, to Sarah Hixson, who was born in Washington Co., Pa., and was a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Gray) Hixson natives of New Jersey, and the parents of 11 children; the latter died July 3, 1876. After Mr. and Mrs. Walker were married, they lived on a farm in Davenport Township until March, 1876; then moved on the farm of 160 acres, where they now reside. They are members of the Presbyterian church, and have two children, viz.: Albert B. and Jesse A. The father of James C. Walker is William Walker, born in Pennsylvania, and now resides with his son Charles, in Davenport Township; his wife, Eliza Crawford, died Oct. 5, 1837. She was the mother of five chil-

dren. Mr. James Walker has been identified with this county since March 22, 1852, and has seen the various changes which it has undergone, springing from an uncultivated state to one of the finest counties in the great grain-producing State of Iowa. He has held various offices of trust in his township; was elected township clerk, a position he still retains. He is a member of A. O. U. W. Lodge at Le Claire.

Henry Wellendorf, a native of Holstein, Germany, was born June 20, 1830. He was a son of Henry and Margaret (Stelk) Wellendorf, of German nativity, and the parents of five children, four living, viz.: Henry, Ida, Hans and Bertha. The subject of this biography came to the United States when he was 22 years old; landed in New Orleans with but five dollars in his pocket. He came to Davenport and here learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed some five years. During this time was married to Abel Shnekloth, Oct. 9, 1853. She was born in Holstein, Germany, and is a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Lage) Shnekloth, natives of Germany. Mr. Wellendorf worked at his trade four years after his marriage, then rented a farm for five years, at the expiration of which time he rented the farm where he now lives, and which he owns. It contains 160 acres of land, highly cultivated. Mr. Wellendorf, like many other pioneers of those early days, deserves great credit for his perseverance and industry, as he came here poor and unknown and is now one of the representative farmers of his township. Mr. and Mrs. Wellendorf's married life has been blessed with 11 children, four of whom are living, viz.: Gustave, Julius, Emma and Ferdinand. In politics Mr. Wellendorf is a Republican, and has held the offices of supervisor, township trustee, commissioner of highways and school director of his township.

Daniel Wertz was born on a farm in Holmes Co., Ohio, Dec. 6, 1837. When he was 12 years of age his parents moved to Iowa and settled on a farm in Winfield Township. They remained there until 1863, when they purchased a farm of 160 acres in Lincoln Township, where they both died, and where Daniel now resides. His father, Jacob P. Wertz, was born in Virginia, and when a young man went to Ohio, where he married Catherine Wertz, a native of Pennsylvania. They had a family of 13 children, nine surviving. Jacob Wertz was one of the early settlers of this State; he died in April, 1865. His wife died in June, 1879. Daniel Wertz received a good education, having attended school in Ohio, and at Mount Joy, in this county. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Douglas.

James H. Wilson, son of William and Sarah (Sharlow) Wilson, native of Ireland, was born in Le Claire Township, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1842. Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, 20th Iowa Infantry Volunteers; he participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Fort Morgan, Fort Blakely, and other engagements. He remained in the service until July 8, 1865, when he was mustered out at

Mobile, Ala. He then returned to the old homestead in Le Claire Township, and remained there until his marriage to Mary J. Calderwood, Feb. 15, 1871. She was born in Fulton Co., N. Y., and was a daughter of John and Jane (Bickett) Calderwood, of Scotch nativity. The latter died July 22, 1873; the former is still living on his farm in Le Claire Township. Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson's married life has been blessed with six children, three living, viz.: William A., Jennie and David T. They reside on their farm of 160 acres in Lincoln Township, which is under a high state of cultivation, and valued at \$75 an acre. Mr. Wilson has been identified with this county since 1842, and is classed among its most extensive stock-raisers and grain-growers. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for A. Lincoln. He and his wife are members of the U. P. church.

William Yocum, a descendant of Irish and German ancestry, was born in Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 21, 1810. He attended school at this place until he was 16 years of age, when his parents moved to Woodcock Valley, Pa., and settled on a farm at that place. He was married here to Sarah Dopp, on Feb. 11, 1834. She was born near Huntingdon, Pa. Her father, John Dopp, was a native of Germany; he died in 1849; his wife, Rachel (Swisher) Dopp, was born in Virginia, and died in 1872, at the advanced age of 91 years. John Yocum, father of William, was born near Philadelphia, Pa.; he was 17 years of age the day of the battle of Bunker Hill; he was plowing some miles away, and could hear the firing of the cannon; he died in 1847. His wife, Sarah Dowler, was born in Chester Co., Pa. Her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war under Washington. Mr. and Mrs. William Yocum came to Iowa, arriving in Scott County April 13, 1854, and settled on their present farm in Lincoln Township; it contains 181 acres of well-improved land. They are both members of the Presbyterian church, and the parents of seven children—four living, viz.: Mrs. Mary Jane Kipe, Mrs. Sarah A. Walker (wife of John Walker, who resides in Lincoln Township), Amy E. (wife of Samuel McDowell), and Isaiah C. Mr. William Yocum was elected justice of the peace in his township, but never had any occasion to exercise his authority in that capacity.

James Yocum, of Scotch and German descent, was born in Huntingdon, Pa., in 1816. When he was 18 years of age he went to Alexandria, Pa., to learn the blacksmith's trade. He was married here March 16, 1843, to Mary J., daughter of Jesse and Charlotte (Crisswell) Ash, born Sept. 26, 1820. Jesse Ash was a minister of the Baptist church; he died in April, 1858. After his marriage Mr. James Yocum worked at his trade in Alexandria until May, 1855, when he came to Iowa and bought a farm of 80 acres in Lincoln Township. In November, 1855, he brought his wife and family here, and they still reside on this farm, which is now under a high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Yocum have had three children, two living, viz.: C. Dallas and David A., who

married C. Virginia McCausland, and resides in Butler Township, this county; they have three children. The parents of the subject of this sketch were John and Sarah (Dowler) Yocum, natives of Pennsylvania; they had a family of eight children. Mr. James Yocum received a common-school education. He is one of the representative farmers of Scott County.



PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

The natural beauty of that portion of Scott County lying upon the river above Davenport, called Pleasant Valley, terminating at the point of bluff at the mouth of Spencer's Creek, is one that once seen can never be forgotten. "A short distance above East Davenport," says Willard Barrows, writing in 1860, "the bluffs recede from the river, leaving the bottom lands a mile wide, very little of which ever overflows. The gently sloping bluffs continue for several miles, sometimes approaching and then receding from the river forming at times landscape views of unsurpassed beauty. Now that these lands are dotted over with tasteful and well-cultivated farms and gardens, from the river even to the top of the bluffs in places, it presents one of the most lovely rural scenes on the Upper Mississippi."

The first settlement in the township was made by Roswell H. Spencer, in the fall of 1833, when he built a log cabin upon the bank of the river a little above the present ferry-landing from Hampton, on the opposite side of the river, to Valley City, a town laid out upon this side of the river.

During the winter of 1833-'34 J. B. Chamberlain moved into the cabin built by Mr. Spencer, his being the first white family in the valley. In the spring of 1834 Mr. Chamberlain built a cabin upon the bank of the river, a little above the mouth of Crow Creek. In addition to Mr. Spencer and Mr. Chamberlain during the year 1834, there came in Daniel Davison, Calvin Spencer and James Thompson.

In 1835 a few more families were added and improvements were made of lasting benefit to the township. The immigrants this year were: M. J. Lyman, James Haskel, Thomas Davis, B. F. Pike. D. C. Davison, G. M. Pinneo, H. H. Pinneo and Avery Pinneo.

Among the immigrants in 1836 was John Works, who was subsequently elected to the office of county commissioner, which office he filled till 1841. He was a plain, unassuming man, of excellent judgment and sterling integrity. Among others were Thomas Jones, Stephen Henley, Andrew Hyde, Alfred White, H. G. Stone, J. A. Birchard, Samuel and Wheeler Hedges, Anson Rowe, Louis Blackman, William Trask, Franklin Rowe, Hiram Green, John Wilson, Royal Gilman, S. H. Gilman, John J. Clark, John Tuttle, Daniel Wyman and George W. Thorn.

The immigrants of 1837 were Lyman Smith, Ernest Gould, D. N. Pope, Captain Isaac Hawley, Cyrus P. Hawley, William P. Eldridge, G. J. Hyde, Jerry Payne, Robert Scroggins, John Campbell, and William Nichols. Among the pioneers of Pleasant

Valley Township was C. T. Myers. He emigrated from Steuben Co., N. Y., to Scott County, in 1837. His father was pilot on the first steamboat ever invented. He died in Princeton Township and was buried in Pleasant Valley.

In 1838 came G. W. Fenns, Thomas Hall, Isaac Hedges, John Emerson, Lucius Moss, Horace Bradley, and A. B. Lathrop. From that time on changes were of frequent occurrence, and the township was in time settled by a thrifty, enterprising people.

FIRST BIRTH.

In March, 1834, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Chamberlin, which was the first white child born in the valley. In the fall of 1837 the child and its mother both died, as also an older sister.

MILLS.

In 1835 Davis & Haskel built a grist-mill, the first ever built in the county, or in this part of the State. It was situated on Crow Creek, just above where the present river road crosses that stream, and although of the most rude and primitive kind, having two common boulders, rough hewn, for stones, yet it was one of the most essential improvements of that day. Settlers came from a great distance for several years to this mill, which was a log structure, which, after serving the public faithfully for many years, was permitted to go to decay.

A saw-mill, the first in the county, was also built in this valley in 1835, by Captain Clark of Buffalo. This was situated on Duck Creek, near its mouth. These two mills, humble as they were, supplied the wants of the early settlers, not only of Pleasant Valley, but all the surrounding country for many miles.

In 1836 Haskel & Davis built a saw-mill near the mouth of Crow Creek, on the Mississippi River, which was afterward purchased by Stephen Henley, who made important additions and improvements.

Spencer & Work built the third saw-mill in the county, in the summer of 1837, on Spencer's Creek, a small stream that empties into the Mississippi near Valley City. This creek was called by the Indians, Wau-pe-me-sepo (White Pigeon Creek). During this year Samuel and Wheeler Hedges built the second grist-mill in the county, on Crow Creek, some four miles from its mouth, having the first French burr-stones that ever came into this part of the country. It is a remarkable fact, that up to this time, although settlements had been made and rapid progress made up and down the river, and back into the interior as far as Cedar River, where mill privileges were numerous, yet Scott County had more mills in operation than all the country for 40 miles, and many settlers came that distance to mill.

The first steam mill was built by Spencer and Stafford, in 1856 or '57, at a heavy cost. It was sold in 1859 to Cable & Mitchell,

of Rock Island, who disposed of it to a Mr. Wells, in whose possession it was burned.

DISTILLERY.

Johnson and Boyington were among the settlers of 1839. They built this year a distillery, the first, it is believed, ever introduced into Scott County. Like many others who have undertaken the manufacture of spirituous liquors, they failed in the enterprise, and removed to other parts.

POSTOFFICE.

In 1836 a postoffice was established in this township, called "Pleasant Valley," with J. A. Birchard as postmaster, an appointment which is said that he held longer than any similar office in the State. He was succeeded in 1856 by Roswell H. Spencer, who retained it a few years and was succeeded by C. C. Cole, who was succeeded by Henry W. Fernald. His successor was Mr. Baxter. The present incumbent is Mr. Monroe.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pleasant Valley has the honor of having within its borders the first school in Scott County. In the winter of 1835-'36, Josiah B. Chamberlin united with Capt. B. W. Clark, and probably one or two others, in hiring Simon Cragin, of Bangor, Maine, a discharged soldier from the fort, who taught a four-months term of school in Mr. Chamberlin's house. It is doubtful whether one of Mr. Cragin's qualifications would be employed in the township to-day.

In 1836 and 1837 there were schools held in private houses a portion of the time; and in 1838 a school-house was erected on section 13, and Miss Julia Rowe (now Mrs. George J. Hyde) was the first teacher. She was succeeded by Austin B. Lathrop, and from that time to the present, school has been held in the district from six to ten months each year. When the township was divided into districts, the neighborhood in which this first school-house was situated became District No. 1. In 1856 this district built a substantial brick school-house, about a half a mile east of the original location, at a cost of \$3,000.

In 1845 District No. 2 was formed, and a school-house was built near George J. Hyde's, the district embracing a portion of the township of Le Claire, now Lincoln. The latter portion was detached in 1859. The present school-house was built in 1871, at a cost of \$1,000. In 1875 the house was removed to its present location, this being necessary in order to secure a more central location, for the accommodation of the school population. This change was not effected without the usual contention arising from its removal.

In 1846 District No. 3 was organized, and built a house near C. L. Meyer's. This house was burned in 1869, and in 1870 a new school-house was erected, which cost, including furniture, \$2,000. It is now called Belmont School-house.

District No. 4 was set off from No. 1 in 1855, and held school in private houses until 1869, when a house was built on the river road, near Duck Creek, at a cost (including furniture) of \$1,600.

District No. 5 was formed in 1873, of a portion of No. 2, and the northeast part of the township, which had been attached to a district in Le Claire Township. A neat school-house was erected, which cost, when furnished, \$1,500.

In 1873 the sub-districts, which had been under the township district system, all voted to become independent, and organized independent districts. No. 1 took the name of Pleasant Valley; No. 2, Hopewell; No. 3, Belmont; No. 4, Duck Creek; No. 5, Forest Grove. In the township there are 288 between the ages of 5 and 21, and an enrollment of 218.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious service in the township was in 1835, at the house of J. B. Chamberlin. There is now in the township but one church edifice, owned by the Methodist denomination. This was the first organized Methodist church in Scott County.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Pleasant Valley has furnished her quota of men to fill stations of public trust, and has had in times past, and has now within her borders, men who have reflected honor and credit, not only upon the valley, but county and State. In this connection are given biographical sketches of a number of old settlers and prominent men, the lives of whom are worthy a record in a work such as we here present to the citizens of Scott County.

Memoir of the Birchard Family.—The Birchards who settled in Pleasant Valley were descendants of pioneers. By the family record of Backus Birchard they trace on their father's side unbroken descent to Thomas Birchard, who came to Massachusetts about 1635, and who married Mary Robinson, (probably a daughter of John Robinson, pastor of the congregation of Dissenters, who to escape prosecution in England, emigrated to Holland in 1608, and whose family after his death came to New England to join that portion of his society who came over in the Mayflower and settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620). Their son, John Birchard, was one of the proprietors to whom Uncas and his sons by formal deed, in 1669, for a consideration of £70, granted a tract nine miles square, on which Norwich, Conn., was built, and in which he settled in 1660. On their mother's side they trace their descent from John Dixwell, who came from England in 1660, on account

of a little unpleasantness between himself and Charles II., in consequence of the part he took in acting as one of the judges that condemned and sentenced Charles I. to be executed in January, 1649.

John A. Birchard, Jr., born in 1804, who settled in Pleasant Valley in 1836; Backus Birchard, born in 1812, who came in 1839, and George Birchard, born in 1815, who arrived in 1840, were born at Birchardville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., and are sons of Jabez A. and Mary Birchard, *nee* Downee, who were married at Bozra, Conn., Jan. 27, 1799, and settled at Ruby, Luzerne Co., Pa., in 1800. Jabez A. Birchard, Sr., located in Pleasant Valley in the spring of 1846, and died at the residence of his son, Jabez A., Jr., on Dec. 18, 1848, aged 73 years. He was the first post-master in Birchardville and held that office through several administrations.

J. A. Birchard, Jr., was appointed post-master at Pleasant Valley in 1837, and held the office until 1856, when he resigned, recommending R. H. Spencer as his successor. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature, and held many county and township offices. He died Oct. 20, 1871, aged 67 years, leaving his wife, Lydia A., daughter of Daniel Chamberlain, to whom he was married at Silver Lake, Pa., Jan. 1, 1829, and who survived him until July 17, 1881, when she died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Heagy, in Hampton, Ill. They were farmers by occupation and lived on the land bought in 1840, on section 13.

Backus Birchard purchased a portion of section 12 at the land sale at Dubuque in 1840, on which he is now living. In the summer of 1840 he was engaged as foreman of the masonry of the Rock River improvements at Van Rupp's Island, now Milan, and returned to New York after the work was completed, and was engaged as foreman and contractor on various railroads in that State and Pennsylvania, for some time, when he commenced improvements on the land he had bought in 1840. In 1842 he married Marie, daughter of William J. and Lucy Marlette, at Glenville, N. Y. Of five children born of this union, three are living—Lucy (wife of W. A. Foster, resides in Davenport), William J. and Ida.

George Birchard married Elizabeth Stockwell in 1845, and settled in Le Claire.

Eugene Birchard, son of Jabez A., Jr., was born in 1840 and occupied the old homestead until his death, Dec. 12, 1879. He was a member of the 15th and 16th General Assembly of Iowa, and for several years president of the Scott County Agricultural Society. His widow, a daughter of James Donaldson, removed to Big Rock, in April, 1881.

Stephen S. Blackman was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., on the 14th day of March, 1815, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Smith) Blackman; father a native of Massachusetts, and mother of New York. They were married in Seneca Co., N. Y., about 1806. The fruit

of this marriage was eight children, six of whom lived to be adults, viz.: Lewis, who died in 1861; Ebenezer, died in 1860, in Wisconsin; Alden, died in Wisconsin in 1845; Rachael, died in New York; Ruby, now the wife of G. W. Alvord, of Scott County; Nancy, died in Des Moines, Ia., about 1874; one child died in infancy. When Stephen S. was three years old his parents moved to Yates County, where they remained five years, then removed to Steuben Co., N. Y., where he followed the carpenter's trade and ran a farm at the same time, and remained until 1838, when he emigrated to Scott County and located in Pleasant Valley. The following year bought a farm in Davenport Township, where his wife died two years later. Sold his farm and then lived retired in Davenport, where he died in 1847 or '48. Mrs. B. died in 1829. He again married, Sarah Look. She died in 1843. The subject of this sketch learned the trade of saddle and harness maker, but soon after dropped it on account of his health; came to Iowa in 1837, and in 1842 married Martha Work, a daughter of John Work, who emigrated to Scott County in 1836. He married Miss Elizabeth Owens. There was a family of nine children, six living—Henry, Andrew, Milton, Sarah, Martha and Rebecca. Mrs. B. was born in Clark Co., Ind., May 8, 1821. By this union there were eight children, four living, viz., John, Julia, Clarence and Benton. Mr. B. came to the county a poor man, and the first few years worked by the month. In 1849 took a trip to California in company with G. H. Donaldson and Alexander Work, crossing the plains taking six months, when they embarked in mining, where he remained one year, then returned to Scott County, when he bought a place and embarked in farming. Has 200 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; also has 160 acres in Poweshiek Co., Ia., valued at \$25 an acre.

Anthony F. Case, farmer and stock-raiser; postoffice, Davenport, Iowa; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., July 23, 1822, son of Judge Anthony and Rebecca (Sheldon) Case; father a native of New Jersey and mother of Connecticut. They were married in York State, where seven children were born, three living, viz.: Philetus, Frederick W. and Anthony F. Mr. Case left his home in New York and emigrated to Marshall, Mich., when Anthony F. was four years old. He was an active business man and engaged in various branches of business, and held several local offices of trust, being elected to the offices of county judge, etc. He remained in Marshall until his death. In politics he was an old Jacksonian Democrat. Anthony F., when 18 years of age was engaged on the railroad, which he followed for 10 years, operating on the Michigan Central. In 1850 took a trip to California to seek his fortune; went by steamer via Panama. After arriving he embarked in mining, which he followed one year. In 1851 he returned to Michigan, and the same year came to Iowa, where he bought land in Hickory Grove Township, and in the fall of the same year made another trip to California, where he spent three

years more. In the fall of 1854 he married Ellen Miller, a daughter of James Miller, of Michigan, where she was born about 1831. By this union there were four children—Aretta (now the wife of Wm. Brownlee, of Gilman, Ia.), Kittie, James, Arthur Le Roy. Mr. Case has a beautiful farm of 185 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Case are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Davenport.

Adam Donaldson, farmer, was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., on the 22d day of May, 1809, son of Peter and Catharine, (Clute) Donaldson. They were married in York State, where there was a family of 11 children born—three daughters and eight sons, five of whom are living, viz.: Gerardus, of New York; James, of California; Adam; Jane Ann, now the wife of James D. Blake, of Marshall, Mich.; Garrett, of Scott County, and Henry. In early life Adam learned the trade of miller, which he followed until he came to this county in 1839. In 1828 married Rachael Hoghkerk. She was born Oct. 17, 1808. By this union there were 11 children, six of whom are living, viz.: Garrett H., James R., Adam C., Catharine (now the wife of Henry Winrow), Egbert B. and Peter A. When they first came to this county located on the river, where they stayed a short time, when he purchased the claim where he now lives, and has remained on the same place since. Mr. D. is one of the pioneers of the county and has worked manfully to develop the country. Has 160 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. Donaldson has been engaged in raising pure-blooded Berkshire pigs, and was the first to bring the pure-blood into the county, if not this State. Mr. Donaldson says, at the time they came to the county there were five pigs and three babies in the wagon. Crossing Illinois, it was hard to tell which made the most noise, the pigs or children. They had two sons in the union army. James enlisted in the Second Iowa Vol. Inf. Company C, where he served three years, and was wounded at Corinth, and afterward re-enlisted and served until the close of the war; was with Sherman on the march to the sea. Egbert B. enlisted in the 20th Iowa Vol. Inf., and participated in the siege of Vicksburg.

James Dyer, farmer and stock-raiser, Pleasant Valley, was born in Inverness, Scotland, on the 3d day of February, 1832, son of Robert and Isabell (McBean) Dyer. There was a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters. Mr. Dyer was the first to organize the first co-operative company in the South of Scotland, and also organized the first temperance movement, and instituted coffee houses, which caused a general revolution in the liquor traffic. In 1840, left for the United States in a sailing vessel, which was foundered, and was supposed to have been lost. The subject of this sketch was reared to the trade of a woolen manufacturer. In 1852 came to the States; landed in New York and thence went to Washington Co., N. Y., where he was employed by a Quaker on the Underground Railroad business, where

he resided two and one-half years. In the fall of 1854 came to Scott County. Dec. 15, 1859, married Miss Sarah M. Hedges, a daughter of Samuel Hedges, who emigrated from Steuben Co., N. Y., being among the earliest settlers of the county. She was born in Pleasant Valley, April 3, 1837. In 1860 came to the place where he now resides. Has $98\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. Dyer has always taken an active interest in public schools and has done much for their advancement.

John Earhart, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Indiana Co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1816, son of David and Catharine (Altman) Earhart, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Earhart moved into Pleasant Valley Township in May, 1845. He resided there until the year 1848, when himself and wife started on a visit to their old home in Pennsylvania. Mr. David Earhart died on his way there when only 35 miles from his destination. Mrs. Earhart died March 15, 1870. The subject of this sketch was born and reared on a farm and lived at home until past 20 years of age. He then learned the trade of stone-mason and bricklayer, which he followed for 18 or 20 years, and then settled down to farming in Pleasant Valley Township on the place he now lives on. Mr. Earhart was married to Mrs. Mary Logue (formerly Miss Mary Dopp), January 1, 1859. She was a native of Huntingdon Co., Pa. By this union there are three children, viz.: Anna B., born Oct. 9, 1875; Ella, born March 22, 1861, now teaching school in Butler Township; C. D., born July 8, 1859. By a former marriage Mr. E. has two children, viz.: Martha J., born April 3, 1843; George W., born Nov. 8, 1844. Mrs. Earhart was formerly married Dec. 28, 1848, to Mr. Francis M. Logue, a native of Pennsylvania. She has one child living by this marriage—Fannie M., now the wife of O. M. Raugh, Adair Co., Iowa. Mr. Earhart has taken a great interest in the M. E. church, near which he lives, and has held the office of trustee for a number of years. He donated liberally toward the building of it and now enjoys its blessings. He has 120 acres of land under a good state of cultivation, valued at \$60 per acre, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the township.

John Evans, fruit-raiser and nurseryman, was born in Kentucky, April 21, 1804, son of Samuel and Sarah (Wood) Evans, natives of Virginia. Mr. Evans moved to Kentucky about the year 1800, where there was a family of seven children born, all have passed away with the exception of John. In the year 1824 Mr. Evans moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until his death, in 1837. Mrs. Evans died in 1835. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Julia Smith, Aug. 21, 1833. She was a native of Ontario, N. Y. By this union there were seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Oliver M., born Jan. 3, 1841, now of Davenport; Francis M., living at home; Henry C. now of Davenport, clerking for H. W. & G. W. Kerker, in the mercantile business; Mary L. now the wife of William J. Hart, of Davenport; Matilda, died at six years of age, and two died in infancy. Mr.

Evans was engaged in the mercantile business in Cincinnati from 1832 until 1840, when he moved West and located in Davenport, Iowa, following the trade of stone-mason. He had the contract of building the foundation to the court-house about the year 1842. He also built the foundation of several of the churches; among the number was the old M. E. Church; also built the foundation to the old Iowa College. In 1854 moved to Pleasant Valley Township, and bought the place where he now lives of James Brown, and has transplanted it from a raw prairie into a fine fruit orchard and farm. Mrs. Evans died at her home on June 6, 1873. Mr. Evans has 10 acres of land all in fruit, and under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$100 per acre. In politics a Republican.

Wm. M. Fry, farmer, was born in Crawford Co., Penn., on the 27th day of January, 1839, son of Wm. A. and Eunice Ann (Loop) Fry; his father a native of Connecticut, and of English descent; and his mother of New York. There was a family of eight children; seven lived to be adults, viz.: Harriet N., Albert L., Lydia C., Wm. M., Margie A., Nancy A. and George H., who was killed at Chattanooga, in the Union army, being a member of the 2d Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Wm. A. Fry by trade, was a tanner and currier, which he followed for several years. About 1833 he left his home in Pennsylvania, and moved to Sheridan Co., Mo., where he remained a couple of years. From there removed to Hancock Co., Ill., where he remained until 1846, when he came to Scott Co., Iowa, and died in 1848, his mother having died a couple of weeks previous. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. In 1850 he married Susan Donaldson, a daughter of James and Maria Donaldson, now of California. She was born in Albany Co., N. Y., April 5, 1832. By this union there were two children—Ella V. (now the wife of John Paxton, of the Davenport *Gazette*) and James M. Mr. Fry has 90 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Fry are members of the M. E. church. They have just returned from a trip to California for their health.

George B. Hawley, farmer and stock-raiser, Pleasant Valley, was born in Greene Co., Ill., on the 7th day of October, 1821, son of Capt. Isaac and Nancy (Saterley) Hawley, natives of Addison Co., Vt.; father born April 4, 1787; mother born Aug. 8, 1792. They were married in Addison Co., Vt. Oct. 16, 1812. By this union there were four children, which lived to be adults, viz.: George B., Daniel S., Harriet E. (now the wife of Henry E. Brown, of Webster City, Ia.), and Henry, who died when 21 years of age. Mr. Hawley was twice married; for his first wife married Mabel Wilcox, June 20, 1808. She was born June, 1790. By this union there were two children, viz.: Cyrus and Hannah. Mrs. Hawley died July 22, 1807. In 1820 he left his home in Vermont with teams, camping out, and was 40 days on the road, and while on the prairies between Jacksonville and Springfield, was lost nine days, and the only food they had was a 'possum, which was relished by all with the

exception of Mrs. Hawley, who could not eat it. They finally located in Greene County, where he took up wild prairie, and opened up a farm, where he raised large quantities of produce, which he shipped to St. Louis in flat-boats; he also shipped hogs on flat-boats, and during transportation carried his corn and fed and fattened them on the way. In the spring of 1837 he sold out his farm and emigrated to Scott County, where he bought a claim of Buck Spencer, paying \$1,400, there being a log cabin, and a few acres broken. At this time there were but six buildings in Davenport. Mr. Hawley manfully worked to develop a farm, which he sold. In 1842 his sons George B. and Daniel S. bought a large tract of land, where George B. now resides. Capt. Hawley was a soldier in the war of 1812, being commissioned as captain, and took an active part in the battle of Plattsburg, N. Y. His father was a lieutenant in the same war, and also participated in the battle of Plattsburg, where he was shot through and so injured that he could not eat, and starved to death. Capt. Hawley died in Pleasant Valley, Nov. 12 1861. Mother still living at the advanced age of 90. Capt. Hawley was the first man who brought any onion seeds to Iowa, and the first that raised any in the State. Capt. Hawley came to the county in a keel boat, floating down the Ohio to St. Louis. He then hired a steamer to tow him up to Duck Creek in the immediate vicinity of his claim. George B. came through by land, driving through their stock to Rock Island, crossing over the river to Davenport about dark and knowing that his father's claim laid upon the river, himself and a man he brought with him started to find them and got lost, and the first night in Iowa slept in a hay-stack. The next morning they found themselves near the boat. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. After arriving in Iowa in 1837, he in company commenced raising onions and potatoes. They built a flat-boat, which they would load with onions and potatoes and float them to St. Louis, where they found a ready market, and followed the business for 13 years. In 1860 he married Miss Lucretia Sawyer. She was born Sept. 18, 1826. She died in 1874. She was a member of the Christian church, and was loved and respected by all who knew her. He again married, April 25, 1877, Miss Annie E. Graham. She was born Dec. 3, 1856. Two children blessed this union—Henry I. and Maud Lucretia. He has a beautiful farm of 210 acres, valued at \$150 per acre. Mr. Hawley has been identified with the county for over 40 years, and has seen its many changes. He is one of the largest well-to-do farmers of the county.

Henry W. Henley, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Clarke Co., Ind., Feb., 2, 1824, son of Stephen and Rebecca (Work) Henley; father a native of North Carolina, and mother of Pennsylvania. They were married in Clarke Co., Ind., about 1817, where a family of eight children were born, five sons and three daughters, five of whom are living, viz.: Jessie L., Henry W., Stephen H., Samuel

A. and Mary J. Mr. Henley emigrated from Indiana with his family in the spring of 1836, and located in Scott County, on the place where Henry W. now lives, where he remained a couple of years, when he purchased another farm on Crow Creek, and moved there, and remained until his death. In politics he was a Democrat. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. In 1852 he married Miss Clarinda Lee, a daughter of John and Pureilla Lee, of Ohio. She was born Jan. 3, 1828. By this union there were eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: William S., James M., Albert C., Charles F., Frank H. and Walter M. Mr. Henley came to the country among the earliest settlers, and has been identified with the county for nearly half a century. He has 140 acres of land, 90 of which is under cultivation, and the whole valued at \$75 per acre.

George J. Hyde, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Ferrisburg, Vt., on the 22d day of June, 1815, son of Jabez P. and Martha (Edgerton) Hyde, natives of Vermont, and married in Mariah, N. Y. The fruit of this marriage was nine children, eight of whom lived to be adults, viz.: George J., Andrew J., Lucy Ann (now the wife of Lyman Drake, of Galesburg, Ill.), Benjamin (deceased), Martha (now the wife of George W. Ferris, of California), Diadema (now deceased, was the wife of Horace Wicks, of Galesburg, Ill.), Lydia (married Albert Clyne, of Peoria, Ill.). The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm. When 17 years old served as an apprentice at the wagon-maker's trade. Afterward took up painting. Mr. Hyde received an academic school education; spent two years in Hamilton College, N. Y. Nov. 3, 1843, married Julia Ann Rowe, a daughter of William and Mary Rowe, natives of Steuben Co., N. Y., where she was born April 22, 1822. Her parents came to this county in 1837, where her father died in 1840; mother in 1851. In the fall of 1838 Mr. Hyde left Northern New York for Milwaukee, Wis., but abandoned the idea of going there to make a home. From Milwaukee went to Chicago; thence by teams to Hampden, Ill., and then crossed the river to Scott County, having 75 cents ready money when he landed. Mr. Hyde purchased a claim of a man by the name of Campbell, paying \$25 for his claim, and in company with his brother opened up their present farms. Mr. H. has a farm of 350 acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre. He came to the county a poor man, with nothing but a strong constitution and a good will; went to work and by good management and economy has accumulated a fine property, and is one of the solid farmers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde had nine children—Mary Floretta, William Frederick, Julia Florence, Benjamin F., George Fremont, Martha Frances, Wilford Perkins, Eva and Diadema.

Andrew J. Hyde, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Ferrisburg, Vt., on the 26th day of January, 1816, son of Jabez and Martha (Edgerton) Hyde, who emigrated to what is now the State of Iowa in 1856, when he worked by the month and afterward

bought a claim with his brother. In 1841 married Emma Rowe, a daughter of Christopher Rowe, of Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y. Mr. Rowe came to the county in 1837, and settled in Pleasant Valley. The fruit of this marriage was four children, two of whom are living, viz.: V. R. Hyde, of Salem, Or.; he married Miss Sarah Leamer, who died leaving a family of four children, viz.: Eveline L., Jean C., Ella C., Dana B.: Ella May, now the wife of Hobert Churchill, of Michigan. Mr. J. Hyde has held several local offices of trust in the township; was elected town bidder in an early day, and at one time had all the east of Davenport under his bids. In 1852 was elected to the State Legislature, and also has held the office of magistrate for 10 years. Has 181 acres of land under cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre; 12 acres of timber. Mr. Hyde has been identified with the county for nearly a half century; came when the prairies looked as if no white man had ever put foot upon them; not a cabin could be seen as far as the eye could reach. Mr. Hyde came to the State as most of the men came, poor, only 25 cents in his pocket, but went to work with a will and has succeeded in accumulating a fine property and home. Christophes Rowe, Esq., one of the old settlers, died Nov. 1, 1860, at the advanced age of 73, and appropriate resolutions were passed at the Old Settlers' Association. He was well and favorably known in the county; was accidentally killed by a gun shot in Muscatine, Co., Ia., leaving a large concourse of friends to mourn his loss. Mr. R. was among the earliest settlers, and manfully did his share in developing the country.

Joseph Lagrange was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1806, son of Conrad and Magden (Flagg) Lagrange, natives of New York; father of French and mother of German descent; they died in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was married to Mary A. Segge, Oct. 19, 1834, a daughter of John G. and Mary (Fitch) Segge, natives of Albany Co., N. Y. Her father died about the year 1846, and mother, 1820. Mr. Segge was in the war of 1812. Mr. Lagrange was born in Canada, Oct. 20, 1815. By this marriage there are five children, viz.: Mary A., born Feb. 23, 1837, now the wife of Samuel Preston, of Poweshiek Co. Ia.; Ellen J., born July 7, 1839, now the wife of John W. Olds, of Pleasant Valley Township; James, born May 21, 1843, now of Clinton, Ia.; William H., born July 20, 1845; Charles E., born April 3, 1852. Mr. Lagrange was born and reared on a farm. His father being a blacksmith, he learned the trade, and staid at home with his parents until 28 years of age, working a part of the time on the farm and part of the time in the shop until the year he was married. He followed blacksmithing until the year 1853, when he moved to Pleasant Valley Township, Scott Co., Ia., and purchased the farm he now lives on. Has 160 acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre.

Avron Remer, gardener and fruit-raiser; P. O., Davenport, Ia.; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 1, 1829, son of John and

Dellia (Miles) Remer. His father was a native of New York, and his mother of Maryland. His father was in the war of 1812, and was one of the earliest settlers of Scott County. Coming in the year of 1839, he located at Davenport, living a retired life, and died here in 1875; his mother died in 1856. The subject of this sketch made a living until 21 years of age by catching logs and drift-wood found floating in the river. In the year of 1850 he made a contract with the Government to carry the mail between Davenport and Rock Island, and he carried it until 1852. At times, during that period, the mail was so light that he could carry it on his back. He then put on the river the first steam-ferry between Davenport and Rock Island, and continued to carry the mail another year. This ferry was put on in opposition to a flat-boat with sails and oars, run by Mr. Wilson, of Rock Island. Mr. Remer continued in the business about one year in opposition to the other ferry, and then they made a compromise, and Mr. Remer withdrew. He then followed the river for a number of years, as captain and pilot. He once had a boat wrecked within sight of where he now lives, which caused him the loss of \$3,000. He run as pilot from St. Louis to St. Paul, until he purchased the place where he now lives, and settled down to a quiet life. He married Elizabeth Blakeman in 1851. By this union there was one child—Mary, born Dec. 1, 1852, now the wife of James Lyons, of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Remer died June 14, 1853. In the year 1856 Mr. Remer married Lucindia Wright, of Rock Island. By this union there were three children, viz.: Edward E., born May 31, 1859; John W., born Dec. 30, 1861; and Sherman G., born Jan. 3, 1864, died March 3, 1879. Mr. Remer has a fruit and garden farm of 30 acres, valued at \$100 per acre, all under a high state of cultivation. In politics he is a Republican.

William B. Scandrett, farmer and stock-raiser; postoffice, Davenport; was born in Blair Co., Pa., Nov. 30, 1832; son of William and Catharine (Colman) Scandrett. They were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Scandrett was a captain in the war of 1812. He moved from Pennsylvania to Iowa with a team, and landed in Pleasant Valley, June 7, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. S. died in Le Claire Township. The subject of this sketch lived at home and worked in a foundry and iron works until he was about 18 years of age. After that he worked at the carpenter's and millwright's trade, until the spring of 1845, when he came West and landed at Rock Island, April 17, 1845. He came from St. Louis to Rock Island on the Steamer "War Eagle," the first boat of that name on the river. He then went to work at his trade and helped to build the first bridge across Rock River, at Camden, working about three months. He then went to the Wisconsin pineries and worked at his trade part of the time, and was also in the lumber business, cutting logs and rafting lumber down the river, selling it at different points. His lumber camp was situated between two tribes of Indians. While in this place he had to send 120 miles for his

mail. In April, 1848, he left Wisconsin and started for Pennsylvania. On his way down the river he stopped off one day to vote for Zachariah Taylor for President. He also stopped over and located a part of the farm he now owns. In 1849 he started back with his parents and came on to the place where he now lives. Mr. Scandrett married Jane R. Hall, Dec. 18, 1856. She was a daughter of William B. and Sidney (Ross) Hall, natives of Pennsylvania. By this union there were eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Sidney A., born Oct. 19, 1857; Clyde A., born March 4, 1860; Emma A., born March 29, 1862, died Jan. 5, 1868; Katie M., born May 13, 1866; Grace M., born Oct. 5, 1867; Miles J., born Nov. 5, 1869; Frank W., born July 19, 1875; Ross H., born May 8, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Scandrett celebrated their silver wedding Dec. 18, 1881. Mr. Scandrett has been identified with Scott County for a long period of years, and is a practical farmer. He has 180 acres of land under a good state of cultivation, valued at \$65 per acre. He has held the office of justice of the peace for 12 years. He was the first man drafted in the township and sent Alfred Bey as substitute.

John Scott was born in Mercer Co., Pa., Jan. 10, 1805, son of William and Sarah (Parker) Scott. They were among the early settlers of Mercer County. He was a farmer and merchant, and died in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a limited school education. He lived with his father until he was 23 years of age, helping him clear the land for the town-site of Greenville, Salem Co., Pa., he cutting the brush. In or about the year 1827, he purchased a wild piece of land in Mercer Co., Pa., and made a farm which he sold in 1851, and moved to Scott Co., Iowa, on the farm he now owns. Mr. Scott was married to Mary Bowman, March 12, 1829. By this union there were seven children, six of whom are living, viz. William S., born Feb. 15, 1831, now of Princeton Township; John B., born May 11, 1833, now of Butler Township; Catharine, born March 19, 1836; Sarah, born March 31, 1838; Mary, born May 27, 1841—now the wife of Lewis Wilcox, of Calhoun Co., Iowa; James, born Dec. 31, 1850; Andrew, born April 15, 1837, now dead. Mr. Scott has helped to open nine farms in his life, and now owns 160 acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre. In politics is a Democrat. Mrs. John Scott died Aug. 12, 1878.

Dr. T. S. Smith, one of the oldest physicians of Scott County, was born near Burlington, Vt., Jan. 22, 1836, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Street) Smith, natives of Vermont, where they were married, when two children were born—Aaron and T. S. When a mere child his parents emigrated to Onondaga Co., N. Y., when they were blessed by two more children—Eveline and Susan. Mr. Henry Smith died in Onondaga County, in 1843, and Mrs. S. followed in 1847. The subject of this sketch commenced reading medicine

when 17 years old, at Auburn, N. Y., with Dr. Coventry, and afterward attended two courses of lectures at Geneva and two at Buffalo Medical College, where he graduated in 1847. The same year came to Galena, Ill., where he followed the practice of medicine for two years, when he removed to Hampden, Rock Island Co., where he followed his profession for 20 years, which extended on both sides of the river. In 1865 he came to Scott County. In 1859 married Mary E. Hollenbeck, who bore him four children. The Doctor is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, having 420 acres of land, 300 under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$30 per acre.

Captain Benjamin T. Stiles, farmer, Pleasant Valley, Ia., was born in Medina Co., O., on the 2d day of August, 1832, son of Noble and Cynthia E. (Todd) Stiles, natives of Massachusetts, where they were married. The fruit of this marriage was seven children, five sons and two daughters, viz.: Enoch N., who went to California in 1850, and was supposed to have been murdered; Hervey R., of Muscatine Co., Ia.; B. F., of Scott County; Royal P., Perry, Dallas Co., Ia.; Celestia E., now the wife of Homer Curtis, of Cedar Co., Ia.; Cynthia E., now the wife of James Butterfield, of Iowa Co., Ia. Mr. Stiles left Massachusetts in 1831, and emigrated to Medina Co., O., where he purchased a farm in the heavy timber of Ohio and cleared it up. In 1850 went to California, where he died with the cholera two weeks after his arrival; mother died in Ohio, in 1866. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. In 1855 came to Scott County, where he worked by the month. In 1861 enlisted in the 2d Iowa Cavalry Company C, participated in all the engagements of the regiment; was promoted from 1st sergeant to 2d lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1861, and June 11, 1863, was promoted to captain; mustered out at Davenport, Ia., Oct. 7, 1864. He immediately purchased a farm in Liberty Township, where he embarked in farming up to 1877, when he came to his present place. In 1866 married Miss Emily Jacobs, a daughter of V. F. Jacobs, of New York. She died in 1868, leaving one son—Frank N. The Captain again married, Miss Alice C. Crane, a daughter of Zenas Crane; father a native of New Jersey, and mother of Massachusetts. She was born Sept. 21, 1848; one child—Bertha C. Has 120 acres of land in Scott Co., Ia., valued at \$100 per acre; also, 80 acres in Jasper Co., Ia., valued at \$20 per acre. In politics, he is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people.

PRINCETON TOWNSHIP.

Princeton is the most northern township of Scott County, lying along the river, the first permanent settlement of which was made in the spring of 1836.

Giles M. Pinneo and Haswell H. Pinneo located their claims in the fall of 1835, and moved on them as permanent settlers in the spring of 1836. George W. Harlan had located some claims prior to this for speculative purposes, but with no thought of settlement. Giles M. Pinneo settled where he now resides, on section 34, while Haswell made his claim upon which a portion of the village of Princeton was subsequently located. Many of the early settlers will remember his neat hewed log cabin, and the welcome there extended to all who might choose to call and test the hospitality of its owner. He died many years since, enjoying the respect of all who knew him.

Thomas Hubbard, Sr., who had been living on the opposite side of the river since the close of the Black Hawk war, in the spring of 1836 moved over and settled on what is now a part of the city of Princeton. The Pinneos and Mr. Hubbard were the only settlers during the year 1836.

Thomas Hubbard was from Kentucky; had served in the Black Hawk war, and seemed to have much of the old Kentucky hatred for Indians. While settled upon the Illinois side of the river, he had frequent raids made upon him by the red skins, which were repelled in true pioneer spirit. The Indians were in the habit of stealing from him such few articles of "animal civilization" as he was able to gather around him, such as fowls, hogs and cattle. He had procured some bees from the forest, which at that time were plenty, when one day on his return to his cabin he found that they had been robbed by the Indians. He was soon upon their trail with his rifle, and came up with them as they were leaving the shore in their canoes. He fired upon them, when the fire was returned, Hubbard taking to a tree for shelter. Several shots were passed and one Indian was killed. Many other skirmishes were often related by the old man of his exploits with the red skins. He returned to Kentucky and there died many years ago.

Between the years 1836 and 1840 came Daniel Hire, Benjamin F. Pike, Jesse R. James, Samuel Sturtivant, John B. Doty, Benjamin Doolittle, Jonas Barber, Jacob Rose, Abijah Goodrich, Mr. Sweet, Avery D. Pinneo, Gideon Averill, William Palmer, Franklin Rowe, Sterling Parkhurst, Matthias L. Pinneo, Samuel Gast, George Gast, Susanna Gast, Issac Daughenbaugh, John Leamer, Polly Leamer, Samuel S. Gast, John A. Gast, Wm. Gast,

Henry Shadle, Mary A. Shadle, Jacob Fulmer and Christina Fulmer.

From 1840 settlement was slow in the township for 10 years, when for a time settlers came in quite rapidly. The township now has 300 voters.

In the first settlement of Princeton Township, like all other pioneer places, families underwent many privations. Supplies of every kind, except wild meat, had to be obtained from Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island. These were taken up by water over the rapids in Indian canoes. It was but little they were able to purchase, and all that was expected in those days were the bare necessities of life. A story is told of one of the Pinneos making a journey to Davenport, after it became settled and a store had been established, with a lot of beans in order to exchange them for goods to make clothing for his family. It was bitter cold weather, and on the way he had an attack of the ague. He exchanged his beans with much difficulty at 25 cents per bushel, heaping measure, and took their "five-cent" calico at the rate of 35 cents per yard. These were the beginnings of some of those who settled in this township. But brighter days have dawned, and many of the old settlers now enjoy the fruits of early toil, and are no more placed under the necessity of "planning and contriving" to secure the little necessary to eke out an existence.

Benjamin F. Pike came up from Rockingham in the spring of 1838, and brought with him a small stock of goods, which was the first store of any kind in the township.

The first frame house built in the township was in 1837, by Daniel Hire. In the spring of 1838 Benjamin Doolittle established the first public ferry across the Wapsipinecon River, on the road from Davenport to Comanche. Jonas Barber built a steam mill this year, the first of any kind in the township. A distillery was also built this year by Jacob Rose. The first children born were Henry Hire, Thomas Doty and Albert Pinneo. The first deaths in the township were Mrs. Mary Sweet and Mrs. Lucy Goodrich.

The Methodist circuit rider at an early day penetrated the township and was followed from time to time by representatives of various denominations. There are now three represented in the township by organizations—Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Lutheran. The latter organization is at Lost Grove. In 1853 three members of the Methodist Episcopal church, —Porter McKinster, Jerry Goodrich and James Todd—assisted by their friends and neighbors, erected a brick church edifice, 26 x 36 feet. After holding services in this church about three years, the organization was transferred to Princeton, its three principal members having died meanwhile. On the 10th of February, 1856, Rev. Daniel Garber, a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Davenport, came to the township and organized a congregation of that faith.

On Saturday, May 8, a meeting was held for the election of officers. Isaac Daughenbaugh was elected elder, and Samuel Gast, deacon. The first meetings were held at the brick church, erected by the Methodists, and which they continued to use as the property of that denomination until 1859, when they built a house of worship in the town of Princeton, at a cost of \$565, which they exchanged with the Methodists for their church edifice at Lost Grove, where they yet worship.

Rev. Daniel Garber was the first pastor. He supplied the church until March 10, 1857, when Rev. F. R. Sheer was called and served until 1869, with success, with the exception of one year (1858). In 1869 Rev. George W. Shaffer supplied the pulpit, during which time he had a revival and 14 additions to the church. Mr. Shaffer continued with the church until November, 1878, when Rev. J. L. Hammond assumed the pastorate. Regular services of the church are held every Sabbath. The present membership is 52. The present officers are as follows: Samuel Heleman and J. A. Gast, elders; Adam McCoy and John Shaffer, deacons.

The Sabbath-school was first organized by the Methodist Episcopal brethren in 1853. The first superintendent was Daniel Conrad, a local M. E. preacher from Le Claire; secretary and librarian, James Todd. In 1856 the Lutheran congregation took charge of the school, electing Dr. Samuel Gast, of Princeton, as superintendent; J. L. Gast, secretary and librarian. The present superintendent is Rev. E. Hammond, assistant superintendent, W. E. Gast, secretary, William Hammond, librarian, G. C. Gast. There are now 80 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 60.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The men who first settled this township being young men without families, it was for some time unnecessary to have schools, but as soon as children were reared large enough to attend, the parents provided schools as good as their limited means, both of money and ability in teachers, could afford. The first school that was kept in what is now known as Princeton Independent District, was taught in the year 1846 or '47, by Miss Hannah Peaslee, in a log house owned by H. H. Pinneo. The succeeding teachers in the same house were Mrs. Charles Budd and Milnah Goodrich. About 1850, a bitter dispute having arisen as to where a proposed school-house should be located, the quarrel was carried so far that the project for building at all had for a time to be abandoned. In the meantime G. H. Pinneo and Wilbur Warren being determined to have a school for their children, joined together and bought an old barn, added some lumber to it, and with their own hands constructed a house that was used for some time for both school and church purposes. In 1852 a house 25 x 35 now known as the old

school-house, was built in the town, costing \$375, and was then thought to be quite extravagant. The first teacher in this house was Mathias D. Pinneo. In 1856 it was found that the title to the land on which this house was built was not good. So the heirs of the land made a compromise with the district by buying lot No. 2, block 18, and building another house exactly like the old one on this lot. This house was used for school purposes till 1864, when this school and the other schools in town were consolidated and occupied the upper and lower stories of a hall on Front street. In 1862, under an act that had been recently passed, what had formerly been known as District No. 1, Princeton Township, was erected into an independent district. The first president of the independent district was Samuel Scott; first secretary, A. H. Pinneo; and treasurer, D. H. Culbertson. Mr. Culbertson has been treasurer ever since. In 1866 it was determined to build a house suitable for school purposes, and the contract was awarded to the firm of Walker & Patterson, for \$4,500. C. W. Pinneo was the first principal in this house, and has been ever since, except two years G. M. Boyd and two years J. S. Huey taught. The present teachers are C. W. Pinneo, principal; W. L. Calhoun, intermediate, and D. E. James, primary. Miss Peaslee, the first teacher in this district, received for salary \$1.75 per week and boarded around. The present female teacher receives \$9 per week. \$20 per month was the highest wages paid to a male teacher previous to the year 1858, when the law requiring teachers to stand an examination before a county superintendent went into force. The wages very soon advanced when some qualifications were required, and greatly added to the efficiency of the schools. The number at present is about 150 scholars in all the departments, and the schools are considered quite satisfactory in their management.

Princeton Township has six sub-districts, an enrollment of 142, and 219 of school age. It has six school-houses, valued at \$5,500. The town of Princeton is an independent district, with a stone school-house valued at \$5,000. There are 189 pupils in the district with an enrollment of 98. Three teachers are employed, and the school is a graded one.

TOWN OF PRINCETON.

The first recorded plan of Princeton bears date Dec. 22, 1853. Robert Bell, George H. Bell and John Culbertson were the proprietors. The beginning of a town had been made prior to this.

In the spring of 1838 B. F. Pike opened a store in the neighborhood, the first in the township. The next one was opened by a company known as "Lawyer Hammond & Co. In 1848 W. F. Breckenridge opened a store here, calling the place at that time "Pinnacle Point."

The city of Princeton was incorporated January, 1857, and in the month of March following the first charter election was held.

Samuel Porter was elected the first mayor and resigned in May. At a special election held soon after, William Shaw was elected mayor to fill the vacancy. At this time the city contained about 250 inhabitants, one store kept by Walter & Armstrong, two public houses, one smith shop, one steam saw-mill, one church and forty-six dwelling houses.

In the month of March, 1858, William H. Thompson was elected mayor. This year the population of the place had increased to 500. The improvements were greater in the youthful city of Princeton than at any other point on the Mississippi River, for the number of inhabitants. This year there was built one steam saw-mill, by Isaac Sherman, from Cleveland, Ohio, at a cost of \$8,000, capable of cutting 30,000 feet per day; two steam grist-mills, one by McKinstry & Hubbard, at a cost of \$12,000; one by Herbert & Fishback, at a cost of \$9,000, though the firm failed before completing it. D. D. McCoy built a large house and opened a fancy dry-goods store. This season there were 62 dwellings built, among which was one by Dr. G. L. Bell, which cost about \$5,000.

In March, 1859, Dr. Thomas Galt was elected mayor. This year the population had reached 1,000, but, owing to the hard times, there was not so much improvement as the previous year. Walker & Patterson built a steam planing-mill, with all the improved machinery for making sash, doors and blinds, which was a great benefit to the place and surrounding country, besides being remunerative to its enterprising projectors. F. G. Welch built a large three-story building for a dry-goods store, but did not live to enjoy his enterprising undertaking. R. Bennett also erected a large store and opened a good stock of dry goods and groceries, and with the assistance of A. Kierney started a tin shop. This year the Presbyterians erected their church edifice. Dr. Galt erected a fine brick residence, 36 x 40, two stories and a half high, and finished in the latest style. At this time there were 15 carpenters, six blacksmiths, four shoemakers, two tailors, one tinker, seven stores, one drug store, two churches, two public houses, one livery stable, two steam saw-mills, two steam grist-mills, one steam planing-mill, two carriage shops, four blacksmith shops, two public schools, two private schools, one lawyer.*

Princeton was now in the height of its glory, everything being prosperous, with a fair opportunity of becoming one of the most flourishing towns upon the river. Early in 1860, a local writer thus spoke of it:

"Princeton now bids fair to outrival some of her more successful neighbors. By the fourth of July, 1860, there will be a direct communication with Chicago by railroad. The iron for the Sterling & Rock Island Road is contracted for, and a portion of it will be delivered this winter. The balance will be delivered as soon as the ice leaves the river, as it comes by the way of New Orleans. The road, when finished, will be 36 miles nearer Chicago than by

* Willard Barrows in *Annals of Iowa*, April, 1864.

the Chicago & Rock Island Road; 56 miles nearer Chicago, from this place, than by way of Davenport. There has also been \$27,500 of the stock taken and secured by the citizens of Princeton, by bond and mortgage, of the Sterling & Rock Island Road. There is a great opening for manufactures by water-power. There is a chance of securing a water-power of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet fall with the outlay of \$30,000. By tapping the Wapsipinecon River about four miles above this place, the water can be brought into the city at any desired point with the above amount of fall. The survey has been made by scientific engineers, and the result as stated is therefore unquestionable. * * * We prophesy that at no very distant day the city of Princeton will be one of the most flourishing towns upon the Mississippi River. It has the material in and around it, and its enterprising inhabitants will allow no opportunity to pass unimproved, that will tend to advance the interests of their thriving and beautiful city."

But, alas, for the expectations of its friends. The glorious prospects of 1860 have been permitted to vanish away; the population of the town has decreased three-fourths, and the Princeton of 1882 will not compare with the Princeton of 1860. Yet there is hope for the town. With a good situation, convenient to the great markets, with energy and pluck, the old-time prosperity may be revived and a glorious future await it.

RELIGIOUS.

There are now two church organizations represented in the place—Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal.

The Presbytery convened at Le Claire, Oct. 10, 1854, and granted a request from Presbyterians resident at Princeton, that a Presbyterian church be organized there. Accordingly, on the 12th day of November, 1854, the committee appointed by the Presbytery organized a Presbyterian church at Princeton, consisting in all of 17 members. Three elders were then duly elected, ordained and installed—Deaton B. Culbertson, Samuel Knox and John L. Gast. A church edifice was erected in 185 . The church has had a fairly prosperous existence since its organization, and is now under the pastoral care of Rev. George P. Hays.

M. E. Church.—As has nearly always been the case in a new country, the Methodist church was the first to plant here the banner of the cross. Although there might have been an occasional sermon preached here before, Joel B. Taylor was the first regularly appointed minister on this work. He was then, seemingly, but a boy, but it was the beginning of a useful and devoted life to the church. Among the members of his church here may be mentioned G. M. Pinneo, Asenath Pinneo, Haswell H. Pinneo, Hannah Hubbard, Thomas Hubbard, Pendleton Hubbard, Abijah Goodrich, Rachel Goodrich, John B. Doty and Mariah Doty.

The early settlers not being able to erect a church building, were obliged to meet for services at private houses, and when school-houses were built, to use them for meetings.

Thus the history of the church here continued with the usual vicissitudes of all religious societies, till 1853, when the members determined to erect a church building. On account of the larger portion of the members living near Lost Grove, the church was built there, but by the death of some and the removal of prominent families from there, soon so reduced their numbers that it was concluded to sell the house to the Lutherans, then in the ascendancy around the Grove, and build a house in the city of Princeton. This was accomplished in the year 1858, since which time the church in the city has been a permanent organization.

Among some of the families who were members while they occupied the church at the Grove, should be mentioned those of Abijah Goodrich, David Shoemaker, Daniel Conrod, David Todd, Porter McKinstry, Wesley Vanduzer and G. M. Pinneo. The present membership of the church here is about 40, and its pastor is the Rev. J. W. Coates.

As an adjunct of the church may be mentioned the Methodist Sunday-school. It was organized in June, 1849, by Father Pinneo, Jeremiah Goodrich, Milcah Goodrich and others, hence it has had an existence of 33 years, during which time its organization has been faithfully maintained. As an instance of devotion in this work may be mentioned: C. W. Pinneo, who was a scholar at the opening of the school and has been the Bible-class teacher during the last 20 years, and is now superintendent.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at Lost Grove, in Princeton Township, Scott Co., Iowa. It was organized by F. R. Shearer, Jan. 25, 1852, with the following members, viz.: J. C. Rice, John L. Gast and Margaret Gast, his wife; Dr. S. Gast and Angeline, his wife; A. Earhart and Catharine Earhart, his wife; H. C. Gast and Sarah Gast, his wife; J. A. Gast and Matilda Gast. At this time Reverend F. R. Shearer resided in Winchester, Van Buren Co., Iowa, and visited the infant organization in the following June. A few years after this, the Reverend G. W. Scheidee, of Philadelphia, Penn., became pastor of the congregation, but did not serve them one year. Some time after this the Rev. D. Garner, of Davenport, supplied them occasionally, but being desirous to visit Egypt, Arabia and the Holy Land, he resigned his charge in Davenport, left for the above purpose, leaving the congregation without a shepherd for some years. On the 15th of November, 1856, the Rev. F. R. Shearer took permanent charge of the congregation at a call of \$250 per annum for one-third of his time, there being at this time but 11 members in the organization, but few of them of the original organization. The following March he held a series of meetings and added 16 members to the church; and about a year from that time 24 more, additions to the membership at various times increasing

the membership to 63. During F. R. Shearer's labors of 11 years in that congregation he added 63 members, which, with the original membership, made 74 in number. November, 1858, the congregation gave him a call for all the time at a salary of \$350 and a parsonage, which he accepted and labored a few years when he began to missionate at Morristown, Henry Co., Ill., where he devoted a part of his time for four years until they built him a church, 36 x 58, 18 feet high, and finished it off in complete order. Although there never were 50 members belonging to that church, they support their own pastor and have built a very neat parsonage. During his labors at Salem church they have always had a good Sabbath-school which has been conducted a number of years by J. L. Gast.

Sketch of Swan Lodge, No. 234, I. O. O. F., of Princeton, Iowa.
—In the year 1872, several persons, residents of this place, were attached to Eagle Lodge, No. 86, of DeWitt, Iowa, but feeling that they would like the pleasure of lodge association oftener than they could enjoy it living so far away as they did, came to the conclusion to form a lodge at home. Accordingly, Messrs. O. W. Hogan, Samuel Williams, Jesse W. Forsyth, Benjamin Metzgar and Isaac F. Morgan applied to the Grand Lodge and received a charter, and the lodge was duly instituted by John Waters, D. D., G. M., April 30, 1872, under the name and title of Swan Lodge, No. 234, I. O. O. F. At the first meeting, Messrs. W. F. Culbertson, A. P. Ferguson, J. D. Stichter, J. B. Parcell, William McQuiston, A. Ruthman and L. S. Chamberlin were received and enrolled as members. At this meeting they elected O. W. Hogan, N. G.; Jesse W. Forsyth, V. G.; W. F. Culbertson, Sec.; Benjamin Metzgar, Per. Sec., and Samuel Williams, Treas.

The lodge occupied a hall owned by L. S. Chamberlin until Jan. 6, 1879, when the block in which this hall was located was burned. In this fire the lodge lost all its paraphernalia and other property amounting to nearly \$500. This was a severe blow, as there was no insurance on the property. As usual in such cases, the lodge appealed for help to other lodges in the jurisdiction of Iowa. The appeal was handsomely responded to, and with the efforts of the lodge it was able to erect for itself, during the summer of 1879, a neat and substantial brick building 32 x 45 feet, two stories, with cellar. The upper story is neatly furnished and used as a lodge room; the lower is used for a store-room. Although this order has paid out quite largely for benefits, yet it has been exceedingly fortunate in losses by death, only three, viz.: Henry Gaw, August Brusch and George T. Penry having died. Its present membership, numbering 50, is the largest it has ever had at one time. At present, its financial condition is good, being entirely out of debt and \$200 in the treasury. Its regular meetings are on Saturday evenings and the present officers are: J. B. Parcell, N. G.; E. L. Slaughter, V. G.; C. W. Pinneo, Rec. Sec.; C. W. Pinneo, Per. Sec., and L. S. Chamberlin, Treas.

Connected with this lodge is Echo Lodge, No. 104, of the degree of Rebecca, composed of the members, the wives, the sisters and the daughters of the members of Swan Lodge. Its officers are: L. S. Chamberlin, N. G.; Mrs. P. H. Martin, V. G.; D. M. Parkhurst, Sec. and Mrs. Rachel Stafford, Treas.

It is also in a very satisfactory condition and is highly prized by the members of both lodges on account of the social relations that are fostered by the intercourse of its membership.

Andrews Lodge, No. 69, A. O. U. W., was instituted May 17, 1876, and named in honor of Maj. Andrews (now clerk of the court of Scott Co.), to whom we are chiefly indebted for its organization. Twelve charter members were enrolled and elected as follows: H. Garber, P. M. W.; O. W. Hogan, M. W.; D. W. Ulam, G. F.; Jas. W. Suiter, O.; J. D. Dunlap, Recorder; C. L. Maxwell, Receiver; C. W. Knott, F.; F. W. Shaw, I. W.; Geo. Lancaster, O. W.; Wm. Durbin, R. C. Stewart and Theodore Dubois, Trustees. The present membership is 31, and the officers are: I. Monk, P. M. W.; F. M. Shaw, M. W.; E. D. Moss, G. F.; A. D. Penry, O.; A. P. Ferguson, Recorder, M. Mathews, Receiver; Jas. W. Suiter, F.; H. C. Chapman, G.; Wm. Durbin, I. W.; W. Hopson, O. W.; H. C. Chapman, Wm. Durbin and W. Hopson, Trustees. Assets, fixtures and furniture, \$250; cash, \$138.10; total, \$388.10. The lodge, though small, is in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding a considerable loss by fire during the winter of 1878-'79. The lodge has not lost any members by death.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Jacob Bragonier, a native of Franklin Co., Pa., was born Nov. 11, 1821; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Palmer) Bragonier, who were married in Maryland, and had a family of 13 children, six living—Mary, wife of Benjamin Dickenson, of Nebraska; Christina, wife of Jacob Culler, of Carroll Co., Ind.; Doratha, wife of Leonard Trumppower, of Maryland; Susannah, wife of Emanuel Tice, of Washington Co., Md.; Leah, wife of John Kennedy, of Carroll Co., Ind., and Jacob. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown; was ferryman at the time of Washington crossing at Trenton. Mr. Bragonier was one of the earliest settlers of Franklin County, and by occupation a farmer, which he followed until his death, which occurred Oct. 5, 1821, being some months before Jacob was born, leaving his mother with a large family of small children. By good management she kept them together, giving them a common-school education. She died in 1859 at the age of 84, a member of the German Reform church, and respected by all who knew her. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received his education in a log cabin, clap-board roof, slabs for seats and puncheon floor. And, as Mr. Bragonier says, it was cus-

tomary for the larger boy to go out and gather up their fuel at noon. In 1845 he married Miss Matilda Thomas; she was born in Franklin Co., Pa., Dec. 4, 1826. By this union there were 10 children, seven of whom are living, viz.: John, Abram J., Caroline, Martha, David, Clark and Howard. Mr. Bragonier came to this county in limited circumstances, by judicious management accumulated a fine property and home, and is one of the largest and well-to-do farmers of the county; has 695 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Bragonier says their first meal was taken on a dry-goods box, and consisted of a cup of tea, pork and slap-jacks; thus they started out. Mr. and Mrs. Bragonier are members of the Lutheran church.

James R. Brown was born in Wilmington, Delaware, Aug. 13, 1847, and was a son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Little) Brown. His father was born in Ireland, Nov. 24, 1815; his mother in 1829; she died when James was about eight years old. He attended school in his native place, until he was 11 years old, when his father married again, and in the fall of 1858 removed to Scott Co., Iowa, and settled on a farm in Princeton Township. His father went to work at once to improve his land, and make a home for his family in the land of his adoption. He died Oct. 4, 1875. On Dec. 27, 1870, the subject of this memoir was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Speer, who was born Dec. 26, 1848, near Pittsburg Pa., and was a daughter of William and Sarah (Wallace) Speer. Two children have been born of this union—U. W. Walter, born Jan. 1, 1875, and Ralph Archie, Jan. 10, 1878. After his marriage, Mr. Brown leased a farm of William Speer, which he cultivated until 1872, then purchased land in Princeton Township; four years later he sold this farm and located on section 1, Butler Township, which is his present home. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Presbyterian church at Le Claire.

A. B. Carter, farmer and stock-raiser, Princeton Township, was born in Center Co., Pa., Feb. 4, 1832, son of Roth and Ann (Madowell) Carter; father a native of Pennsylvania, and mother of Virginia. There was a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, five of whom are living—Catherine L. (now the wife of William Stevens), Rachel M. (now the wife of Robert Hunter), Samuel, Susan H. (now Mrs. Foreman) and Temperance C. Mr. A. B. Carter married Elizabeth Madara. She was born in Blair Co., Pa., Aug. 7, 1834. By this union there were 10 children, viz.: William (born Sept. 9, 1854), Robert C. (born Nov. 4, 1855), James W. (born July 15, 1857), Mary E. (born Nov. 11, 1859), Alvin B. (born Jan. 16, 1862), Leah L. (born July 15, 1866), Bertha (born June 16, 1869, died Sept. 8, 1869), David M. (born June 30, 1870), Le Roy M. (born June 21, 1872), Scott M. (born Sept. 11, 1876). In the spring of 1854 Mr. Carter left his home in Pennsylvania and emigrated to Scott Co., where he rented a few years, and purchased land in Butler Township; in 1876 purchased the farm where he now resides; has 240 acres of land, 163 under

cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Carter commenced with nothing but good, strong constitutions and a will to work, and by judicious management have accumulated a fine property and home. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 20th Ia. Vol. Inf., Co. K. Among some of the engagements participated in was Prairie Grove, siege and capture of Vicksburg, Fts. Morgan and Ba kely, the last battle of the war. Discharged at Clinton, Ia.

Lee L. Chapman, farmer, was born in Mason Co., Ky., March 12, 1834, son of Leander and Esther Chapman, natives of New York. They were married in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and had a family of eight children—Henry C., John G. (deceased), Lee L., Sarah E., Elizabeth E., Dora H., Hannah A. and Oliver. They came to Princeton in 1844, where he engaged in farming. In 1851 Mr. Leander Chapman met with a serious accident; losing one of his feet in a threshing machine. Mrs. Chapman died in 1878. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and when 17 years old learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1862, when he enlisted in the 2d Ia. Cav., and was mustered into the U. S. Service at Davenport. The regiment is remembered for its many hard-fought battles, its efficient officers and brave men. Their first engagement was at Holly Spring, then came Coffeeville, Grearson Raid, Wall Hill (where Mr. Chapman had a horse shot under him, and received an injury that he will carry to his grave), Jackson, Tenn., Saulsbury, Tenn., Collierville, Tupelo, Oxford Mills, etc.; being in over 80 battles and skirmishes. He was discharged July, 1865, with honors. On Nov. 10, 1856, was married to Annie R. McCausland, a daughter of J. C. and Catherine (Garver) McCausland. She was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Nov. 20., 1836. The fruit of this marriage was four children—Clarence L. (of Woodbury Co., Ia., married Miss Dell Cook, by whom there are two children), Katie (now deceased), Jessie May and John McCausland. Mr. Chapman has been identified with the county 37 years, and has lived to see its many changes. Has 160 acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, and is valued at \$50 per acre. He also has 160 acres in Woodbury Co., Ia., which is valued at \$12 per acre, besides his property in Princeton, valued at \$500. Mr. Chapman is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Henry C. Chapman, gardener and fruit-raiser, Princeton, was born in Mason Co., Ky., Oct. 8, 1831, son of Leander L. and Esther Chapman. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. When five years of age his parents moved to Kane Co., Ill, when it was sparsely settled; their nearest neighbor was three miles distant. In 1860 he married Agnes Miller, a native of Schoharie Co., N. Y., whose father emigrated to Scott County in 1836 or '37, where he engaged in the restaurant business, and afterward kept a grocery store. In 1857 he came to Princeton, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1868; his mother is still living in

Wisconsin. Mrs. Chapman was born in Davenport, March 9, 1843. The fruit of this marriage is five children, viz.: Emer E., Neva, Nora (at the Deaf and Dumb School at Council Bluffs), Mattie and Harry O. After coming to Scott County Mr. Chapman embarked in farming, which he followed until 1863, and then engaged in the livery business, which he followed for seven years. He has since been in gardening and fruit-growing. Mr. Chapman has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people. The present year he was elected a supervisor of the county. Has five acres of land, which is profusely set with fruit trees. Is a member of the A. O. U. W.

L. S. Chamberlin, one of the pioneers of Scott Co., Iowa, was born in Susquehanna Co., Pa., June 12, 1820, son of Josiah B. Chamberlin, born April, 1797, and Malinda Smith, born July, 1800. They were married in Susquehanna Co., Pa., June 27, 1819. In the spring of 1825 he moved to Tioga Co., N. Y., where he embarked in the lumber business. In the spring of 1832 he went to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., being at the time of the Black Hawk war. The following fall he returned to Tioga County, and the following spring (1833), moved his family to Rock Island Co., Ill., and located at Hampden. In the fall he made a claim in Pleasant Valley Township, and in the spring of 1834 moved on it. They first moved into a cabin owned by John and Roswell Spencer, near the ferry at Valley City, until his father built a cabin on his claim. That spring he succeeded in breaking 20 acres of wild prairie land, raising plenty of vegetables and corn to take them through the next winter. During the spring of 1835 he put up an addition to their cabin 20 x 20 feet, 1½ stories high, making a comfortable home, where the first school, singing-school and Sabbath-schools in the township were held. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin were members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Chamberlin died Sept. 7, 1836. Mrs. Chamberlin died Dec. 31, 1836. The same month Mariah and Daniel W. died, making three deaths in the family in December, 1836. There was a family of six children left, the oldest 16 and the youngest being a mere babe. The children were distributed among strangers, but they can say with pride that they have all risen to be honorable and industrious business men. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a limited education. Being thrown on his own resources, he had to work by the month, and afterward engaged in the river trade. In 1844 '45 he built the weighs at Le Claire. In the spring of 1860 he took a trip to Colorado, and spent the summer at Pike's Peak, where he followed mining, returning in the fall of the same year. In the spring of 1843 he married Harriet Parkhurst, daughter of Sterling Parkhurst, by whom there was born two children, viz.: Malinda and Lewis, who died in May, 1847. Mrs. Chamberlin died Oct. 9, 1856. In the spring of 1861 he again married, Lucy A. Marlette, a native of Montgomery Co.,

N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin are the parents of two children, one of whom is living—William M., born Aug. 24, 1862. In the fall of 1860 he came to Princeton, where he embarked in the mercantile business for some time, but finally sold out, and, in company with Isaac Hess, engaged in the lumber trade, which he followed for six years. Mr. Chamberlin has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people. In 1872 he was the nominee to the State Senate on the Democratic ticket.

William Du Bois, one of the enterprising farmers of Princeton Township, was born on the 14th day of January, 1817, son of Samuel and Kesiah (Dickinson) Du Bois. His grandfather, Capt. William Du Bois, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father and mother died in New Jersey. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. In 1837 he went to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he remained one year. In the spring of 1838 he came to Scott County and located in Pleasant Valley Township, where he became acquainted with Miss Catharine Hicks, a daughter of John Hicks, of Pennsylvania. She was born in Greene Co., Ohio, June 22, 1820. They were married in Pleasant Valley in October, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois have been blessed with a family of 14 children, 11 of whom are living, viz.: Mary M. (now the wife of John Morgan, of Jasper Co., Iowa), Theodore, Ann Eliza (now Mrs. D. S. Miller, of Scott County), Martha E. (now Mrs. G. W. Payton, of Scott County), Sarah C. (now Mrs. Norman Wood, of Osage Co., Kan.), William M., Henry R., Minerva A., Clarasa A., Emma A. and Nellie J. In 1850 Mr. Du Bois came to the place where he now resides. He has 150 acres of land under good cultivation, well stocked, and valued at \$40 per acre.

Samuel Gast, M. D., Princeton, Ia., was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., on the 17th day of December, 1807, son of Christian and Margaret (Borah) Gast, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. There was a family of 12 children; 10 lived to be adults, three now living—Margaret, Sarah and Samuel. Mr. Christian Gast at the age of 18 enlisted in the Revolutionary army, going as a substitute, once for a brother and twice for his son-in-law; afterward followed farming, until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Gast were members of the Lutheran church. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education, remaining at home until he was 15 years of age, when he commenced reading medicine under Drs. Olich & Hoffmann, remaining two years with each. The Doctor commenced the practice of medicine in Blair Co., Pa., where he remained until 1845. From there he went to Indiana, where he followed his profession. In 1847 he came to Lee Co., Ia., where he remained one year, then came to Scott County, where he has followed his profession since. The Doctor followed the general practice of medicine until the last few years. Since he has turned his attention to the treatment of cancers, he has cured thousands in the last few years;

none ever return after his treatment. The Doctor cures without the use of the knife. In 1832 he married Nancy Brennin, of Pennsylvania; by this union there were six children, five living—Matilda, John A., Ann Mariah, Mary E. and Samuel H. Mrs. Gast died in 1852. He again married, Angelina Sturdevant, a widow of Samuel Sturdevant. She was born in Bradford Co., Pa., Jan. 22, 1815. Stephen A. Sweet, the father of Mrs. Gast, was born near Albany, N. Y., when he married Mary Roberts. In an early day they moved to Bradford Co., Pa. In 1837 emigrated to Scott Co., Ia., and located in Princeton Township, and was among the early pioneers of the county. Mrs. Gast said that many times she has ground wheat and corn in a coffee-mill, before there were any mills in the country.

James A. Hire, Princeton, Ia., was born in Clarke Co., Ind., on the 30th day of August, 1822, son of Daniel, a native of Lower Canada, born Sept. 13, 1800, and Jane (Anderson) Hire, of Clarke Co., Ind., where she was born Jan. 16, 1804. By this union there were 10 children, four living, viz.: James A.; Jane, wife of Davis Thomas; Mary A., wife of W. W. Baxter; and Daniel, of Idaho. In 1837 Mr. Hire left Indiana and emigrated to Scott County, and located in Princeton Township, where he made a claim and opened up a farm, where three more children were born, viz.: Henry (now deceased), Michael and Sarah. At the time they came, there were no railroads in the West. The only mode of traveling in those days was by teams or by water. They chose the overland route, coming with teams driving their stock, which swam all the rivers and creeks from Indiana to Princeton, the last the Mississippi. They camped out, cooking their own meals, and finally landed in Iowa, September 7, when they moved into a Harrison cabin. In 1849 "Uncle Dan," as he is called, crossed the plains to California with ox-teams, making the trip in four months; he remained there nearly three years, when he returned to Scott County, and in 1859 he again went across, taking with him three sons, remaining two years, when he returned. In 1875, being anxious to see that country again, and having children there, he made his third trip, remaining five months. He is now living with his children in Princeton. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. In 1848 he married Elizabeth C. Robinson. She was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., June 14, 1831. The fruit of this marriage was 11 children, six of whom are living, viz.: Sarah Ann, James A., Michael L., Samuel K., John R. and Freddie.

Jurgen Holst, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Holstein, Germany, on the 7th day of September, 1846, son of Jurgen and Magdalena (Tieja) Holst, natives of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1858, coming by steamer via New York, to Princeton, where he purchased the place where Mr. Holst now resides, of 200 acres, where he remained until his death, which occurred Feb. 12, 1879. Mrs. Holst died Oct. 12, 1880. The sub-

ject of this sketch came to the States when he was 12 years of age; was reared on a farm and received a limited school education. In August, 1872, married Dora Hubbel. She was born in Germany, May 8, 1851. By this union there are five children, four of whom are living, viz.: George, Henry, Caroline, Gustave. Has 280 acres of land, 240 acres under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. His farm is decorated with a beautiful residence and large and commodious barns and out-buildings, and is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county.

Jeremiah Hubbard was born in Kentucky, Sept. 15, 1822, son of Thomas and Hannah Goodrich. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard were married in Kentucky. By this union there was a family of 10 children, four living—Rosetta H., William, Jeremiah, Pendleton. Mr. Hubbard, by occupation, was a hatter, which he followed in connection with farming. In February, 1828, left his home in Kentucky and emigrated to Wisconsin, where he worked in the mines and remained two years. Then removed to Rock Island County, Ill., in 1830, and located two miles from Port Byron, where he purchased land and made a farm and remained until 1834, when he came to Princeton, Ia., and followed farming and furnishing steamboats with wood. The subject of this sketch came to Rock Island County, Ill., with his parents in 1828, and thence to Princeton, Ia., in 1834. He afterward returned to the mines in Wisconsin, where he remained five years. In 1853, married Harriet B. Moss, daughter of Thomas Moss. She was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, September, 1835. By this union there was a family of four children, three living—Esther (now the wife of James Schaffer), Mary E. and Charles J. After marrying, came to the place where they reside, moving into a log cabin, with two small windows, their furniture being of the rudest kind. Mrs. Hubbard says her first ride to Le Claire after their marriage was after a yoke of oxen and a cart painted red; thus she started out to visit her friends. Mr. Hubbard has 120 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$40 per acre. At the time Mr. Hubbard came to Rock Island there were no mails, and for their milling had to go to Rapids City, where a man had built a hand-mill, and each man had to do his own grinding. Mr. Hubbard has been identified with the county for nearly half a century and has seen it from its infancy to a fine, cultivated county.

Samuel Knox, M. D., one of the oldest practicing physicians of Scott County, was born in Adams Co., Pa., near Gettysburg, on the 16th day of October, 1824, a son of Samuel and Margaret (Witherell) Knox, natives of the same place. The great grandfather of Dr. Samuel Knox came to Pennsylvania in an early day, and took up land under William Penn; from him it went to his grandfather, a graduate of the State University of Pennsylvania; then to his father, Samuel Knox; then to the Doctor, the subject of this sketch, being in the possession of the family about 140 years. His grandfather had two sons—Samuel, and John, who became an

eminent preacher, having D. D. added to his name before he was 35 years of age, filling a pulpit in New York City for 50 years. The children of Samuel and Margaret Knox were nine, eight of whom are living, viz.: Rachel R. (who was the wife of Hon. James H. Marshall, of Pennsylvania, who represented his district in the Legislature), Samuel John (of Pennsylvania), Margaret H. (the wife of Andrew Marshall, a retired capitalist of Fairfield, Pa.), Sarah (a widow of Benjamin Marshall, of Pennsylvania), Euphemia Mason, (wife of Thomas Rinehart, a prominent merchant of Pennsylvania), Charles Mc (major of the Ninth New York Cavalry, now of Philadelphia), Harriet E. (wife of Johnson Rankin, of Mercersburg, Pa., a retired farmer), Martha V. (wife of Hance Boyd, a retired farmer of Mercersburg, Pa.). Mr. and Mrs. Knox were members of the United Presbyterian church, and died in Pennsylvania, leaving a large family, and the Doctor took charge of the property, and education of the family, his youngest sister being but three years old. In 1852 the Doctor commenced reading medicine under Dr. David Horner, of Gettysburg, where he remained one year. In 1853 he came to Le Claire, Ia., where he still prosecuted his studies with Dr. Hills. In 1854-'55 he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1857 graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College. In the fall of the same year he came to Princeton, where he has followed his profession since. In 1851 the Doctor married Mary E. Culbertson, a daughter of Capt. John Culbertson, of Franklin Co., Pa., where she was born June, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Knox are the parents of six children, four of whom are living, viz.: John A. (a practicing physician of Princeton, Ia.), Mary E., Samuel, Charles Mc. The Doctor has always taken an active interest in the welfare of Princeton, and in 1855 laid out what is known as Knox addition. In politics was an old-line Whig, and at the time of the organization of the Republican party joined them, and has affiliated with them since.

John Knox, M. D., Princeton, Ia., was born in Princeton, Ia., on the 30th day of September, 1852, son of Dr. Samuel and Mary E. (Culbertson) Knox. John in early life commenced the reading of medicine in his father's office. When 20 years of age he attended school in Monmouth College for two years. In the fall of 1873 he went to Philadelphia, where he remained until the fall of 1874, when he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. This is given to show the standing of Dr. Knox: "We, the visiting physicians and surgeons and accoucheurs to the Philadelphia hospital, do certify that John Knox, M. D., a graduate of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, has served a full time as resident physician and surgeon accoucheur in one of the largest institutions of the kind in the United States." Some of the prominent physicians who certify to the above: Wm. Pepper, now provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Chas. J. Stelle, LL. D., Horatio C. Wood, Jr., James Tyson, L. A. Dumy, Wm. C. Pancoast, John Brenton and others. Dr. Knox is a member of

the Scott County Medical Association, and takes an active interest in politics, being one of the leading spirits of the Republican party.

Mark Mathews was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 17, 1834, son of John H. and Sarah (Butler) Mathews, who were married in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, in June, 1832. They reared a family of 10 children—Mark, Ann, Frederick, Caroline (now the widow of Wm. Eli, who enlisted in the 16th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and died of disease contracted in the army), Maria (now Mrs. Russell Hunt), James (who was a captain in the Union army, and died in the South, where he was engaged in business), Harry Ellen, Lucy and Elizabeth (now Mrs. Chas. Van Epps). Mr. John Mathews was a carpenter by trade, and built the court-house at Lewiston, Ill. He was a member of the Republican party from its organization, and died Oct. 15, 1877. His widow is still living at the advanced age of 71 years. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm; his father being a carpenter and joiner, he learned the trade. In 1865 he married Harriet Slaughter, a daughter of Theron Slaughter, of Essex Co., N. Y., where she was born Feb. 22, 1841. The fruit of this union is three children—Harry, born Jan. 19, 1868; Jennie, born Dec. 14, 1870; Jessie, born Dec. 22, 1879. In January, 1852, Mr. Mathews came to Scott County, where he worked at various branches of business. In 1862 he enlisted in the 20th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company G. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove; his health failing, he received his discharge April, 1873. After being discharged from the army he purchased his present home. He has 120 acres of land all under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Mathews in politics is a Greenbacker, and has done more for the interest of the party than any other man in the county; not only has he given his time, but has spent money for the cause.

Conrad T. Myers, one of the enterprising farmers and early settlers of Scott Co., was born in Rockland Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1809, son of Garrett and Jane (Tinkey) Myers. Mr. and Mrs. Myers were married in Rockland Co., N. Y., where 10 children were born. Mr. Myers was a laborer, and became a river man, working on the Hudson River between Albany and New York, and became the first pilot that ever ran a steam vessel, being employed by Robert Fulton on the first trip up the Hudson, and, as he claimed, never received any pay for his trip. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a limited education. In April, 1834, he married Miss Sarah Gilman, a daughter of Joseph Gilman, a native of New England. She was born in Stockbridge, Vt., June 10, 1811. The fruit of this marriage was seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Hannah (now the wife of Milo Pollock), Mary (now Mrs. James Swim), William C., Eveline (now Mrs. Theo. Du Bois), Henry (died May 5, 1881), and two who died in infancy. In 1838 Mr. Myers emigrated to Jay Co., Ind; coming via Olean Point, headwaters of the Alleghany River, where he built a flat-boat in company with another

emigrant, and floated down the river to Pittsburg, thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, being on the water four weeks. In 1840 left Indiana for Scott County with teams to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence by rivers to Davenport, landing on the sixth day of March. He first located in Pleasant Valley, where he remained until 1867, when he removed to his present home. Mr. Myers has a fine farm of 220 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in raising grain and stock.

Thomas M. Nowlin, farmer and stock-raiser, Princeton, Ia., was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., on the 25th day of September, 1820; son of Thomas and Mary (McMullen) Nowlin; father a native of New York, and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. They were married in Huntingdon Co., Pa., by David R. Porter, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, where a family of eight children were born six sons and two daughters, two of whom are living,—Samuel (of Tyrone City, Pa.), and Thomas M. Mr. Nowlin, by occupation was a farmer, following it up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1852, Mrs. Nowlin dying the same year. They were members of the M. E. church. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. When 16 years of age was apprenticed to the tailor's trade for three years and one year under instructions. On Feb. 3, 1846, was married to Eliza Williard, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Hull) Williard, natives of Bradford Co., Pa., where she was born Oct. 29, 1822. The fruit of this marriage was seven children, four sons and three daughters—Thomas W. (San Francisco, Cal.), Samuel F., Mary, Judge John B. (of the Black Hills, Probate Judge of Pennington Co., Dak.), Clark C. (now engaged in school-teaching at Rapid City, Ill.), Isabell and Annie. Mr. Nowlin is an advocate of education. All of his children except one were students at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia. In 1851 he left his home in Pennsylvania, and emigrated with his family to Scott County, and purchased a farm in Winfield Township, where they remained two years. From there he went to Princeton, where he built the Riverside House, which they occupied until 1855, and then purchased a farm in the neighborhood, where he now lives, where he removed, but soon after removed to Princeton, where they remained until 1863, when they came to their present home. Mr. Nowlin has 105 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. Had two sons in the Union Army, Thos. W. enlisted in the 10th Ia. Vol. Inf., Co. I., and Samuel F. (in the 11th Ia. Vol. Inf., Co. C).

John B. Parcell, postmaster, Princeton, was born in Morris Co., N. J., Aug. 19, 1815, son of Stephen and Hannah (Bonnell) Parcell, natives of New Jersey, where they were married, and where one son was born, John B. In early life, followed the manufacture of spinning wheels, and engaged in business in New York City, and Baltimore, Md. He ran a mill near Hoboken some time, which was destroyed by fire. In 1837, he

left his family in New York with his brother and came to Illinois; from there to Iowa and located in Le Claire Township, sending for his family soon after. Mrs. Parcell came via St. Louis, where she was delayed by the ice and did not reach Iowa until in the spring. Mr. Parcell engaged in manufacturing clothing in Scott County, until his death, which occurred in 1854. Mrs. Parcell is still living with her son, in Princeton, at the age of 91 years, hale and hearty. The subject of this sketch came to the county in the fall of 1829. In the spring of 1842, married Catharine Smith. The fruit of this marriage was four children, viz.: Alice, now the wife of William H. Peters, of Atlantic, Ia.; Mary M., now the wife of Milton Jenkins, of Scott County, Ia.; Gertrude, who married Joseph Huey, of Clinton County, Ia.; Stephen, died in infancy. Mr. Parcell has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people. Has held the office of postmaster for the last 15 years; also justice of the peace and notary public. Is a member of Swan Lodge, No. 234, I. O. O. F. In politics, was an old-line Whig, but at the time of the organization of the Republican party, joined them and has affiliated with them since. Mr. Parcell was commissioned as recruiting officer and succeeded in raising a company for the 20th Iowa Vol. Inf., and received a commission as lieutenant of said company.

Giles M. Pinneo, retired farmer, is a native of Ducksburg, Washington Co., Vt., born April 10, 1809; son of Giles and Hannah (Davis) Pinneo, natives of Vermont, where they were married and six children were born. Mrs. Pinneo died about 1825. Mr. Pinneo again married, Mrs. Flora Gage, by whom he had two children. Mr. Pinneo was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was an old-line Democrat. Mr. Giles Pinneo, Jr., was reared on a farm and obtained a good education in the public schools of Vermont. In the spring of 1834, he left his home in the Green Mountain State for the then far West, coming by water to Detroit, Mich., then by teams to Illinois, striking the Fox River 40 miles south of Chicago; from there he walked to Springfield, where he had a brother living. As that section of the country was very unhealthy, and wages were low, he did not tarry there long. His step-mother's brother, John Burnham, having visited Scott County on a hunting expedition, persuaded him to come here. Having two brothers here he concluded to come. He went to Rock Island, arriving there on July 23, 1834. He was taken with a fever and was confined to his bed some weeks. In the fall he came to Pleasant Valley Township, made a claim and built a cabin, remaining one year; then came to Princeton Township and located on the place where he now resides. His first summer here was spent in camp. In the fall of 1835 he erected a hewed log house. Mr. Pinneo married Ase-nath Stricker Nov. 30, 1837; she was born in Clarke County, Ind. They were blessed with four children, of whom Charles W., born Dec. 26, 1839; Sarah, born Nov. 28, 1841, and Mary E., born

May 28, 1844, are living. Mr. Pinneo is one of Scott County's earliest settlers and was the first to locate in Princeton Township.

C. W. Pinneo was born Dec. 25, 1839, on the place now known as the Pinneo homestead, and is therefore entitled to be called one of the old settlers of Scott County. He was the only son of G. M. and Asenath Pinneo. Nothing more than ordinary occurred during his childhood and youth than happens to all youth among the pioneers of a new country. His education was limited almost entirely to his own efforts, as the common schools of his time were very inefficient, if not almost entirely worthless. He commenced his career as a common-school teacher in December, 1857, in District No. 2, Princeton Township. Before this term closed he was employed to teach a term of school during the coming winter.

Isaac T. Pope, deceased, one of Scott County pioneers, who emigrated to the county in about 1840, was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 13, 1813, son of Esquire S. Pope and Sally Angel. When Isaac was a young man, his parents moved to Steuben Co., N. Y., and in company with them, in 1836, removed to Quincy, Adams Co., Ill. In January, 1834, married Mary A. Rathburn, a daughter of Washington Rathburn, of Connecticut. Mrs. Pope was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., March 15, 1814. The fruit of this union was nine children, five of whom lived to be adults, viz.: Sarah Jane, now Mrs. James Wood, of Scott County; Wm. H. H., married Mary Allen, of Pleasant Valley; Melvina, now Mrs. John Fanning, of Princeton; James K., who married Mary Green, of Missouri; George W., who married Maria Van Epps, of Pleasant Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Pope came to Scott County poor, built a log cabin into which they moved, and from the wild prairies made a farm. There were plenty of Indians at the time. Mr. Pope remained on his farm until his death, which occurred in 1863. He died leaving a fine property—a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$75 per acre.

Robert H. Pope, Princeton, Iowa, lime and grain-dealer and steamboat agent, was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., on the second day of May, 1821, son of Esquire S. and Sally (Angel) Pope, natives of New York State, where they were married. By this union there was a family of 13 children, 12 of whom lived to adults, four now living—Casanda, William, Robert H., and Justus. Mr. Pope was by occupation a farmer. In 1836 he left New York and with his family emigrated to Quincy, Ill., where he followed farming until 1840, when he removed to Ft. Madison, Iowa, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1842, mother dying the same year, leaving a large family to mourn their loss. The subject of this sketch remained at home until his father's death, when he came to Davenport, Iowa, and located in Pleasant Valley, where he embarked in farming. He engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed up until 1851, when he moved to Le Claire and prosecuted the same business. The same year mar-

ried Angeline H. Stebbens, a daughter of Bishop and Hannah (Comstock) Stebbens, of New London, Conn., where she was born March 7, 1829. They were married Feb. 25, 1852. The fruit of this marriage was six children, viz.: Alvaretta, now the wife of Henry Garber; Adelbert, who died Aug. 27, 1856; Frank Clarence, died April 18, 1864; Fred and Scott. Remained in Le Claire for a couple of years, when he came to Princeton and built the first frame house here; it was used as a hotel. He also carried on the mercantile business until 1862, since which time has been in the warehouse business and steamboat agent. Had also a lime kiln which he operates with his son-in-law, where they manufacture about 100 barrels per day. Has a fine property in the city limits of 60 acres, valued at \$8,000. Mr. Pope's warehouse stands on what is known as Pinnacle Point, the only safe landing in low water in the vicinity of Princeton, the river channel striking that point and thence running east, striking the Illinois shore about two miles below, therefore giving him controll of the steamboat business of the town.

Justus Pope was born in Brown Co., N. Y., on the 15th day of September, 1823, son of Esquire S. and Sally (Angel) Pope, natives of New York, where a family of 13 children was born, four living—Casanda, wife of Tomkins Mallett, of Muscatine, Ia.; William, of Utah Territory; Robert, of Princeton, and Justus. Esquire Pope emigrated in 1836 to Adams Co., Ill., where he purchased land and made a farm, and in 1838 or '39 removed to Lee Co., Iowa, where he remained until his death in 1843; mother died in 1842. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1842 came to Scott County, Iowa, and located in Pleasant Valley. Sept. 12, 1848, married Sarah A. Wood, a daughter of Norman and Emily (Gilmore) Wood, natives of Vermont; they were married in Steuben Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1825, and had a family of five children, four living—James W., Laura (wife of George Arrel), Norman H. Mrs. Pope was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1827. The fruit of this marriage was three children, viz.: Emily C. now the wife of Lloyd Chapman, of Adams Co., Iowa; Lewis W., who married Alice Ingraham, and Henry L. Mr. Pope came to the county in an early day, took up wild lands and made a farm in Pleasant Valley. In 1864 came to Princeton Township, where he has resided since. Mr. and Mrs. Pope came to the county in limited circumstances, but by hard work and economy have made a fine property and home. Has 186 acres of land, 176 under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$55 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Pope are members of the Lutheran church.

William Scott, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Mercer Co., Pa., on the 15th day of February, 1831, son of John and Mary (Bowman) Scott, natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Pennsylvania, where a family of six children were born, viz.: William, John B., Catherine (now the wife of Henry Wallace), Mary

(now the wife of L. P. Wilcox), Sarah (Pleasant Valley) and James B. In 1851 Mr. Scott left his home in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Scott Co., Ia., and located in Pleasant Valley Township, where he now resides, at the advanced age of 77. Mrs. Scott died Aug. 12, 1878. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. Feb. 12, 1860, married Elanore Parkhurst, a daughter of Jonas W. and Caroline Derman. She was born in a log cabin in Le Claire Township, Nov. 20, 1837. By this union there were five children, viz.: Lillian V., born Dec. 2, 1860; Ernest Le Roy, born Sept. 27, 1864; William D., Dec. 20, 1872; James W., born Jan. 10, 1874; Waldo W., born Sept. 19, 1876. Mr. Scott has 120 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$50 an acre. Mr. Scott came to the county in an early day, and has seen the prairies from their wild uncultivated state to a beautiful farming country.

James L. Sharlow, farmer and stock-raiser, Princeton, was born in Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Jan. 9, 1844, son of David and Louisa (Ladd) Sharlow; father a native of Ireland and mother of Kentucky. They were married in Galena, where 10 children were born, six of whom are living; viz.: James L., Wm. B., Martha Ann (now the wife of B. F. Bigelow, Jasper Co., Ia.), David, Henry T. and George E. In 1835 David Sharlow left his home in Ireland and came to the United States, landing in Philadelphia, thence to Chicago, where he made a claim which he traded for a team of horses and a shot gun. From Chicago went to Galena, where he worked in the mines and was afterward employed in the smelting works. In 1851 went to California, via Cape Horn, where he embarked in mining, remaining four years. In 1856 came to Scott County, where he rented a farm in Le Claire Township, where Mr. Bragonier now lives, where he died July 9, 1873. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1862, in the 20th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company K. Among the principal engagements were Prairie Grove, siege and capture of Vicksburg, Red River expedition under Banks, etc., was mustered out at Clinton, Ia., July 17, 1865. Mr. Sharlow has 290 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Has under his supervision 1,100 acres, 400 under cultivation.

William B. Sharlow, commercial agent, Dysart, Tama Co., Ia., was born in Galena, Ill., June 11, 1846, son of David and Louisa Ladd. Dec. 27, 1875, married Miss Lou M. Knott, a daughter of Harrison Knott, of Ohio, who was a schoolmate of Gen. U. S. Grant. She was born in Ohio in 1840. By this union there was one child—Bertha B.

James Speer, farmer, Princeton, was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., on the 10th day of May, 1803, son of William and Margaret (Hunter) Speer; father a native of Ireland and mother of Pennsylvania. They were married in Cumberland Co., Pa., where a family of seven children was born, four living—John, Robert, Jane and James. His father by trade was a tailor; in later life followed

farming. He died in Cumberland County in 1862. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received an elementary school education. When 22 years of age engaged in the steamboat trade for a couple of years; then was employed by a fur company on the Tennessee River, trading with the Indians, at that time a vast wilderness, receiving \$10 per month for his labor. He returned to New Orleans. Seeing he could get more wages, he concluded to remain, but when he went for his pay the captain of the boat would not pay him, and he was compelled to bring him before the mayor of New Orleans, who decided that he should pay him \$30 per month, then the going wages in Louisiana. In 1829 married Margaret Crawford, a daughter of John and Mary Crawford, of Pennsylvania; where she was born June 21, 1810. By this union there were eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Mary J. (now the wife of William Miller, of Clinton Co., Ia.), John (deceased), Robert, James, Joseph, Andrew (of Tama Co., Ia.), Eliza (now the wife of James White, of Shelby Co., Ia.). In 1840 left his home in Pennsylvania and came to Le Claire, Ia. Moved into a log cabin 16 x 14, clapboard roof, sod chimney, and as Mr. Speer says, the wrong end down, as the smoke came out of the lower end chiefly; the roof was so they could lay abed and look out and see the stars, and Mr. Speer said, many a time in a storm they had to spread an umbrella to keep themselves dry in bed. Thus Mr. and Mrs. Speer started in the county. A few years after coming to the county they made a claim in Lost Grove, where they opened up a farm and worked hard to develop the country. Mr. Speer came to the county a poor man, but by hard work and economy owned 1,340 acres of land, worth \$20 per acre, amounting to the sum of \$26,800. Mr. Speer has sustained some heavy losses by going security, and has paid \$12,000, but still has enough to see him through. Mr. and Mrs. Speer are members of the United Presbyterian church.

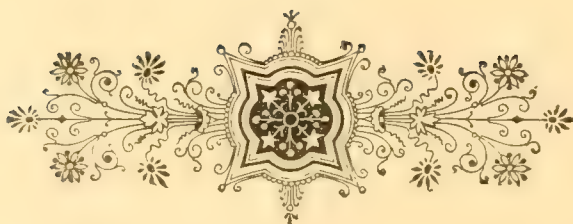
William Speer, son of James and Margaret (Crawford) Speer, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., on the 8th of January, 1834. In the spring of 1839 his parents emigrated to this county, and settled on a farm near Le Claire. After a residence of 10 or 12 years at that place, they moved into Princeton Township, and located on section 32. William lived with his father, assisting on the farm, and cultivating land on his own account until the spring of 1860, when he was smitten with the "gold fever," and went to Colorado, where he engaged in mining some six months, then returned to Scott County, a poorer, but wiser man. On March 14, 1861, he was married to Amanda, daughter of Archibald and Rebecca McHenry, *nee* Eaton. She was born Jan. 1, 1836, in Pennsylvania. Mr. Speer farmed on his father's land two years after he was married, then rented a farm in Lincoln Township for three years. He then moved on to the farm where he now resides. He owns 320 acres of land, 80 in Lincoln, 80 in Butler, and 160 in Princeton Townships, and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Speer have

had eight children, six living—Margaret M., born Jan. 10, 1863; Anna M., Dec. 21, 1866; Carrie B., Nov. 11, 1870, Rebecca J., Jan. 17, 1873; William J., April 16, 1875; and Edward J., April 30, 1878. Mr. James Speer was one of the pioneers of Scott County, and remembers that the first court held in the county, was in a log house in Davenport, one end of which he lived in with his family.

John D. Stafford, deceased, one of the pioneers of Scott Co., Ia., was born in Indiana in 1829, and came to Scott County in 1837, and located in Le Claire Township, where he opened up a farm on which he remained a few years, when he sold out and went to Valley City, and built a mill, in company with Roswell H. Spencer, where he remained three years and in the meantime became acquainted with Rachel Slaughter, a daughter of Theron and Julia Slaughter. They were married in Pleasant Valley. In 1856 he came to Princeton Township, where Mrs. Stafford now resides, and remained until his death, which occurred in 1876. By this union there were two living children—Edgar L., born March 24, 1856; Dickson E., born Dec. 7, 1865. Mrs. Stafford has a fine property of 160 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, well stocked, with fine buildings which she has built since the death of Mr. S., for which she deserves great credit. At the time of Mr. S.'s death the land was encumbered, and by judicious management she has succeeded in paying off all indebtedness.

J. W. Walker, miller, one of the enterprising business men of Princeton, was born in Beaver Co., Pa., July 29, 1821, son of Isaac and Eliza J. (Reno) Walker; father a native of New Hampshire, and mother of Pennsylvania. They were married in Beaver Co., Pa., in 1820, where a family of eight children were born, seven living—J. W., Bruce, Isaac, Marcellus, Eliza J. (now the wife of Samuel Porter, of Kansas), Lydia Ann (wife of D. Williams, of St. Paul) and Hettie. Mr. Isaac Walker left his home in Pennsylvania and emigrated to Mason, Ill., where he followed the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He died in Mason County, in 1866; mother died in the year previous. The subject of this sketch was reared to the trade of a carpenter and joiner; when 20 years of age went to Natchez, where he followed his trade until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted in the 7th United States Infantry, Company D, under Generals Taylor and Scott, and participated in all the engagements of the regiment, which were Palo Alto, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras and the taking of the city of Mexico; thence back to St. Louis, where he was discharged; from there returned to Mason County. Jan. 1, 1851, he married Miss Catharine Rigeause. She was born in Germany in 1830. The fruit of this marriage was nine children, viz.: Elizabeth, Lewis, Katie, William, Josie, Hettie, John, Melvina and Eugene. Mr. W. remained in Mason five years, when he came to Princeton, where he built a planing-mill, in

company with Mr. Patterson. In 1876 Mr. Walker converted it into a flouring-mill, known as the Princeton Star Mills, where he has a capacity of 20 barrels in 24 hours. Has the latest improvement, and his flour stands the test with any in the country. In politics he is a staunch Greenbacker. Mr. Walker took an active interest in our late war, spending money and time, enlisting and sending men into the field.



ROCKINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

This is the smallest township in the county, and yet one around which many historical scenes center. Its settlement began simultaneously with Princeton and Le Claire. Col. John Sullivan, of Zanesville, Ohio, James and Adrian H. Davenport, Henry W. Higgins and others purchased the claim made upon the site of the village subsequently laid out, directly opposite the mouth of Rock River.

During the years 1835, '36 and '37 a few settlers made claims back from the river, along under the bluffs and on the edge of the prairie. Among them was David Sullivan in 1835, immediately back of the village of Rockingham, under the bluff. His farm extended to the bottom lands. Rufus Ricker also settled in 1836, and Rev. Enoch Mead in the winter of 1837.

Among those who settled on the bluffs and on the edge of the prairie were Lewis Ringlesly in 1837, E. W. H. Wingfield in 1836, and John Wilson in 1835, who was familiarly known as "Wild-cat Wilson," from having, as he said, "whipped his weight in wild-cats," and Charles Jacob Friday, the first permanent German settler in Scott County, who broke the first ground up on the bluffs, 10 acres for himself and four for Mr. Winfield, in 1836.

John W. Brown, William Van Tassel and John Burnside also made claims or purchased them on Black Hawk Creek, just above Rockingham, in 1836.

RELIGIOUS.

The following sketch of the religious history of Rockingham is from the pen of Rev. Enoch Mead, one of the oldest living settlers of Rockingham Township:

"This town was early favored with religious institutions. Traveling preachers occasionally visited the place at the time of its first settlement. The first preacher to make a permanent settlement was the Rev. E. Mead, a Presbyterian clergyman from the East. He came to the place in the winter of 1837-'38 and soon succeeded in gathering a congregation and organizing a Presbyterian church. His family soon joined him in his new home. Early after the settlement of the place the Methodist denomination formed a "class," which was continued for many years, being supplied by itinerants of that church.

The Presbyterians and the Methodists are the only religious denominations that have had organizations in the place.

The Presbyterian denomination being in great need of a house of worship, in the spring of 1838, as a temporary expedient, pur-

chased the house that had been fitted up for a place of worship and a school-house, intending at a future time to build a house better adapted to their wants.

This house was for several years the only place of public worship in the town. In the meantime, by a united effort on the part of the citizens, a new church was built which became the property of the Methodist denomination. These two churches were used on the Sabbath, and for occasional services for several years, until the establishment of the county seat at Davenport, which had the effect of destroying the prospects of Rockingham as an important town.

About this time the Presbyterian church in Rockingham abandoned their organization and united with the larger church at the county seat. Their house of worship, now sadly out of repair, was sold and the proceeds applied to aid the Presbyterian church of Davenport.

The Methodist denomination maintained their organization several years longer, but finally abandoned it. Some 15 or 20 years ago their house of worship was sold and became private property.

At the present time there is no religious organization in the place except the Sabbath-school. This is in a flourishing condition and promises to be an institution of great usefulness.

The first Sabbath-school in Rockingham was organized in the year 1838, more than 40 years past, by the Rev. E. Mead. This school has continued, with some interruptions, until the present time. No history of the school has been preserved, except as given below, dating back 25 years, when the school was re-organized. Miss Harriet N. Mc Karg gives an account of the school from its re-organization:

"Nearly a quarter of a century since the Rev. John H. Winsor (now of St. Paul, Minn.), assisted by Joseph Bloomer, students of Iowa College, Davenport, organized a Union Sabbath school in the old M. E. church building, now standing a few yards from its old site in the town plat of Rockingham. This school had 50 enrolled names, and the teachers were particular in regard to the memorizing of the Scriptures, a good custom now considered far behind the times.

"Mary E. Mead, Maggie A. Coleman and Mary E. Mc Karg, misses in the intermediate class, recited almost complete the four Evangelists, during the summer, for in that day all country Sabbath-schools went into winter quarters, or closed in October. At the spring opening the school was taken in care of the M. E. church, and John Coleman appointed superintendent, who kept it in good working order for three successive summers. In 1855 the place of meeting was changed to the Franklin school-house, and was again union, with Mr. Etherel Camp for superintendent. This organization continued three years. About this time Rev. E. Mead conducted a Bible class in the study of the Westminster

Shorter Catechism, with the Baker Exposition. This was held at another hour in a room in an old log house on the Mc Karg farm. In a few weeks we all went to the Franklin and elected Mr. John Coates superintendent for two years.

"In 1864 it was thought best to have a school in Rockingham independent of the Franklin, as it would get a few pupils from the river bank to attend who could not be induced to walk to the bluff. Mrs. John Willis had charge of this school, and at the close of the summer the Franklin superintendent, Mr. Charles Hamora, was drafted, and on his leaving, the school was scattered and demoralized.

"Mrs. Willis worked on faithfully, summer and winter, for the term of four years, when failing health compelled her to report the post vacant, and ask the Y. M. C. A., of Davenport, to organize a school in Rockingham, which they did, Jan. 18, 1869, and provided us with a superintendent and one teacher a year. This school would scorn the idea of closing during the winter months.

"To say that the Rockingham Township Sabbath-schools have not tried to keep pace with the other religious institutions of our county (for this is the only one in the township) would be injustice to our predecessors, and that we have kept pace would be better said by persons not so much interested as the writer."

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Rockingham was in the summer of 1837. It was taught by Miss Rhoda Vosburg, a niece of Judge W. L. Cook. Rev. Enoch Mead taught a four-months' school in the following winter. The township has now two sub-districts, with 132 children of school age, an enrollment of 83, and two frame school-houses valued at \$3,100.

RELIGIOUS.

Rock River Parish, located in the town of Rockingham, was organized at the house of Ira Cook, on the 15th day of June, 1843, with Rev. Zachariah H. Goldsmith in the chair, and S. S. Brown, secretary. A constitution was adopted, after which five vestrymen were chosen, out of which were elected two wardens, one treasurer and one secretary. The gentlemen elected were George B. Sargeant, Sec'y; Wm. Van Tuyl, Treas.; James Davenport and John Willis, Wardens; James Davenport, William Van Tuyl, S. S. Brown, John Willis and George B. Sargeant, Vestrymen. Their pastor was Rev. Zachariah H. Goldsmith.

VILLAGE OF ROCKINGHAM.

The village of Rockingham was laid out in 1836, and platted by J. H. Sullivan, James Davenport, Adrian Davenport and others, and was located on section 8. In August of that year Col. Sullivan,

with his family and some others, came out for settlement. The town on the first of May, of this year, contained two log cabins, one being occupied by A. H. Davenport and his family, and the other by a Mr. Foster. Mr. Sullivan brought with him a small stock of goods, and removing his store from Stephenson, now Rock Island, where he had been trading for a year, he erected a small building, and soon opened a dry-goods and grocery store. In the fall and winter of 1836 Rockingham contained some 13 houses, and about 100 inhabitants, among whom were Colonel Sullivan and family, the Davenport families, Millington and Franklin Easley, John Coleman and brothers, William Lingo, William Mountain, Mr. Cole, John Willis, S. S. Brown, Henry C. Morehead, David Sullivan, Etheral and J. M. Camp, William White, William Detro, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, James B. McCoy, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows. A large hotel was erected by J. H. Sullivan, James and A. H. Davenport, and some others in 1836, and kept for several years by H. W. Higgins, and was one of the best public houses west of the Mississippi River. Here the county commissioners held their court until it was finally and irrevocably settled that Davenport was to be the county seat. Tradition has it that Judge Irwin held here a term of the District Court, but unfortunately there are no records of the event. The old hotel building yet stands, and is now known as the Farmers' Hotel. In the spring of 1837 two more dry-goods stores were opened in the village, one by the Davenports, and the other by John S. Sheller & Co.

In the summer of 1837 a steam saw and flouring mill was erected by Mr. Sullivan, it being the first of the kind built in Scott County, in the Black Hawk purchase. This mill did effective service for many years. Even after the village ceased to exist, it continued to do duty for the farmers in the neighborhood. It was torn down in 1852, the building being removed and re-erected as a barn, the machinery being taken to Le Claire and used in a mill in that village.

In 1838 Rockingham contained 45 houses, including stores and work-shops, and in 1839 there were four dry-goods stores, three grocery stores, besides a drug store and some whisky shops. Mechanics of nearly all trades had settled here, and the town gave every evidence of thrift and long life. The cause of its decline will be found in Chapter I. under the head of the County Seat Contest. Rockingham made a desperate effort to secure the county seat, and when that failed her hopes began to decline, and from the date the contest was decided in favor of Davenport, all efforts ceased to build up the place, and removals began, one by one, until to-day but four or five buildings stand upon the site of the once flourishing village. Speaking of those who were instrumental in building up Rockingham, W. Barrows, writing in 1860 says: "Of the early settlers of Rockingham, many are still inhabitants of Scott County; some have died and many settled in this portion

of the State. We should like to speak more in detail of the early trials and difficulties through which they passed; of their joys and sorrows; of their disappointed hopes; and be allowed to follow each in his fortunes since the days of old Rockingham, but the limits of this work will not allow. There is, however, one truthful remark that may be written. No village in the far West at that day could boast of a better class of citizens, or those of whom she could be more proud, than Rockingham, both on account of their high-toned moral character, their social and friendly qualities, and for their kind and liberal attention to the sick and to the stranger. Many a wanderer from the home circle has been made to know this, when laid upon a sick bed, in a far Western village, he has found the kindly tones and skillful hands of woman in his sick room, and had at the same time substantial proof that he was not forgotten by the 'sterner sex.'"

A postoffice was established at Rockingham in 1836, with J. H. Sullivan as postmaster. It was continued until 1841, and then discontinued, but re-instated again, and finally discontinued about 1851.

FRUIT.

The farmers of Rockingham have made a specialty of fruit-raising, beginning the work at a very early date. In 1840 a Quaker from Indiana came up the river with a load of grafted trees, stopping at Rockingham and disposing of his stock. The stock was admirably adapted to the climate, and the fruit was of good quality. Among those who have made a specialty of fine fruit were: Rev. E. Mead, John Friday, Sanford Stevens and Richard Jenkins.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John M. Friday was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 18, 19, son of Charles Jacob Friday, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1788, and came to America in 1832, arriving in Davenport, Ia., April 15 of that year. He died in Scott County in June, 1853. The subject of this sketch attended school in Germany until he came to this country with his father, and to Iowa, then the Black Hawk purchase, in 1832, where the family had to live in wagons, as there were no cabins here at that time. His sister Caroline (now Mrs. George Winton) was born in a wagon, May 18, 1832. She was the first white child born in the county. Mr. John Friday broke the first prairie and fenced the first 10 acres of land in Rockingham Township, and planted it in corn in June, 1836. He also planted the first apple-trees in the township, bringing the seed with him from Indiana. He planted the first fall wheat in the county, in 1836. He claims to have helped get out the first mill timbers in the county, at Rockingham, that was supposed to be the only mill between St. Louis and Dubuque, on

the Mississippi River. Mr. Friday was married on May 6, 1847, to Elizabeth Forgey. Their union has been blessed with eight children—Caroline, born Mar. 13, 1848; Nancy, Apr. 8, 1850; Anna D., Aug. 22, 1852; Sarah E., Dec. 26, 1854; Minerva, June 2, 1856; Mary L. Oct., 16, 1859, and John M., July 19, 1862. Mr. Friday came to Scott County a poor man; he is now one of the heaviest tax-payers in this township. He own 240 acres of land in Rockingham Township, 400 in Blue Grass Township, and 120 acres in Davenport, making 760 acres in all. He has held the offices of road commissioner, school director and school trustee of his township. He is classed with the enterprising and influential men of the county, and has done much to improve it in every way, and is one of those who can look with pride and satisfaction on the results of their labors in bringing Scott County to its present prosperous condition.

Henry Haase is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, born Feb. 7, 1849. He emigrated to America in 1878, and located in Davenport, Dec. 11 of that year. His marriage with Maggie Wolf occurred Feb. 18, 1879. By this union there were two children, one living. He is engaged in farming on Offirman's Island, which contains 300 acres of land. He farms 120 acres, raising 50 to 75 bushels of corn an acre, which he feeds to his stock, as he considers this the most profitable way to dispose of his crop, always finding a ready sale in Davenport for his stock.

Rev. Enoch Mead, the subject of the following narrative, was the first Presbyterian clergyman to make a permanent settlement in Scott County. He was born in Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 2, 1809. His parents were Colonel Ebenezer Mead and Elizabeth (Holmes) Mead, both of Puritan descent. The family homestead is situated at the foot of Putnam's hill, and the farm, which has been in the family for several generations, having been purchased direct from the Indians, includes that historic place. His grandfather, Gen. Ebenezer Mead, of the Revolutionary war, was standing in the road in front of his house, and saw Gen. Putnam dash down the rocky precipice at break-neck speed, the British dragoons being in close pursuit. A full life-size likeness of Gen. Mead now adorns the home of the grandson in Iowa in the uniform of a major-general. Col. Ebenezer Mead held the rank of colonel of Connecticut militia for many years, including the war of 1812. Enoch Mead lived with his parents on the farm, attending the district school in the winter, and in the summer working on the farm, until the age of 14 years. The farm being situated on Long Island Sound, he spent much of his leisure time in boating, fishing, swimming and hunting. His parents at this time believing that a good education was better than a farm, proposed to him to qualify himself for a professional life. The proposal was no sooner made than accepted. He commenced by entering the classical school in Stamford, taught by J. B. Ferris, Esq., a graduate of Yale College. At the expiration of two years his teacher pro-

nounced him qualified to pass through that "ordeal" required of all who become members of college. In September, 1826, he applied for admission to Yale College; passed a creditable examination and was admitted as a member. In September, 1830, after four years of college life, he graduated with his class, then numbering 70 members. He then returned to his early home and spent a few anxious weeks in deciding upon his future course in life. The result was, he chose the profession of a clergyman, and in the fall of 1830 became a member of the Theological Seminary, at Auburn, New York. In this institution he pursued the usual three years' course of study. Before completing his course he was licensed to preach the gospel, by the Cayuga Presbytery, April 17, 1833. The first public services in his new profession were performed in the Presbyterian church, of Lockport, New York. It was his intention when this engagement was filled to "go West," he having then in possession a commission from the American Home Missionary Society, appointing him to a Western field. About this time he received a call to become pastor of the Congregational church, of New Haven, Vt. This call was accepted, and on Jan. 8, 1834, he was ordained and installed pastor of that church, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Bates, President of Middlebury College. Mr. Mead's ministry in New Haven was a decided success. A powerful revival of religion soon followed, and as a result the church, which numbered about 200 at his settlement, was increased by frequent additions until it had doubled in numbers and strength, when he resigned his charge.

The winter of 1836 and '37 in Vermont was a severe one. Snow fell to the depth of four feet on a level. On the 10th of May following loaded teams could be seen crossing Lake Champlain in the widest part on the ice. It was under these circumstances that the young pastor decided to seek a more genial climate, although in so doing he was obliged to break away from a united and prosperous church. While in Vermont, in addition to the care of his church, he performed the duties of chaplain for the Second Regiment of the Third Brigade of Vermont Militia, having received his commission from the Governor of the State.

While in New Haven Mr. Mead was married on the 20th of January, 1835, to Miss Mary E. James, oldest child and daughter of Deacon Samuel James, a successful farmer of Middlebury, Vt. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was one of the volunteers who fought for his country at the celebrated battle of Plattsburg, where the British were defeated on land and water. The union of Mr. Mead in marriage with Miss James was in all respects a wise one. The two have lived happily together for near half a century, and if spared a few years longer, can celebrate their golden wedding. They have two children, a son and daughter—James R., removed to Kansas in 1859, and is now a leading citizen of the flourishing city of Wichita; Mary E., graduated with the

highest honors of her class at the Female Collegiate Institute, For Plain, New York.

Mr. Mead being released from his charge in Vermont had now an opportunity to "go West," in accordance with a long-cherished wish and purpose. Leaving his family in the care of his parents in Connecticut he set his face toward the setting sun, having no particular destination in view. His route was by the way of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, the Ohio River and up the Mississippi to Alton, Ill. While resting in Alton from the fatigue of a three weeks' journey, a pro-slavery mob destroyed the printing-press, and murdered the publisher of the Alton *Observer*, Elijah P. Lovejoy. Mr. Mead with a few sorrowing friends attended the funeral of this early martyr to the cause of emancipation and administered the last solemn rites. From Alton he proceeded up the Illinois River to Peoria, the last boats of the season having gone up the Mississippi. Thence he went to Knoxville, the end of public travel at that time. Leaving there his baggage, he set out on foot and alone for Rock Island, which he reached after three days' travel over a new country, almost without roads and bridges, with the settlements from 10 to 15 miles apart.

Arriving at Rock Island he passed direct to Davenport, then a new town containing about a half dozen families. Learning at this place that there was a town four miles below called Rockingham, then the county seat, and already containing several hundred inhabitants, he traveled down to that place and received a hearty welcome as a minister of the gospel. It was represented to him that the "Sabbath had not crossed the Mississippi," but the people generally desired a Christian minister to settle among them and establish there religious institutions. Mr. Mead, believing that this was a promising field for usefulness, accepted the invitation to remain. He soon gathered a congregation, organized a Presbyterian church, and continued his services as a minister of the gospel until the decline of the town caused by the removal of the county seat to Davenport. During the first winter, as the children were growing up in ignorance, he gathered and taught a village school for one term and then returned East for his family. When at the East he boxed his goods and books and sent them to his Iowa home, via New York, New Orleans, and the Mississippi River. Then purchasing a span of horses and a covered spring wagon he bade farewell to the Green Mountain State, and with his family set out for his new home 1,200 miles distant. His overland journey was made without accident, the weather being fine and the roads good, the longest stretch on the journey without a house being 40 miles. The journey was made in a little more than a month.

The once prosperous town of Rockingham now commenced a rapid decline, which continued until it was nearly deserted of inhabitants; the church that had been organized was swallowed up by the Metropolitan Church in Davenport. Mr. Mead then devoted

himself to the missionary work in his own and the adjoining countries, and for many years continued this work. At Blue Grass and other places he supplied the gathered congregation for more than 10 years. He often made missionary tours to the distance of 100 miles, and the last year he traveled 3,000 miles. Finding that riding over the prairies in sunshine and storm, exposed to all the vicissitudes of this changing climate, his health was failing he retired from the work and has for most part since that time been engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. He is now a member of the State Horticultural Society, takes an active part in their discussions; also contributes articles for their annual reports. His home is four miles below the center of the city of Davenport, and commands a charming view of the great river for several miles, and of the twin cities, Davenport and Rock Island.

Mr. Mead is a Republican in politics and has always given the party a hearty support. He is not an office seeker, but has often been elected to fill the most important offices in his township and the county. He served one term as county supervisor. He is a member of the Pioneer Association and has served as president of that society. His habits are strictly temperate; has never used tobacco in any form. He with his family still retain their connection with the Presbyterian church. He has never lost his interest in books and literary exercises; has a valuable private library of from 400 to 500 volumes, and is in constant receipt of the best periodical literature of the day. He is a friend of the poor and does all in his power to improve their condition. Kind, generous and open-hearted, he is respected and beloved by the people with whom his lot is cast. Although in his 73d year, having endured the hardships of pioneer life for 43 years, he is in possession of all his faculties, attends personally to his extensive farming operations, and is the only remaining representative in Rockingham of that energetic and determined band who labored so hard to make it a famous city. He still cherishes pleasant memories of the old homestead and its surroundings where he spent his youthful days, and the past winter visited the place for the 12th time since he removed to Iowa.

James R. Mead, son of Enoch Mead, was born in New Haven, Vt., May 3, 1836. He resided with his father until some 20 years ago when he moved to Kansas. The first five years of his residence there was spent in hunting and trapping, and as an Indian trader; he established a trading-post, being licensed by the Government while hunting on the plains. He shot with his gun 3,000 head of buffalo, besides trapping a large number of wolves and other games. He afterward turned his attention to politics and was elected by the Republican party to the Legislature, serving in both Houses. Subsequently engaged in railroading and banking; also speculated in mining in Colorado. He was superintendent of the road from Newton to Wichita while it was being constructed, and was elected president of the road. At the

present time he is engaged in conducting a large farming operation in the vicinity of Wichita, of which city he is an honored and esteemed citizen. He is now president of the Old Settlers' Association of the county in which he resides.

Peter H. Nagal was born in Holstein, Germany, April 5, 1835. He came to this country in 1878, and at this date, March 20, 1882, has been in the county 16 years. He landed first in New York City and came from there direct to Davenport. For the last 10 years has lived in Rockingham and followed the occupation of gardener. His principal business now is the cultivation of a vineyard. Mr. Nagal's family consists at present of himself, wife and seven children. Two of the children were born in Germany, and five in this country. Mr. Nagal is a good citizen, industrious and of correct habits; is succeeding well in his business and has the good will of all his neighbors.



SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP.

Sheridan Township was organized as late as 1866, and much of the early history of the settlement of its territory has been told in connection with the history of the townships, of which it originally formed a part.

At a session of the Board of Supervisors, in January, 1866, in accordance with a petition of its residents, township No. 79, range 3 east, was set apart and separately organized into a new township, to be known as "Phil Sheridan Township." The north half, 18 sections, was taken from Winfield Township and the southern 18 sections from Davenport. At the same session of the board the prefix "Phil" was omitted, and the township styled "Sheridan;" and its voters were notified to meet on the second Tuesday of October of that year, to elect three trustees, one clerk, two justices of the peace, two constables, one assessor and one supervisor.

Claus H. Kuhl's tavern was the first polling place, and though now a private residence, is still used for election purposes, as also for meetings of the Town Trustees, School Board and Board of Equalization.

H. H. Frye was the first Supervisor, James Quinn, Gilbert Wicks and Christ Vogt, Trustees; Anderson Martin, Assessor; B. F. Berkey, Clerk; Wm. Saddoris and Asmus H. Lamp, Justices of the Peace; Peter Weis and James Morrison, Constables.

There are two postoffices in the township, at Mount Joy, kept by Peter Wiese, and at Eldridge Junction, with J. D. McCormick as postmaster, although the business of the office is conducted by E. V. Van Eps, in connection with his general merchandise store.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler in the territory now comprising Sheridan Township was a Mr. Sloper, who settled on section 28, in 1840. He was followed by Lyman Osborn, in 1841, who located on section 29. Among others to brave the hardships of pioneer life and settle in this then desolate and uninhabited part of the county, were ex-Gov. Rush, Hans Shnekloth, Claus Hagerdorn, Joseph Seaman, Wm. Rigg, Dr. A. J. Emeis, Benj. Barr, Gilbert Wicks, Capt. LeMarinel, C. Meyer, John and Nathan Greer, Moses Farber, James and Joseph Quinn, Christ Vogt, Peter Blunk, Hans and Juergen Schmidt. The first prairie broken was by Mr. Sloper, who settled on what is now section 28. The first blacksmith shop was run by Henry Kuntzen, on section 25. Dr. A. J. Emeis was the first resident physician in the township.

VILLAGES.

There is but one village in Sheridan Township—Eldridge Junction, established in 1871 by J. M. Eldridge. It is situated in the eastern part of the township, on section 11, at the junction of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Maquoketa Branch. Soon after the advent of the railroad, shops were located here by the company, giving employment to a large number of workmen. This gave an impetus to the young village, and for a time the prospects were good for a large and thriving settlement; but the railroad magnates saw fit, some years since, to remove the shops, which was a death blow to the embryo "City of Eldridge." Many of its business places, hotels, etc., were soon after closed, and a number of buildings have since been torn down and removed from the place.

At present the village contains but one store, in which a general line of goods is kept by Mr. Van Eps, who, however, does a good business. There is a meat market, a barbed-wire factory, shoe shop, church, school-house, hotel and postoffice in the village.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school election in the township was held in 1867, when the following board was chosen: Alex. Murrison, James Calderwood, Albert Brugman, Henry Fellner, A. J. Emeis, Wm. Rogers.

There are nine sub-districts in the township, with a frame school-house in each, the total value of which is estimated at \$10,700. There are 483 pupils in the township, with an enrollment of 297.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Sheridan has but one church building and organization, that of the Presbyterian society of Eldridge Junction, which was built about the year 1874. It numbers about 20 members. James Mason was the first pastor, and was followed by the Revs. Bishop, Spinney, and Williams, the latter being the present pastor. There is a Sabbath-school in connection with the church.

Eldridge Lodge, No. 132, A. O. U. W., was organized in 1877, with John Rogers, P. M. W.; E. T. Morgan, M. W.; J. W. Davidson, G. F.; J. D. McCormick, O.; J. A. Pollock, Recorder; Jas. Youmans, Financier; G. A. Hastings, Receiver; P. Herbold, G; J. G. Quinn, I. W.; L. Cohnan, O. W. It now has a membership of about 15, and at one time it had nearly 25.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Peter Arp was born in Holstein, Germany, Feb. 5, 1830. His father was Peter Arp, also a native of that country. The subject of this memoir came to the United States in 1849, and after spend-

ing two winters in Missouri he came to Scott County, where he has resided since. He worked for the first three years by the month; then purchased his present farm of 178 acres, on section 22 Sheridan Township, which is under good improvement and well stocked. He also owns 169 acres in sections 23 and 24. He was married Sept. 2, 1854, to Minnie Fellner, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have had seven children, five living—Henry, Emma, Willie, Johnnie and Lizzie. The family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Arp held the position of township trustee one term, and is one of the prominent men of the county.

John Berkey was born in Northampton Co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1821. His father was Christian Berkey, a native also of that State, whose ancestors came to Pennsylvania during the time of William Penn. The subject of this record was reared on a farm, and was educated in the German and English languages in the common schools of his native State. When he was 11 years old he became crippled from white swelling. He began to learn the tailor's trade when 17 years old, which he followed until 1857. He was married in November, 1841, to Mary Heller, of Pennsylvania. To them have been born 13 children, six living, viz.: Benjamin F., James M., Amanda M., Alvin J., Emeline M. and Lizzie. In 1853 Mr. Berkey came to this county and bought land in section 13, Sheridan Township. He moved his family here in 1857. He has his land all under good cultivation, and valued at \$100 an acre. He was justice of the peace in his township three years, and has held other offices. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

M. C. J. Boecken, proprietor of the Boecken House, opposite the C., M. & St. P. depot, Eldridge, was born in Germany, April 24, 1846. His father was Claus Boecken, born also in that country. Jan. 26, 1818, he married Anna Melckert, born Dec. 31, 1817; they now reside with the subject of this sketch, who came to this county in 1867. He was engineer on the Mississippi River six years, in the United States employ; was one of the workmen on the new bridge at Davenport, and engineered on the canal at Keokuk two years. He was married May 25, 1877, to Lena Peterson, daughter of A. Peterson, of Davenport, where she was born and reared. They have one child—Clara Christina. Mr. Boecken erected a fine house in 1880. It is two stories high and is 64 x 42 feet.

John Bostian, farmer, section 30, Sheridan Township, was born in Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Germany, March 3, 1824. His parents were James and Mary (Karr) Bostian. They had two boys and two girls. John was the youngest. He attended school until 14, then learned the wagon-maker's trade, which business he followed until the fall of 1849, when he came alone to the United States; was two months at sea; landed in New Orleans, where he worked on a farm for his uncle near New Orleans 18 months; then came to Davenport, Ia. He worked here 18 months, when he bought a farm in Butler Township, where he remained until 1869, when he

purchased his present farm in Sheridan Township. He married Miss Dora Nees, May, 1853. The fruit of this marriage was four children, viz.: Henry, Adolph, Ida and Ella. The mother died March 28, 1865. Mr. Bostian married Miss Mary Drefs July 1, 1867. She was born in Germany, and her father was Christopher Drefs. Mr. and Mrs. Bostian have had eight children, viz.: Meta, Rudolph, Herman, Ferdinand, Maleta, Alma, John and Otto. Mr. Bostian owns a farm of 160 acres in Lincoln Township and 160 in Sheridan Township; both farms are under cultivation and well stocked. He is one of the representative farmers of Scott County, where he has been identified since 1850. In politics he is a Republican.

Albert Brugman was born in Holland, Sept. 9, 1829, son of John Brugman, a native also of that country. Albert was reared on a farm, and obtained an education in the common schools of Holland. He came to this country in 1854, and located in Davenport, Ia. He remained there two years; then in 1856 went to farming in Rockingham Township. In 1858 he bought a farm of 160 acres in Sheridan Township, which he still owns. He was married, April 17, 1855, to Mrs. Sevilla Belken, *nee* Bomberg, a daughter of Frederick E. Bomberg, who came to Scott County in 1838. They were the first German family who settled in Davenport. Mr. and Mrs. Brugman have two children—John and Minnie. Mrs. Brugman was the widow of Henry Belken, by whom she had six children, three living—Julia, Mary and Henry. Members of the Catholic Church.

Henry Calderood was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1819. His father was Matthew Calderood, a native also of that place. Henry came to the United States and landed in New York City in 1847. He remained there one month then went to a farm near Boston, Mass., and hired for \$11.50 a month for one year. In December, 1849, he went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he lived until the spring of 1851, then came to Scott County and resided in Le Claire one year; then purchased his present farm of 278 acres in Sheridan Township, and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-breeding. He was married in Philadelphia to Nancy A. Carson, March 18, 1850. To them have been born eight children, two living—Lizzie and Matthew Henry. They lost four of their children in one week, of scarlet fever. One son, Cameron, was burned to death by kerosene, at the age of 10 years. Mr. and Mrs. Calderood are members of the Presbyterian church at Eldridge.

Selah H. Clapp, a son of Spencer Clapp, a resident of Davenport, was born in Portage Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1847. The subject of this sketch moved to Davenport with his parents in 1855, where he resided four years, then moved on to his present farm in Sheridan Township. He was married to Abigail Quinn, Aug. 3, 1871. She is a daughter of Erving Quinn, of Sheridan Township. Mr. and Mrs. Clapp have three children—Eddie, Willie and Georgie.

The family reside in Eldridge. Mr. Clapp is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge. Himself and wife are members of the Christian church at Long Grove. His brother, James, died at Vicksburg in the Union service. He was a member of the 20th Iowa Infantry.

Samuel Clark, a son of Samuel Clark, Sr., a native of Ireland, was born Sept. 3, 1828, in Lower Canada. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native country. He came to Scott County in October, 1854, and located in Allen's Grove Township; farmed there until 1865, when he came to this township and settled on section 17, on a farm of 495 acres, which is his present home. Mr. Clark has been very successful in a financial way, and is classed among Scott County's most able citizens; has held various township offices. He was married in 1849 to Rebecca Ewart. They have been blessed with 13 children, viz.: George, James M., John, Jane M., Christie V., Mary H., William L., Robert H., Samuel, Wallace W., Agnes R. and Angnes C.

John T. Cooper was born in Cambria Co., Pa., March 26, 1837. His parents were Leonard and Julia A. Cooper, *nee* Elder, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania. They came to this county in 1838, and located in Long Grove. There was a furrow broken from Davenport to that place, and they moved in wagons drawn by horses. Mrs. Cooper walked and carried James, then a child, nearly all the way. Their first house was built of rails and chinked with leaves and covered with bark. Leonard Cooper died Oct. 29, 1860; his wife resides with the subject of this sketch. John T. enlisted in the civil war in Co. C, 20th Iowa Inf. Vol. Participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Fort Morgan, Fort Blakely and others. He was married June 4, 1867, to Anna Glynn, by whom he has had six children; five survive, viz.: Charles T., Francis A., William A., Mary, Malissa and Anna I. Mr. Cooper owns 200 acres of excellent farming land on section 5. Is an enterprising farmer and a prominent citizen of Scott County.

Hugh Donnelly was born in Scotland, March 2, 1829. He is a son of Bernard Donnelly, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America with his family in 1835 and located in New York, where they remained until 1852, when they came to Davenport; resided there until 1858, then removed to Sheridan Township, where they now reside and own a fine farm of 100 acres on section 31. The subject of this biography was married in 1852 to Rosanna Mc Guire. They have 10 children—William, Mary A., John, Katie, Maggie, James, Frank, Elizabeth, Hugh and Minnie M. The family are members of the Catholic church.

Hans Dammann is a son of Henry Dammann, a native of Holstein, Germany, where our subject was born Oct. 3, 1833. Hans left his home in Germany for the United States in 1854. He came to Scott County and located in Sheridan Township, where he worked by the month for two years; he then bought 50 acres

of land on section 14, which he still owns, and where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was united in marriage with Katie Baass in 1865. To them have been born nine children—Anne, Emma, Alvina, Amanda, Amelia, Edward, Henry, Charley and Emil. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

Herman H. Frye, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 4, 1830, and is a son of Barnhardt Frye, also of German nativity. The subject of this biography left his native country for America in 1846, arriving here in January of that year. He went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged in various employments 10 years. He came to Davenport, Iowa, in January, 1856. He remained there two years, and then came to this township and purchased a farm of unbroken prairie land on section 30. His farm contains 120 acres, and is now finely cultivated. He has erected a fine brick residence on his place at a cost of \$3,500, and a barn 40 x 64 feet, costing \$2,000. His farm is all fenced and partially laid out in thriving groves and orchards—all the accumulation of his own industry and labor. He was married in 1856 to Louise Rier, a native of Prussia, and by whom he has had 10 children, six living, viz.: George, William, Charles, Frank, Julia and Elizabeth. Their daughter Emma died at the age of 13 years.

John Grieve was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on March 1, 1832. His father, John Grieve, was a Scotchman by birth, and emigrated with his family to this country in 1844 and settled in Winfield Township. He was a blacksmith by trade, but followed farming after coming to this country until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1876. John Grieve, Jr., was reared on a farm and educated in the common-schools. He was united in marriage with Georgiana Morrison Oct. 13, 1859. They have eight children—Isabella J., Ellen, Georgiana, Elizabeth, Annie, Agnes, Jessie M. and Lundy Lloyd J. Mr. Grieve is a member of A. O. U. W. Lodge and of the Christian church at Long Grove. He is one of the wealthy farmers of the county and owns 200 acres of rich land in section 2, Sheridan Township. He is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, although his forefathers for six generations have been blacksmiths by trade.

James Grieve was born in Winfield Township, Sept. 16, 1847, son of John Grieve, now deceased, who came to Scott County in 1844, and was one of the pioneers of the county, and a man well respected in the community in which he lived. James Grieve received an education in the district schools of his native place. His marriage to Janet Hardie occurred Dec. 25, 1873. She is a daughter of David Hardie, a resident of Winfield Township. Mr. and Mrs. Grieve have been blessed with three children—John, George and Frank. Mr. Grieve is one of the prominent farmers and stock-breeders of the county, and owns 80 acres of fine farming land on section 2, Sheridan Township.

Peter W. Hagedorn is a native of Holstein, Germany, born Nov. 3, 1830. He came with his parents to this county in 1847. The

now finely cultivated county of Scott was at that time an unbroken prairie, abounding in deer and wolves, Indians being very common. Timber had to be hauled from the Wapsie, a distance of 14 miles, across the open prairie. Mr. Hagedorn now owns a fine farm on section 15, and is an extensive stock-raiser; he makes a specialty of short horns and graded cattle, and is known as a breeder of Clydesdale horses from an imported sire. He was married April 2, 1860, to Eliza Schwarten. To them have been born 12 children, three deceased. His father, Claus Hagedorn, is now a resident of Davenport.

Christian Hagedorn is a native of Holstein, Germany, born Dec. 13, 1834. His father, Claus Hagedorn, came to the United States with his family in the spring of 1847, and settled in Davenport, and now lives in Sheridan Township. Davenport, at that time, was but a small village; lumber had to be brought from Moline on rafts rowed by men. Claus Hagedorn helped to build the first dam constructed on the Mississippi River at Moline. The subject of this sketch was the recipient of a good education in his native country. He was married in 1865, to Mary Schlotfeldt. To them have been born three children, viz.: Lenora, Fidelia and Gustave, now deceased. Mr. Hagedorn is one of Sheridan Township's most enterprising and energetic citizens. He has held the office of township trustee four years.

John J. Hamann, a son of Henry D. Hamann, a native of Schleswig, Germany, was born at that place, Oct. 5, 1824. He emigrated to this country in 1857, and settled in Davenport Township, where he rented land some time. In 1875 he bought a farm of 160 acres on section 34, which was but partially improved; he now has his farm under a high state of cultivation and is one of Scott County's representative farmers and stock-raisers. Previous to coming to this country he was married to Louise Grimm, Apr. 17, 1857. They have had a family of seven children, two deceased. The living are—John E., Ludwig C., Alvine, Henry and Adele. Mr. John Hamann's brother, Hans D., came to this country in 1847, and located in Davenport. Soon after he came to this township, where he kept bachelor's hall with Mr. Chris. Peterson.

Jacob Hagen, son of Jurgen Hagen, was born May 3, 1817, in Holstein, Germany. He came to Scott County in 1868, where he rented land nine years, then purchased a farm of 80 acres, on section 30, this township, which he has since improved. He is known as an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and is an enterprising citizen of Sheridan Township. He was married in 1844 to Magdalina Niemer. Their married life has been blessed with seven children, viz.: Christian, John, Jochim, Catharine, Mary, Wilhelmelina and Herman. Mr. Hagen is a member of the Lutheran church.

Henry Helkenn, son of John Helkenn, was born in Holstein, Germany, Aug. 26, 1821. He followed the trade of stone mason

until his arrival in this country in 1858, since which time has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His marriage to Magdalena Rusch took place Nov. 1, 1847. Their married life has been blessed with 10 children, eight living—John, Margaret, Hans, Boye, Henry, Nicholas, Gustav and Julius. Mr. Helkenn owns 200 acres of finely cultivated land on section 2, Sheridan Township, and also 220 acres in Winfield Township, and is classed among the enterprising and prosperous farmers of this county.

Michael Kelly, a native of Ireland, was born March 13, 1836. His father, Timothy Kelly, was also a native of the Emerald Isle. Michael came to this country and located in Scott County, in May, 1859. He rented land for two years, then leased his present farm for four years, purchasing it before the lease expired. He married in Ireland in 1858, Delia Agnes O'Fane, born in that country. They have had a family of 13 children, 11 surviving, viz.: Lizzie, Thomas, Kate, Walter, Theodore, Michael, James, Maggie, Agnes, Lottie and Delia. Mr. Kelly is a prominent farmer and stock-breeder of Sheridan Township, and owns a farm of 320 acres of finely improved land. The family are members of the Catholic church.

C. H. Kuhl is a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born Dec. 3, 1830. His father, Claus Kuhl, was likewise of German nativity. He came to Scott County in 1852, and in the fall of that year went to St. Louis, returning in 1853. In 1854 he made a trip to Vicksburg, and in 1855 located permanently in this county. On Nov. 25, 1856, he was married to Elizabeth Thompson, of Sweden. They have four children—Henry, Amelia, Emma and William. Mr. Kuhl served his township as supervisor several years. He resides on section 14, Sheridan Township, where he owns a finely cultivated farm.

A. H. Lamp is a son of Claus Lamp, a native of Germany, who is now living in Davenport Township, at the age of 81 years. Our subject was born Jan. 18, 1836, in Holstein, Germany. He came with his parents to Davenport in 1847, remained there until 1858, when he came to this township and settled on a farm on section 15. He was married in 1858 to Lena A. Klindt, of Germany. They have had six children, four living, viz.: Minnie, Emma, August and Augusta. Mr. Lamp is one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers in Sheridan Township; he owns 160 acres where he resides, and 520 acres in the township. He has held various township offices of trust.

John Lang, son of Gavin Lang, of Scotch nativity, was born April 15, 1824, in County Lanark, Scotland. He was married in his native country to Margaret Young, March 13, 1846; she was born in Linlithgowshire, Scotland. They have had ten children, viz.: Gavin, William, Margaret, Agnes, Jeanette, Jane, John and Bessie. The family are all professed Christians. In 1847 Mr. Lang and wife came to the United States; they stayed at Albany, N. Y., six months, thence to Venango Co., Pa. In March, 1851,

Mr. Lang came to Scott County and looked at the land. Being pleased with the outlook here he returned to Pennsylvania for his family in April of that year. He bought a farm of 160 acres of raw prairie on section 11. He went to work with a will to improve his land and establish a home for his family in this new country, and success has attended his efforts. He has a number of large trees on his farm, which he raised from seed.

Anderson Martin, a son of Joseph Martin, of New York State, was born Aug. 9, 1827, in Ottawa Co., N. Y. His early life was spent on his father's farm, in his native State, where he attended the district schools and obtained a good education. Accompanied by his parents he came to Scott County in 1846. This county was at that time in a state of nature, and the home of many savage tribes. Wild turkeys and deer roamed unmolested over the prairies. The family were among the first to settle here. The subject of this sketch is a jolly old bachelor, residing in section 8, this township; he owns 160 acres and is an enterprising farmer and stock-breeder. He has held several township offices; was assessor two years and township clerk one year. Also held offices in Winfield Township.

Jochim Muhs, a native of Holstein, Germany, was born Sept. 28, 1829. He served in the Schleswig-Holstein army against Denmark from 1849 to '51. In 1854 he came to the United States and located in Scott County, where he worked by the month the first year; then bought a threshing machine, which he ran for one year; then sold it for five yoke of oxen, with which he broke prairie three years. He now owns 387 acres of land in Sheridan Township, which is under good cultivation and well stocked. He was married in 1857 to Catharine Gottsch. To them were born 12 children. Six boys and three girls are living. The family belong to the Lutheran church.

Alexander Murrison was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1808. His father, George Murrison, was a native also of that country, and a weaver by trade. Alexander worked on a farm from the time he was nine years old until he was 15, when he went to learn the shoemaker's trade. In May, 1835, he went to Canada, where he worked at his trade until 1852, when he went to Lexington, Mich. He remained there until 1858, when he came to Scott County, and settled on his farm of 160 acres, in Sheridan Township, which he had entered in 1850. He was married Oct. 1, 1838, to Mary A. Macklen, of Canada. They have had nine children, seven living—George, Susan, James, William, Mary J., Ellen and Nancy. They are all married except the last two named. Mr. and Mrs. Murrison are worthy members of the Baptist church.

Nelson L. Osborn is a native of Meigs Co., Ohio, born Nov. 26, 1820. His father, Jeremiah Osborn, was born in Albany, N. Y., and served in the war of 1812; was stationed on Stratton Island, and died of cholera in 1854, at St. Louis, on his way here. Josiah Osborn, father of Jeremiah, was a soldier under Washing-

ton during the the Revolutionary war. There were nine brothers of the elder Osborns, who came from Europe to America in an early day, and of whom most all the Osborns now in this country are descendants. Nelson Osborn's Grandfather Parker was a surgeon in the Revolution. The subject of this sketch ran on the lower Mississippi River 22 years, eight of which he navigated a boat of his own. In 1843 he came to Scott County, on a visit to his Uncle Lyman Osborn; being pleased with the prospect, he located here in 1856. He owns 80 acres on section 30 in this township, 160 acres in Liberty Township, and 160 acres in Cedar County, this State. He has his farm in this township under good cultivation, has planted groves and orchards, and otherwise improved the place. He was united in marriage, in 1842, to Harriet Congrove, of Virginia. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Alex. H., Phoebe M., Mary F., William H., Drusilla, Mary J., Melinda A. and Iophia J.

C. C. Painter was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Feb. 2, 1843. His father, Benjamin Painter, was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and attended the district schools of his native place, and the Illinois Military School, at Fulton. He came with his parents to this county in 1858, and settled in Hickory Grove Township, his father buying land in that and Sheridan Townships. He was married in 1865 to Susan C., daughter of Isaac Winey, of Allen's Grove. Their children are—John J., Mary A. and Charles A.; one deceased. Mr. C. C. Painter owns a farm of 240 acres on section 7, is one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of Scott County. His brother, Benjamin F. Painter, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1850. He was reared on a farm and educated in the Davnport Commercial College. He came to this county at the same time that his brother, C. C. Painter, did. He spent the summer of 1869 in Cass Co., Iowa. He is a jolly old bachelor, residing on section 18, on a farm of 240 acres.

August Richter, physician and surgeon, Mt. Joy, located here in 1878. He was born Jan. 25, 1843, in Berlin, Prussia. He is a son of August G. Richter, a native of Saxony. Dr. Richter came to this country, and landed in New York City in 1867, having previously graduated in medicine in Berlin. He attended the University of Buffalo, N. Y., and graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1872. He practiced there until 1875, when he went to Chicago and remained six months, thence to Iowa, and in 1878 he came to Scott County and located in Mt. Joy, where he has a large and lucrative practice. He was married in 1867 to Anna, daughter of Joseph May. They have three children, viz.: Anna, Clara and Katie.

Frederick A. Rochan is a native of Holstein, Germany, born Nov. 2, 1829. His father, Hans C. Rochan, was also born in that country. Frederick A. came to this country and went to St. Louis in 1847; he learned the cooper's trade there. In 1848 he came to

Davenport and worked at his trade until 1852. He was engaged in teaming until 1857, when he bought the farm where he now resides, on section 29. His farm contained 200 acres of fine farming land; he also owns 120 acres in Lincoln Township. He was united in marriage Oct. 23, 1850, with Catharine Stoltenberg. They have had 12 children, 10 living, viz.: Charlie, Julia, Mina, Emma, Lydia, Louise, John, Allen, Louie and Henry. Mr. Rochan was justice of the peace four years; is now school director. He is president of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Scott County, and has held that position for the past six years.

Mar F. Rohlff is a native of Holstein, Germany, born Sept. 1, 1829. His father, Asmus Rohlff, was also of German birth. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and obtained a common-school education. In November of 1855, he came to America and located in Sheridan Township, Ia., on section 36. He owns a fine farm of 180½ acres, valued at \$80 an acre, and it is one of the most valuable in the county. He was married April 12, 1857, to Bertha Schneekloth, of German nativity. Their family consists of nine children—Anne (now the wife of William Halle, of Davenport), Lena, Asmus, Johnnie, Clara, Hugo, Richard, Alfred and Herman. Mr. Rohlff is adjuster for the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Has been a member of the Lutheran church nearly all his life.

Lorenz Rogge was born in Prussia, Nov. 1, 1838. His father was Godfred Rogge, also a native of that country. Lorenz Rogge was reared on a farm, and received his education chiefly in the schools of his native country. He has studied to some extent by himself. He came to this country in 1849, and was married here to Dorathea Meinhart, Sept. 27, 1864. They have had four children, viz.: Philip L., Anna D., Genofeva J. and Louise K. The family came to this country in 1864 and settled in Sheridan Township, where they own a farm of 280 acres in section 34. By hard work and close attention to business, he has succeeded in getting his farm under good cultivation. He was assessor of his township seven years; has been secretary of the School Board since September, 1876. He is a member of the German Roman Benevolent Society, and the family are members of the Catholic church at Davenport.

John Rogers, a native of Northern Scotland, was born Feb. 17, 1845. His father, Thomas Rogers, was a Scotchman and born in 1800. John Rogers came to this county and located in Clinton Co., Ia., in 1865. He went to De Kalb Co., Mo., where he spent four years, thence to Hardin Co., Ia., where he remained one year. He came to Scott County in 1875, and settled in Eldridge, Sheridan Township. He followed the avocation of a blacksmith some time, then conducted the Eldridge House a few months. He is now engaged in making barbed wire fencing. He was married in February, 1873, to Mattie McBride, of Philadelphia, Pa. She came with her parents to Illinois when quite small, and located in Toulon,

Stark County, then removed to Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have two children—Alpha and Victor. Mr. Rogers held the office of justice of the peace here for four years, and was elected for the third term, but refused to serve. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge.

Gustav C. Rusch was born in Sheridan Township, July 18, 1852. His father, Nicholas J. Rusch, now deceased, was a native of Holstein, Germany, and settled in Scott County in 1847. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm and obtained a good education in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of Davenport. He married Minnie Harding in May, 1877. She is a daughter of Peter B. Harding, of German nativity, who located in Scott County, in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Rusch have one child, Emily. Mr. Rusch owns a fine farm of 165 acres in Sheridan Township, and is classed with Scott County's most prosperous and enterprising farmers.

Bruce T. Seaman is a son of Joseph Seaman, who is a native of Washington Co., Pa., and is now a resident of Scott County. Bruce T. Seaman was born Nov. 19, 1845, in Greene Co., Pa., and came to this county in company with his parents in 1846. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. He was educated in the common schools, and also attended the State University at Iowa City. He was united in marriage Jan. 10, 1869, with Louisiana L. Micks, a daughter of Gilbert Micks, of this township. She was born in Dearborn Co., Ind. They have had six children, five living, viz.: Earnest W., James W., Winnifred L., Grace and Bertha. Mr. Seaman is known as a breeder of blooded stock, and makes a specialty of fine horses; he has a farm of 160 acres on section 33. He represented Scott County in the General Assembly two terms. He has held the office of justice of the peace for the past 10 years; has also been school director and constable.

Eggert Schmidt was born Jan. 6, 1819, in Holstein, Germany. He attended school there until July, 1852, when he came to the United States, and located in Davenport Township, where he remained some time; thence to Sheridan Township, in 1855. His marriage to Annie Harder occurred in 1855. Their married life has been blessed with eight children, six living—Mary, Emma, Herman, Lena, Laura and Clara. He owns 80 acres of fine land on section 23, which is under good cultivation and thoroughly stocked. Mr. Schmidt is known as one of Scott County's most enterprising farmers.

E. V. Van Eps is the proprietor of a general store at Eldridge. The store was first established in 1871 by S. H. Burris, who employed Mr. Van Eps as a clerk. Mr. Burris sold to Mr. Young, who subsequently disposed of his stock to Mr. W. S. Block in the spring of 1879. He carries a stock of \$2,000; his annual sales amount to \$6,000. He is a native of Schenectady Co., N. Y., born Sept. 10, 1833. He enlisted in Company C. 66th Illinois Sharp-Shooters, under Col. Birge, and fought in the battles of Fort Donelson,

Shiloh, Corinth and Chattanooga. His term of enlistment expired the day before he helped take Atlanta. His father, Chas. Van Eps was one of the early settlers of Scott County, having come to Davenport Township in 1854. He was a farmer by occupation. Mr. Block sold his interest to J. D. McCormick, who occupied the store about two years. In April, 1879, Mr. Van Eps embarked in business, and in December of the same year removed his stock to the building which he now occupies.

John C. Vogt is a son of Tim Vogt, a native of Holstein, Germany, where our subject was also born, May 22, 1820. He emigrated to America in 1847, and located in Sheridan Township, Iowa, where he still resides. He entered 160 acres of land, which was at that time unbroken prairie. He now owns 318 acres of fine farming land. He was married in his native country in 1847 to Mary C. Gaick. To them have been born nine children, six living—Louise, William, Amelia, Henry, Alvina and Julius.

William Vogt was born in Scott County, June 9, 1848. He is a son of John C. Vogt, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in 1847. William Vogt was reared on a farm, and was educated in the common-schools of this county. He was married in March, 1875, to Minnie Brockman, of German nativity, and a daughter of C. H. Brockman, a native also of that country. Mr. and Mrs. Vogt are the parents of three children, viz.: Christian, Harry and Waldemar. Mr. Vogt has a fine farm of 166 acres in section 26, and is an extensive stock-breeder. He has held the office of supervisor of his township several years.

Gilbert Wicks is a native of Dearborn Co., Ind., born Oct. 25, 1822; he is a son of Silas Wicks, born on Long Island, and settled in Indiana about 1820. Gilbert Wicks was reared on a farm, and received his education in one of the old time log school-houses of his native State. He was married in October, 1847, to Almira Vaughn, born in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Wicks' married life has been blessed with five children, four living, viz.: Louisa L., Martha A., Judson L. and Alonzo H. Mr. Wicks came to Scott County, and settled on his present farm in Sheridan Township in 1856. He is classed with Sheridan Township's most extensive farmers and stock-raisers, and owns a finely-cultivated farm of 266 acres on section 19. He has been supervisor, township trustee and school-director a number of years.

Peter Wiese, proprietor of the Six Mile House at Mt. Joy, was born in Holstein, Germany, Sept. 7, 1832. He went to St. Claire Co., Ill., in October, 1851; from there he came to Scott County in 1852. He worked as a farm laborer here several years, and was engaged in railroading some time; he built 50 miles of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. He took charge of the Six Mile House at Mt. Joy in the fall of 1863; the house was built in 1856 by Henry Piper. He was married in 1858 to Christina, daughter of Henry Piper. They have had eight children, seven living, viz.: Meta, Anne, Julius, Emil, Henry, Christe and Helena. Mr. Wiese

came to this county in very limited circumstances, and by untiring perseverance has gained for himself a fine property and home; he owns 400 acres in Shelby County and 20 in this county. He is the present postmaster of Mt. Joy and was township trustee three years.



WINFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Winfield Township was first settled in 1836, by William and John Quinn, who located their claims on sections 5 and 8, and at once erected a log cabin and commenced improvements thereon. William died in 1880, and John when last heard from by his old neighbors yet living in the township, was residing in Oregon.

The next to locate here were Joseph and James Quinn, brothers of William and John. Joseph now resides in Linn Grove, and James is in Nebraska County.

In answer to queries propounded by the historian of the Interstate Publishing Company, John Robertson gave the following account of the early settlers of the township, or those living here in July, 1844: "John Quinn, from Ohio, opened a farm on section 9, now owned by J. T. Mason, who has occupied it since 1845; afterward laid off Point Pleasant on sections 4 and 5, and removed to California. Mr. Norman from Virginia, at Point Pleasant. Mr. Freeman moved to Sheridan Township. Robert Waterhouse moved to De Witt, Clinton Co. Henry Lea came from Canada and returned to the same place. George Ellis established a blacksmith shop at Point Pleasant, in 1844. Edward Lea entered a large amount of land in the township, but returned to Canada in 1845. Isaac Swim moved to Princeton Township, since deceased. Mr. Haskell's present residence is unknown. Joseph Quinn moved to Hickory Grove Township. James and William Quinn moved to Mahaska County. William since deceased. Mr. Martin moved to what is now Butler Township. He is now dead. Mr. Sherman moved to the Fifteen-Mile House, which is now in Butler Township. Leonard Cooper from Pennsylvania, since deceased. Charles Elder and family, from Pennsylvania. Mr. Elder died previous to 1844, but the family were then residing here. Mrs. Arable moved to Cascade. Elihu Alvord moved to Pleasant Valley Township; since deceased. He was from Connecticut. Brownlie brothers came from Scotland to Canada, and from there here. James is pastor of the Christian church at Long Grove; Alexander moved to Poweshiek County; Robert and William are dead."

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught in the township was in 1841, by Dominick Kennedy. This was an independent school, and the tuition was paid by parties sending their children. Hannah Alvord taught as early as 1849, in the log church erected by the community, and used by the Disciples, the first church erected outside of Davenport.

Winfield Township, as a school district, has two sub-districts, with 190 scholars, and an enrollment of 93. The school-houses are small and valued at \$1,000 for the two. In addition the township has two independent districts, Long Grove, No. 1, and Winfield, No. 2. The former has a school-house valued at \$800, and has in the district 109 pupils, with an enrollment of 61. Winfield No. 2 has a frame school-house, valued at \$1,000, and 104 pupils in the district, with an enrollment of 41.

RELIGIOUS.

The Disciples, or Christians, have the honor of first preaching the Word in this township. The first religious services were held at the house of James Brownlie in the fall of 1838, and were conducted by James Brownlie and brothers, who were members of the Christian church. A church or congregation was soon afterward organized, and was composed of Alexander, James, William and Robert Brownlie and their families. James Brownlie was elected elder, and Alexander Brownlie, deacon. A log meeting-house was subsequently erected and used for some years. In 1860 a frame house, 40 x 50 feet, 15 feet high, was erected at a cost of \$1,000 cash, but a large amount of work. James Brownlie, James Rumbold, H. G. Neal, James Hartzel, Henry Exley and J. H. Gilruth have each labored for the church. James Brownlie is the present elder; Dr. S. D. Richardson, John Gear, and C. Clapp, deacons. The church is moderately prosperous, and numbers about 50 members. A Sunday-school is kept up which was first organized in 1839. A. W. Brownlie is the present superintendent.

The Roman Catholics have also a church in that township, located on section 14, which is in a flourishing condition. Father Smith now ministers to the spiritual wants of the congregation.

RAILROAD.

The Davenport & St. Paul, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, passes through the township. One branch entering on section 35, and running almost due north, leaves the township from section 2, where it crosses the Wapsipinecon River; the other branch enters on section 32, and leaves on section 31.

POINT PLEASANT.

This was a village laid off in 1839 by John Quinn, on the Wapsipinecon River, on sections 4 and 5. The surveying and platting was done by A. T. Russell, county surveyor. Like thousands of "future great" places, the town came to naught, and its site is now a portion of the farm of the Normans.

LONG GROVE.

Long Grove is a small station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It has never been platted, but a postoffice has existed here for many years, having been established in 1870, with S. D. Richardson as its first postmaster. He has held the office ever since, and also runs a general merchandise store at the same place. There are now two stores, one saloon, blacksmith shop, shoe shop, carpenter shop, etc.

LONG GROVE PLOWING SOCIETY.

The Plowing Society of Long Grove was organized April 5, 1858, and the following officers were elected: John Madden, President; William Robertson, Treasurer; David Hardin, Secretary; John Robertson and Alex. Brownlie, Superintendents; John Pollock, John Long and H. M. Thomson, Awarding Committee.

The objects of the organization were to incite an interest in plowing, and promote a more thorough and efficient system of cultivation of the soil by the best approved methods. The members of this society took premiums for the best work at every county and State fair where they competed. In 1874 the older members of the society becoming inactive through age, interest in the affair lagged, and the work of the association virtually ceased.

Mills were scarce in Iowa at that day, and many families lived on hominy, and corn-meal ground in a coffee-mill. The nearest mill was at Pleasant Valley, and another at the mouth of Pine Creek, Muscatine County.

In 1840 George Daily built a small grist-mill on the little creek north of Walnut Grove. It was the product of his own labor, except the stones, which were cut out of a prairie boulder and finished up for running by Alex. Brownlie, who was a stone mason. Mr. Daily, who was an honest, hard-working man, ground for many years all the grain for the neighborhood, and made very good flour, although it took him some time to do it, upon his rude and primitive mill. He was called the honest miller. The old mill has gone to decay, and the builder removed to other parts.

It was about the last of August, 1838, that Alexander and James Brownlie built their cabins of logs and boards in the east end of the grove, in a cluster of large trees, that sheltered them from the bleak prairie winds. They afterward sawed lumber by hand with a whip-saw, rolling the logs upon a platform and one standing beneath. In this way they not only supplied themselves with lumber, but furnished much for their neighbors. Lumber then was worth some \$40 in Davenport, and was not as good as that furnished by the Brownlies; the same could now be had for \$18 and \$20 per thousand. Well do many of the old settlers remember the solid comfort one found in their first cabin. It was the only place for a long time, between Davenport and Point Pleas-

ant, on the Wapsipineon, that the traveler could find feed for his horse or food for himself, and he was never turned away cold or hungry, nor had he ever any reason to complain of high charges or want of attention. The traveler was ever welcome, and although no designs or pretensions were made to keep a public house, yet none knew better, or were more willing to add to the comforts of all, than Mrs. Brownlie. The first stage road, and for some time the only road, to De Witt from Davenport, passed through this grove. The Messrs. Quinn at a later day opened farms on the prairie south of the grove. James Quinn was elected in 1859 to the House of Representatives on the Republican ticket, and was a man competent and well worthy to fill the honorable station to which he was elected.

The Brownlies still held their original possessions, with their lands under the best cultivation. The old log cabins have given place to beautiful dwellings, surrounded by choice fruit-trees and gardens, and the Messrs. Brownlie are considered among the neatest, most judicious and prosperous farmers of Scott County. Hugh M. Thomson, John Robertson, John Pollock and John Grieve, all brothers-in-law direct from Scotland, also settled in this grove at a later day, and are said to be not only good farmers, but scientific in their operations, and pay great attention to improvements in agriculture and the breeding of good stock. There are many others in and around this grove, both old and new settlers, well deserving of notice, who have done much toward the progress of agriculture in that settlement. In the early days of this colony there seemed to have been planted as a basis, good, sound, moral and religious principles, and they have been maintained to the present time.

In those days men were expected to be honest and were honest. "No one thought of locking their doors." The postoffice was at Point Pleasant, and John Quinn was postmaster. He was often from home, and the office was left open for all to wait on themselves. The whole neighborhood would take their letters to mail, and leaving them, would get what mail belonged to them, leaving their postage on the letter box or account afterward for the same, none desiring to cheat the postmaster. Everybody was poor alike and needed friends, and was always friendly. There was none of that grasping, selfish disposition exhibited in many of the early settlements of our country, and consequently but little quarreling about claims or anything else. There was room for all, and the Long Grove settlement was a pattern of excellence in its early struggle, and nobly did it succeed. It stands to-day among the most enterprising, moral and religious communities in the county or State.

A span of horses and wagon in those days were hired at \$5 per day. The Brownlies owned the first wagon and the first fanning-mill in or about the settlement, which was used in common by the community for many years.

"In the autumn of 1838," says Mr. Brownlie, "when the first snow fell, our oxen strayed away, and early next morning I started on their track, following them across the uninhabited prairie toward the Mississippi River, and came up with them in Pleasant Valley about dark, without any money with me or acquaintance in that neighborhood. I applied for shelter and food of a true pioneer, who has often fed the hungry and made glad the heart of the distressed immigrant by his cheerful and lively disposition, and above all, his free and generous heart." It was the rude shanty of Captain Isaac Hawley, then just settled. The Captain not only gave him the hospitalities of the night, but supplied him unsolicited, with money he might need on his return. How sweet are the remembrances of such acts of kindness as we look back upon the scenes of early life in the West.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James Armstrong, a native of Dunfriesshire, Scotland, was born Sept. 20, 1829. He emigrated to America in 1850, and arrived in Davenport on the 18th of July, that year. He rented a farm in Long Grove Township, which he cultivated two years, then bought 40 acres in that township. Six years later he bought a farm in Winfield Township which he still owns. He owns 306 acres on section 7, all under cultivation. In March, 1859, he was married in England to Mary Pollard, who was born in Ireland, Sept. 12, 1829. Their matrimonial life has been blessed with five children—John, born May 13, 1851; Richard, Jan. 21, 1853; Robert, Dec. 17, 1854; Elizabeth, Dec. 16, 1856; and Mary, Feb. 17, 1859. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Catholic church. He is a Greenbacker in politics.

Christian Bloom was born in Germany, Dec. 24, 1831. In 1861 he left his native land for America, and landed at New York, June 18 of that year. He came immediately to Davenport, where he worked for James Brownlie three years, then rented a farm which he cultivated seven years. At the expiration of this time he bought the place where he now lives, in Winfield Township. He bought 80 acres at first, and has since added 80 acres, making in all 160, situated on section 21. He raises grain and stock of all kinds. He was married in 1855, to Frederike Smith, who was born in Germany, Oct. 15, 1832, and came to America in 1861. They have had seven children—John C., born in Germany, July 24, 1856; he now resides in Harrison County, his wife died May 20, 1881; Herman born in America, Sept. 17, 1861; William, Feb. 12, 1864; Robert, Sept. 6, 1865; Ferdinand, Aug. 29, 1868; Matilda, Sept. 13, 1874; and Christian, born May 2, 1878. Mr. Bloom has held the office of school director of his district. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious sentiment a Lutheran.

P. F. Brennan is a native of Ireland, and was born in June, 1822. He emigrated to America in 1829, with his parents, and,

landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and from there went to Fall River, Massachusetts; remained there four years, then went to St. Louis, Mo. Four years later he came to Davenport, afterward returned to St. Louis, and in 1850 crossed the plains to Sacramento City, Cal. He returned to Davenport after a sojourn of four years, via the Isthmus of Panama, New Orleans and St. Louis. He bought 40 acres in Winfield Township, which he sold 12 years after and bought the farm he now lives on. It consists of 80 acres of well-improved land. In July, 1856, he was married to Margaret McSteen. They have had six children—Annie, born in 1857; James, in 1859; Katie, in 1861; Thomas, in 1863; John, in 1865, and Charles, in 1867. Mr. Brennan has served his township as road supervisor, school director, and at present holds the office of justice of the peace. He belongs to the Catholic church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Mrs. Bridget Brophy, nee O'Connell, was born in County Galway, Ireland, about the year 1817, and was there married to Thomas Logan, in 1837. He was born at that place in 1814. Of three children born of this union, one survives—Michael, born in September, 1840. Mr. Thomas Logan died in 1847, and in 1850 his widow came to the United States. She landed at New York and went at once to New Jersey, where she was married, in 1853, to Thomas Brophy, a native of Tipperary Co., Ireland. Their union was blessed with three children, two living—Edward, born June 2, 1856, and Cecelia, born Feb. 27, 1857. In 1865 Mr. and Mrs. Brophy came to Scott County and bought 40 acres of land, which they cultivated eight years, then bought the place where she now resides, of 200 acres, in Winfield Township. Mr. Brophy died very suddenly on the morning of the 13th of January, 1880. He was apparently as well as usual, ate breakfast with his family, and at 10 o'clock was a corpse. The cause of his death was supposed to be heart disease. He was a kind and indulgent father and a good neighbor, a man well respected in the community in which he lived. The sons are managing the farm, and raise grain and stock for the market at Davenport.

A. D. Brownlie, one of the prominent farmers of Scott County, was born in Winfield Township, this county, on the 12th of November, 1850, in the house where he now lives. His father was one of the pioneers of Scott County, having located in Winfield Township in 1837. He is now living in Poweshiek Co., Ia., at the age of 77 years; his wife is 71 years old. The subject of this sketch was educated in the old log school-house on section 26; it was at that time the only place of holding meeting in the township. He was married to Eliza L. McGinnis, Oct. 7, 1875. She was born in LeClaire, Dec. 1, 1850. Four children have blessed this union—Ella May, born July 27, 1876; Howard, Dec. 23, 1877; Agnes M., July 15, 1879, and Charles L., born July 22, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Brownlie are members of the Christian church. He is a Republican.

Bartholomew Conry was born in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, Sept. 18, 1832. On the 15th of February, 1855, he embarked for America, and arrived in Scott County on May 20 of that year. In 1865 he bought the farm he now lives on, in Winfield Township. It contains 120 acres of good land, all under improvement, and thoroughly stocked. He was married in Davenport, Feb. 15, 1858, to Catharine O'Connell, who was born in the county of Galway, Ireland, Dec. 20, 1838. Her parents died there, and she came alone to the United States in 1845. She resided in New Jersey before coming to Scott County. They have no children, and are living happily, enjoying the fruits of a well-cultivated farm.

Raphael Cooper was born in Cambria Co., Pa., Nov. 1, 1833. He came to Scott County in the spring of 1839, and followed farming and brick-making for several years. For the past 20 years he has engaged exclusively in farming. He owns 168 acres of well-improved land, and makes a specialty of raising fine stock. His marriage with Celina M. De La Croix occurred July 7, 1860. She is of French parentage and birth. They have two children—Julia C., born Aug. 14, 1868, and Theresa E., born Jan. 14, 1872. In 1878 Mr. and Mrs. Cooper went to Europe and visited England, Ireland, Wales, and made quite a long stay in Paris, visiting relatives and friends. They returned to America in May, 1879. Mr. Cooper has held various local offices of trust in the township, among them school director and road supervisor. He is a member of the Catholic church.

John Doyle was born in the parish of Killeagh, County Cork, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1825. He emigrated to America in May, 1850, and landed at New York, thence to Wisconsin, where he remained until the fall of 1852, when he returned to New York. In February, 1854, he went to San Francisco, Cal., and engaged in the butcher business there until October, 1861, when he came to Scott County, and the following month bought a farm of 160 acres in Winfield Township, where he resides. He now owns 640 acres of fine land, and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-breeding, and makes a specialty of the latter. He was married April 15, 1863, to Ann Priscilla Cooper, in Winfield Township. Their union has been blessed with five children—Julia Josephine, born May 13, 1864; Mary Elizabeth, born Sept. 19, 1866; Henrietta Genevieve, born May 10, 1868; John Leonard, born Nov. 6, 1870, and William Joseph, born May 13, 1872. Mr. Doyle is a member of the Catholic church. He has filled the offices of justice of the peace and trustee of his township.

Joseph Elder was born in Cambria Co., Pa., April 9, 1837. He emigrated to Scott County in 1838 with his parents, and lived with them until they died. His father's death occurred in 1845; his mother's in 1842. He was then bound out until he was 20 years old, but only remained until his 18th year. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. C, 20th Iowa Inf., and served three years. He partici-

pated in the battles of Prairie Grove and Vicksburg, and was then sent to New Orleans on Gen. Banks' staff. Three months later he went to Point Isabel, Texas, and was stationed along the coast of that State for seven months; then returned to New Orleans; took part in the siege of Fort Morgan, Ala. He was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, July 8, 1865. He was married to Mary J. Glynn April 10, 1866. She was born in Ireland, Nov. 1, 1836, and came with her parents to Winfield Township, Scott County, in 1855. Her father died Aug. 3, 1863, and in 1864 her mother moved to Davenport. Mr. Elder owns 200 acres of fine land, and is engaged in raising grain and stock.

John Ennis was born in Canada, June 5, 1850. He came with his parents to Winfield Township in 1853. They settled upon the farm where our subject now resides. He was educated in this township. He owns 400 acres of land, and farms 120 acres, the remainder being used for pasturage. He raises all kinds of grain and stock. He was married in January, 1870, to Mary Kehoe, who was born in Iowa in 1851. To them have been born five children—James T., born in January, 1871; Charles John, Nov. 6, 1874; Edward V., Jan. 22, 1878; Elizabeth Ann, Nov. 26, 1876, and Dennis H., Aug. 26, 1881. Mr. Ennis has held the office of road supervisor; he is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Patrick Faren was born in the county of Louth, Ireland, in August, 1834. In 1851 he emigrated to America, remained five years in New York City, where he landed; then, in 1857, came to Iowa. He rented a farm in Hickory Grove Township 10 years; then he bought his present farm of 160 acres in Winfield Township. It is under fair cultivation and well stocked. He was married in New Jersey, in 1856, to Sarah Cornell, of Ireland. Their union has been blessed with four children—Peter, born Sept. 26, 1860; Thomas, Sept. 16, 1868; Joseph, June 26, 1870; and Maggie, July 16, 1866. Mr. Faren, in religious views, is a Catholic. He is independent in politics, voting for the one he considers to be the best man.

Dominick Gillin was born in county of Sligo, Drun Clibb, Newton Parish, Ireland, June 24, 1824. He emigrated to America, and landed at New York on the 14th of April, 1847. He remained in New York three weeks, then went to Pittsburg, Pa. In 1853 he came to Scott County, and bought his present farm in Winfield Township. His first purchase of 160 acres has increased until he now owns 205 acres of rich land, all under good improvement. He was married to Ann McSteen Oct. 18, 1852, in the city of Pittsburg, Pa. She was born in County Sligo, Parish of Rivers-town, Ireland, April 18, 1832, and came to America in 1851. Of eight children born of this union six are living—Catharine, born Dec. 13, 1854, in Pittsburg, Pa., and married John Carroll; Michael V., Nov. 6, 1856; Thomas, Nov. 23, 1858; Peter, Sept. 20, 1860; John A., Aug. 19, 1862; and Jupta R., Sept. 21, 1868.

The family are members of the Catholic church. In politics Mr. Gillin is a Democrat; he is one of the prominent, representative farmers of his township.

Henry Holland was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, Nov. 24, 1840, and emigrated to the United States in 1851. He came at once to Scott County, and stopped three weeks in Davenport; then moved on to the place where he now lives, in Winfield Township. He owns 155 acres of land, 135 acres under cultivation, and the remainder timber land. He was married to Sophia Mewes on April 30, 1871. She was born in Schleswig, Germany, Sept. 26, 1852, and came to the United States in 1876 via New York. Mr. Holland is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Republican. He has held the offices of constable, school-director and treasurer of his township, and is one of the representative men of Winfield Township.

Claus Kuhl is a native of Holstein, Germany, born March 2, 1829. He emigrated to the United States in 1857, landed in New York and came at once to Davenport. He worked as farm laborer until his marriage to Margaret Kuhl in November, 1859. Four children have been born of this union—Henry, born May 31, 1862; Frank, March 9, 1869; Mena K., April 14, 1872; and Herman, Oct. 16, 1876. Mr. Kuhl owns 160 acres of good land, all under a fair state of cultivation. The farm was unbroken prairie when he bought it. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Republican.

John Madden, a prominent farmer in Winfield Township, was born in Wigton, Cumberland, England, Aug. 8, 1817. He served a seven-years apprenticeship to the boot and shoemaker's trade. On the 24th of February, 1843, he was married in Liverpool, England, to Ellen Spencer. Eleven children have been born of this union; eight are living—Daniel, Margaret (now the wife of J. R. Thomson), Ellen (now Mrs. Christ Marti), William S., John H. (now engaged in mining in Colorado), Mary J. (now Mrs. J. H. Greer), James G., and George McC. (a student at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon). Mrs. Madden died in January, 1881, and Mr. Madden was again married, February, 1882, to Mrs. Rebecca L. Greer, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Madden left Liverpool, England, for the United States, in January, 1850, and landed in New Orleans April 20, 1850. He came to Scott County the same spring, and bought land in Winfield Township, on which he has resided since. He became a citizen of the United States in May, 1855, and the day he received his citizenship papers; he was elected to office, and has been in office every year since, except one. He has been elected school director and treasurer (which office he now holds), township clerk, justice of the peace, assessor and supervisor. He was one of the originators of the Scott County Agricultural Association, and served many years as director, one year as vice-president, and in 1881 was elected president of the association. He was also one of the organizers of the

Farmers' Fair and Exchange Society, and served as director four years, and secretary three years.

B. Marti was born in Switzerland, Feb. 20, 1820. In 1852 he emigrated to America, and came at once to Davenport, reaching this city April 30 of that year. He worked at the carpenter's trade in Davenport a short time then bought a farm of 120 acres in Winfield Township, on which he resided two years, then disposed of it and moved to Davenport and worked at the carpenter's trade until the spring of 1855, when he purchased 80 acres of land in this township, which he still owns, and has since added 120 acres, making 200 in all. He also bought 340 acres which he divided among his children. He was married to Anna Barbara Schlegell Oct. 2, 1842. They have five children—Margaret, born in 1843, married Jacob Engler; Christ, born in May, 1845; Christena, May 21, 1853, is now the wife of Wm. Morrison; Barteno, born June 27, 1856, and John, born July 12, 1863. Mr. Marti is a member of the Lutheran church.

Chris Marti was born in the county of St. Gallen, Switzerland, May 27, 1845. In 1852 he emigrated, with his parents, to the United States, and came to Davenport in April of that year. They resided one year on a farm in Winfield Township, then returned to Davenport; remained there until 1855, when they moved to the farm where they now live, on section 28, Winfield Township. He was educated in this county and was here married on the 13th of December, 1866, to Ellen Madden, who was born in Liverpool, England, Aug. 24, 1847, and came to America with her father in the spring of 1850. They have had three children—George D., born Nov. 25, 1867; Howard B., May 13, 1872, and John S., Oct. 16, 1874. Mr. Marti owns 180 acres of good land, well improved. He makes a specialty of raising blooded stock and has some fine shorn-horn cattle. He votes the Democratic ticket.

John T. Mason was born in Frederick Co., Maryland, Nov. 20, 1798. He came to Iowa, Nov. 7, 1844, and at once located on the farm he now owns, in Winfield Township. His first purchase of 80 acres has increased until he now owns 520 acres of well improved land. He raises stock of all kinds except mules, and says he would not own one. He has been twice married, first on the 19th of July, 1819, to Ruth Stiltings. She died Dec. 25, 1859, having been the mother of eight children, two living—John, born June 27, 1822, and Aphlona, born Dec. 8, 1830, married Mr. Scott, and has three children. His second marriage occurred Sept. 5, 1861, to Sarah Stephens. Ten children have been born of this union, nine of whom are living—James, born June 6, 1862, is attending school in Davenport; Harris, Dec. 19, 1863; Mary C., June 27, 1867; Maria, Nov. 27, 1869; Sarah Ann, Oct. 21, 1871; George W., Nov. 29, 1873; Mabel, Sept. 9, 1875; Benjamin F., July 10, 1877, and Delma, born Aug. 21, 1879. Mr. Mason has been a life-long Democrat, having cast his first vote in 1819.

John McMannus was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1836. He moved with his father to Madison, Ind., in 1840, and to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1851. His father bought a farm of 160 acres in Winfield Township, which John now owns and cultivates. The subject of this record was married in 1860, to Bridget Henegin, who was born in Ireland in 1840. Of 12 children born of this union, six are living—Frank P., born in 1861; Genevieve, in 1866; Anna, in 1870; Katie, in 1873; Joseph P., in 1876; and Mary T., 1880. Mr. McMannus has held the office of school director a number of years. He is a member of the Catholic church. Politically is a Democrat.

Thomas Moloney was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, Dec. 24, 1813, and came to America in 1840. He landed at Kingston, Canada, and remained there until 1852, when he came to Scott County, and bought a farm of 261 acres in Winfield Township, where he now lives. He was married to Mary Slattery, on the 27th of November, 1842. She was born in Tipperary Co., Ireland, April 8, 1819, and came to the United States in 1841. Of 10 children born of this union, five are living—John J., born Oct. 27, 1844; Thomas F., June 26, 1846; Richard J., May 10, 1849; Patrick, March 16, 1852, and James, born April, 20, 1857. The children are all married except James, and have homes of their own. Mr. Moloney is a member of the Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is one of the representative farmers of his township.

John Molyneaux was born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, June 24, 1827. In 1849 he left the land of his birth for America, and landed at New York City; from there he went to Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he remained two years, then returned to New York City, and clerked in a wholesale grocery store there nearly four years, then went into that business for himself. Two years later he located in Davenport, Iowa. He remained in Davenport Township engaged in farming nine years, and in 1857 came to Winfield Township. Since his arrival here he has bought three farms, the first consisted of 30 acres on section 16, for which he paid \$2,000; the second also contained 80 acres, for which he paid \$3,000; the last contained 40 acres valued at \$1,400. Besides these farms he owns 10 acres of timber land in Clinton County. He was married to Mary Sullivan, Aug. 1, 1853. She is likewise a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and was born Dec. 25, 1829. Of 10 children born of this union, eight are living—Margaret, born Oct. 8, 1855, married D. J. Buckley; Henry, born Feb. 4, 1860; John, March 6, 1861; Michael, Dec. 7, 1862, is a graduate of the Davenport Business College; Catharine, born July 8, 1864; Ella, March 26, 1867; Daniel, March 25, 1869, and Julia, March 31, 1871. The family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Molyneaux has served his township as trustee five years, and school director, the same length of time. He has been twice elected justice of the peace, but failed to serve.

James Neil is a native of Edinburg, Scotland, born Oct. 22, 1829. He came with his father to Canada in 1834, his father died

in a few days after their arrival there, leaving him to make his way alone in the world. In October, 1838, he went to Onondaga Co., N. Y., thence to Davenport, arriving there June 4, 1846. He followed farming in Long Grove until 1850, since that time has resided in Winfield Township. He owns 600 acres of as fine farming land as there is in the county, all well improved and thoroughly stocked. He was married to Jane Brownlie, on Dec. 29, 1853. They have four children—John F., born April 26, 1858; William P., Aug. 9, 1860; Robert A., Aug. 15, 1867, and Casette M., born April 10, 1869. Mr. Neil is a staunch Republican, and has been identified with the interests of that party since its organization. Mrs. Neil is a member of the Christian church.

John T. Noel was born in Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 27, 1837. His father was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., June 10, 1800, and came West in 1835, landing in Rock Island, Ill., in April of that year. He located in Davenport in the fall, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1872. John T. attended school in Davenport until 1856, and in 1869 moved to his present farm in Winfield Township. In 1870 he returned to Davenport, but removed to his farm again in 1875. He owns 580 acres of finely cultivated land, on sections 10, 11, and 3, this township. He has held the office of township trustee for the past five years. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic church. He was married Nov. 13, 1860, to Mary Maguire, who was born in New York, Nov. 29, 1840. Of 10 children born of their union, nine are living—Joseph A., born Sept. 21, 1861, is now attending school in Davenport; Cecilia A., Feb. 13, 1865; Sarah S., March 19, 1867; John T., April 19, 1869; William F., June 10, 1871; Mary R., Dec. 15, 1873; Clara N., May 16, 1876; Margaret P., Jan. 11, 1879, and Henry Elmer, May 25, 1881.

Adolph Peterson is a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born Dec. 9, 1822. He came to Davenport, June 20, 1852, via New Orleans. He remained in Davenport a few days, then moved to Walnut Grove, and worked there by the month until March 13, 1853, when he rented a farm near Davenport. In 1855 he bought the farm he now lives on, in Winfield Township. It is situated on section 27, and contains 113 acres of finely improved land. He was married to Caroline Bumeister, on March 26, 1852. She was born in Holstein, Germany, July 14, 1821. The fruit of this union is six children—Amalie D. H., born Nov. 30, 1852, married John Evans; Christian D. J., born May 7, 1854; Bertha, April 9, 1856, married C. Bluhun; Daniel, born July 28, 1858; Rosa, Oct. 14, 1860, and Caroline, Aug. 14, 1864. In politics Mr. Peterson is a Republican. He has held the offices of school director and supervisor of his township.

John Pollock was born in Tofeckin Parish, Lennickshire, Scotland, Feb. 14, 1829. He was married to Agnes Robertson, in Scotland, in the fall of 1843. In the spring of 1844, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, H. M. Thompson and family, John Robertson and

family, and John Grieve and family came to the United States and located in Scott County, June 21 of that year. The men left their families in Davenport while they built a house in Winfield Township. The house was completed in about four months, and the three families lived in it for one year. Mr. John Pollock then built the house where he now lives and moved into it. He owns 200 acres of fine land, well improved. He rents his farm but still resides upon it, as he likes the quiet of a country life better than the turmoil of a busy city. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock are enjoying the fruits of a life of industry and economy, satisfied in the consciousness of a duty well performed. Mr. Pollock is a Republican.

John Robertson was born in Scotland, Feb. 5, 1812. In 1844 he emigrated to America and came immediately to Scott County. He entered land on sections 22, 26, 27 and 34, in Winfield Township; has since disposed of a great deal of his land, and now owns 151 acres, all under a fair state of cultivation. He was married to Mary Neil Dec. 22, 1849. She was born near Edinburg, Scotland, and came to Iowa in 1847. Six children have been born to them—Lizzie, born Dec. 6, 1850, married Robert Johnston; Jinnie, now Mrs. A. L. Thompson, was born April 20, 1852; James N., born Aug. 6, 1858; Annie, April 13, 1860; William M., June 10, 1864, and Grant, June 18, 1870. Mrs. Robertson is a member of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Robertson is a Republican. Postoffice address, Long Grove.

John T. Russell was born in the State of Tennessee, Feb. 5, 1823. When he was six years old his parents moved to Princeton, Indiana, and from there to Ohio in 1835. His father died in the latter place in 1847. John T. remained there, raising fruit and vegetables for the Cincinnati market until 1854, when he came to Scott County and settled upon a farm in Winfield Township, which he bought in 1853. He owns 165 acres of fine farming land. He is engaged in raising grain and makes a specialty of fine stock—short-horn cattle, etc. He was married to Mary Jane Paull, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1851. She was born in Delhi Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, July 6, 1833. They have five children—Laura Bell, now Mrs. J. E. Maw, was born July 6, 1852; Arthur P., Nov. 5, 1853; William E., Nov. 25, 1855; John T., March 4, 1858, and Alice E., born April 19, 1862. William E. is in Colorado. Arthur P. manages the farm for his father. Mrs. Russell died in 1862. Mr. Russell has held various local offices of honor and trust in his township, among them that of school director, trustee and treasurer of the school district. He is a Republican in politics.

John A. Showalter was a son of John Showalter, Sr., who was born near Richmond, Va., in 1799, and when 22 years of age went to Pennsylvania, where he was married in 1821, to Mary Ann Donlee, a native of Ireland. John A., the subject of this sketch, was born in Greene County, Pa., Nov. 2, 1827. When he

was 15 years old he went to Westmoreland Co., Pa., where he remained until 1855, when he came to Scott County, reaching Davenport April 13 of that year. In 1858 he went to Kansas City, Mo., and while there made three trips to Colorado, one via the Arkansas, one via the Platte, and one via the Missouri River. He had great sport hunting buffalo, deer, elk and other game that abounds on the plains. In 1864 he went to Alder Gulch, Montana; this was supposed to be the richest mine ever discovered. At one time he took out \$36 in 10 hours. In 1866 he returned to Scott County, and on the 29th of January, 1867, he married B. J. Norton, who was born in County King, Ireland, Dec. 11, 1838, and came to America in 1840, and to Scott County in 1850. Their union has been blessed with five children, four living,—Raymond D., born Sept. 14, 1870; Austin, April 26, 1873; William E., May 17, 1876; and Morris N., Sept. 19, 1878. Mr. Showalter owns 200 acres of good land in Winfield Township, and raises all kinds of grain and stock. He is a member of the Catholic church. In politics is a Democrat.

John H. Stephens is a native of Center Co., Pa., born on the 13th of April, 1813. He came to Scott County, via Pittsburg, and the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, reaching Davenport on the 5th of June, 1855. He lived four years in Butler Township, then moved on the place where he now lives in Winfield Township. He owns 109 acres of rich land bordering on the Wapsipinecon river. He was married to Catherine Hountsbarger, who was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., March 10, 1815. Of 11 children born of this union, 10 are living—Mary A., born Nov. 18, 1835; Menard, June 10, 1837; Benjamin, March 10, 1839; John H., June 3, 1841; Sarah, Dec. 20, 1842; Ludia, March 1, 1848; Rebecca, April 9, 1850; Hattie, May 4, 1852; Delma, Aug. 13, 1854; and Daniel, born March 8, 1857. The children are all married except the two youngest, and all were born in Pennsylvania except Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Stephen's father fought under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. Her father served in the war of 1812.

Frederick Strohben was born in Holstein, Germany, March 2, 1836. In the fall of 1857 he emigrated to America, and landed at New Orleans, thence to Quincy, Ill., where he worked at the tailor's trade one year, then located in Davenport, Iowa. He followed the tailor's trade until 1868, when he bought a farm of 80 acres in Winfield Township, where he now resides. He was married to Hannah Roby, in August, 1861. She is a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born June 17, 1838. Their union has been blessed with five children—John F., born March 24, 1864; Albert H., in 1867; Herman, in 1869; Dora, in 1871, and Hellenia, on May 5, 1875. The children are all living at home except John F., who is learning the tinner's trade in Davenport. Mr. Strohben is a member of the Lutheran church. He votes the Republican ticket.

Richard Tobin was born in the year 1806 in Ireland. He came to this country in 1851 and landed at Philadelphia. After spending one year in Pittsburg, Pa., he came to Scott County, arriving in 1852. He purchased 160 acres of land at \$1.25 an acre, and has increased his land from time to time, and now owns with his brother 560 acres of fine farming land. He was married to Miss Mary Cody, in June, 1827. To them have been born five children — Ellen, now Mrs. Michael Ronihau, was born in November, 1828; Bridget, now Mrs. Patrick Gillin, was born May 15, 1830; Matthew, born March 15, 1837; Mary, born in December, 1841, married Michael O'Grady, and Margaret, now Mrs. John Conway, was born March 10, 1844. Matthew Tobin, brother of Richard, was born in Ireland in 1811, and came to Scott County in 1843. He purchased a portion of the 560 acres now owned by himself and his brother. He was married to Mary Ann Monroe, May 22, 1871. She was born in New York, on the 10th of March, 1854. Four children have blessed this union — Richard, born Feb. 25, 1872; Mary Ellen, Aug. 9, 1873; Sarah E., Jan. 20, 1876, and Margaret, born July 5, 1877. Richard and Matthew Tobin farm together, and have as fine a farm as there is in the county. They vote the Democratic ticket, and are members of the Catholic church. Matthew has held the offices of road supervisor, constable, and school director.

John Tyner is a native of County Cork, Ireland, born in 1817, and came to America in 1847. He landed in Canada, where he remained two years, thence to Boston, Mass.; resided there five years, then spent five years in Pennsylvania, and in 1857 came to Iowa. He stayed two years in Davenport, and in 1859 he bought the farm he now lives on, in section 16, Winfield Township. His farm contains 120 broad and fertile acres, all under good cultivation. He was married in 1851, in Massachusetts, to Susan Tyner. They have two children — George, born in 1854, and Susan, in 1856. Mr. Tyner is a member of the Episcopal church. He does not take a very active interest in politics, but usually votes the Republican ticket.







LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 016 087 204 4